The New-York Times.

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THE DEATH PENALTY.

Execution of William Foster Yeserday at the Tombs—A Desperate Attempt at Suicide.

William Foster, yesterday morning, expiated with his life the murder of Mr. Avery D. Putnam. The history of the crime is now a household story in this City. On the night of the 26th of April, 1871, Mr. Putnam, a merchant, was was riding up-town in a University-place car, accompanied by Mme. Duval, a Broadway modiste, and her daughter, Mlle. Jenny Duval. Foster, an ex-conductor on the road, got on the front platform of the car while partially intoxicated, and insulted Miss Duval by leering at her through the window, and Mr. Putnam opened the door to remonstrate. Foster followed Mr. Putnam into the car, and sitting down, said: "How far are you going?" Mr. Putnam made no reply. Foster then said: "Well, I'm going as far as you, and when you go out I'll give you hell." Foster then went out on the front platform and asked the driver if he had a car-hook. On being answered in the affirmative, said, "I'll teach him to keep his place." This occurred when the car was at Thirtieth-street. When the car reached Forty-sixth-street Mr. Putnam got off the rear platform, and was aiding Mme. Duval to alight, when Foster, snatching the iron car-hook from the driver, ran around the car and struck Mr. Putnam two terrible blows on the head, crushing in his skull. Foster then escaped, and the car drove on, leaving the dying merchant lying on the street with Mme. Duval and her daughter standing near him. The Police, after a long delay, removed Mr. Putnam to St. Luke's Hospital, where he died three days after. Foster was arrested, and in less than a month was brought to trial and convicted of murder in the first degree. Judge Pratt, of Brooklyn, granted a stay of proceedings, and Foster was not executed on the 14th of July, 1871, the date of his sentence. From that time forward Foster's counsel endeavored to save their client from the gallows, but without avail, and at last the dread decision came from Gov. Dix that the doomed man must die. Probably in the criminal annals of the City, never were such earnest efforts made to save a murderer from execution. Clergymen of high degree, citizens of reputation, lawyers without a blemish in their records, the widow of the murdered man, and even the jury who convicted him, joined in beseeching Gov. Dix to extend his executive clemency. They failed, however, and the sentence of the law was duly carried into effect.

But the wretched prisoner had not even then abandoned all hope of respite. After the affecting interview with his wife described in THE TIMES of yesterday, Foster remained sitting by the stove in the corridor, with his chin resting on his hands and his fur cap pulled down over his eyes. Then he looked up uneasily and relapsed into his former condition. At 2 o'clock Warden Johnson and Night Warden Orr came into the corridor and said: "Well, William, isn't it time to go to bed?" Foster replied: "Yes. Any news, Warden—any dispatches?" The last two words seemed to signify that Foster had not even then abandoned hope. The Warden replied: "No news, Foster." The condemned man then went to bed, and was soon fast asleep.

Yesterday morning broke clear, but cold, after the drizzling rain that prevailed all night. As the daylight grew stronger and the streets showed signs of life, groups of curious people began gathering near the Tombs, though they evidently had no hope of entering the gloomy portals. At 7 o'clock the large detachment of police that had been ordered to report to Capt. Kennedy, of the Sixth Precinct, began arriving. Two hundred of these men were then formed into a battalion and marched silently into the prison yard, being there drawn up across the open space, to preserve order and keep back the spectators. The remainder of the detailed force were posted in Centre and Elm streets, in a strong cordon, for the purpose of keeping back the crowds that had congregated in the neighborhood. Long before 8 o'clock the holders of admission tickets began arriving in such large numbers that the line extended half way around the block. Precisely at ten minutes to 9 o'clock Sheriff Brennan, Under Sheriff Stevens, and thirty deputies arrived at the prison. As soon as they passed in the ticket-holders were permitted to follow, though half of those in the street were unable to enter before the execution was over.

Foster slept quietly until 7 o'clock, when he was awakened to prepare for the dread ordeal. He was quite ill when he arose, and complained of being weak. Dr. Vanderwater was summoned, and ordered a cup of strong coffee for the prisoner, and, it is understood, also prescribed an emetic. Foster remained in this painful state almost up to the moment when called on to march to the gallows. Even then, he asked if "any dispatch had come," and seemed to be still more prostrated by the negative answer given him. Dr. Tyng, Dr. Walker, and Dr. Schoonmaker, Chaplain of Sing Sing Prison, arrived at an early hour, being preceded by Father Duranquet, the Catholic missionary. The latter did not remain long, simply bidding the doomed man an affectionate farewell. The Protestant clergymen then knelt with Foster, and prayed earnestly for him, the prisoner being much cheered by their efforts.

When Sheriff Brennan appeared with his staff of deputies Foster trembled visibly, and in answer to the Sheriff's greeting said he was afraid he could not stand long, for he felt very weak, adding, in a despondent tone, "I'm ready, and at your disposal when you want me."

The Sheriff then proceeded to the scaffold, and saw that all the hideous preparations were in readiness, being absent from the prisoner about twelve minutes. On his return to the cell Foster was pinioned, the noose placed round his neck, and the black cap put upon his head. As it was evident that the strength of the condemned man was rapidly ebbing away, the signal to move was given. The Sheriff and Under Sheriff took Foster by the arms, and steadied his faltering footsteps until they reached the beam from which idly dangled the cord that was so soon to end the culprit's life.

As Foster turned round and faced the spectators, his appearance was a sad and shocking one. A deep color suffused his face, and he trembled in every limb. Drs. Tyng and Walker read the Episcopal prayers for the dying in clear and distinct voices, though the venerable gentleman who had labored so earnestly to save Foster from an ignominious death was evidently striving to suppress his emotions. Six minutes were occupied in these devotions, during which time the condemned man grew weaker and weaker, and actually tottered as he stood pinioned, ready for execution. At that moment the Sheriff passed quietly by, Dr. Tyng whispering a word or two, and, as he stepped behind, Foster spoke to him encouragingly in an undertone. Foster straightened his body, drew his hand from his eyes, and nerved himself for what he knew was soon coming. The ministers, having concluded the prayers, bade Foster farewell and hurried from the gallows, both evidently unable to endure the final scene, leaving the condemned in the hands of the Sheriff. A neatly-dressed young man, who had been standing aside, stepped up and arranged the "cravat" and pulled down the cap, thus shutting out the world from Foster's vision. Scarcely had the executioner stepped backwards than the Sheriff dropped his staff upon the pavement as a signal, and the next instant the body of the murderer dangled in the air. A convulsive motion was then discernable, but that was all, for, with the exception of a slight movement of the fingers of the left hand, no outward evidence of a struggle was manifested. The medical men summoned to assist Dr. Nealis, the prison physician, examined the pulse after the body had been suspended a few minutes, finally pronouncing life extinct in twenty-seven minutes.

The remains were then lowered and placed in a rose-wood coffin by an undertaker sent by the relatives. Coroner Young held an inquest, as is usual in such cases, and the Sheriff impaneled a jury to certify that the sentence of the law had been duly carried into effect. Thus ended the life of William Foster in atonement for his crime. The funeral will take place on Sunday.

The Attempt at Suicide.

The fact that Foster was ill and very weak when brought out to be executed was commented upon by all of the officials present, and it was remarked by the writer that no two of them agreed upon the cause. That Foster was not ill on Thursday night was admitted, yet a peculiar reticence was manifested as to the probable reason. Later in the day a startling rumor gained circulation, to the effect that Foster had attempted suicide by swallowing poison.

A TIMES reporter visited one of the Tombs officials last evening, and obtained from him the following authoritative statement relative to the attempt:

At 8¼ o'clock this morning, Miss Flora Foster, the matron of the prison, entered the cell occupied by the condemned man for the purpose of bringing him a cup of warm coffee. Foster was lying apparently senseless on the pallet, when the matron shook him and asked him to get up. Foster seemed to be in a stupor, and did not make the slightest movement or recognition of the summons, being evidently unconscious. Miss Foster again shook the prisoner, and said, "What's the matter with you?" Foster mumbled in reply, "I'm very sick." The matron at once suspected that something wrong had happened, and exclaimed: "Oh, you wretched man, what have you been doing? What have you taken?" Foster partially raised himself, as he reclined on the bed, and replied in a weak voice: "I have taken poison. Dr. Tyng told me not to, but I did."

The matron became quite alarmed, and said, "Oh, take this," at the same time forcing the rim of the cup between the prisoner's teeth and pouring the contents down his throat. This caused immediate nausea, and the unfortunate man began to vomit. Seeing this, Miss Foster ran into the female prison, and filling a cup with strong, black coffee, carried it back and gave it to the condemned prisoner. This produced more nausea, when Miss Foster, fearing that the prisoner was dying, informed Keeper Mathew Daley of the fact that Foster had poisoned himself.

Mr. Daly, though greatly astonished at the intelligence, at once rushed into the condemned cell, and pulling Foster out into the corridor, bathed his head with ice-water, and walked him rapidly up and down the corridor. Dr. Nealis, the physician attached to the Tombs, was at the same time sent for by Keeper Daly. All this time the Deputy Sheriffs—Hanbury and Seebacher—who had held custody over Foster during the night, were unaware of the facts, though the startling news had in some manner become known to Scannell, Sharkey, and King, who are confined in the tier just above the condemned cells.

On the arrival of Dr. Nealis he at once entered Foster's cell, and inquired of the prisoner, "What is the matter with you? Are you sick?" Foster, in a faint voice and uncertain way, said, "I am very nervous." Dr. Nealis then noticed a peculiar appearance about the condemned man. Foster's face presented the dull yellow aspect only noticeable in opium poisoning. His eyes were glassy and firmly set, and his hands were tremulous and wavering. Struck by the marked predominance of these peculiar symptoms, Dr. Nealis, returning to the corridor, asked Keeper Daly, "Can it be possible that this man has taken poison? I think he has!" "Yes," replied the keeper, "he told me so." It was then almost 8¾ o'clock, and Dr. Nealis, re-entering the cell, shook Foster by the shoulder.

At that moment Sheriff Brennan entered the corridor with his deputies, Mr. Brennan advancing alone to the cell door. He at once perceived that Foster was not in the condition he ought to have been in, so said to Dr. Nealis, "Is this man fit to go out into the yard now?" Dr. Nealis, readily comprehending what was in the Sheriff's mind, replied, "He is if he is carried out right away." The Sheriff at once signified his intention to hasten the proceedings, as already stated, and Foster was at once pinioned and made ready for execution. The prisoner was even then so weak that Sheriff Brennan and Under Sheriff Stevens had to actually lift him out of the cell into the corridor. They then almost carried him to the entrance, and supported him to the gallows, as previously described. While the spectators thought that the duration of the religious exercises were telling on Foster's nerves, it was in reality the weakness caused by the poison acting upon his system. When the rope was cut he was really dying.

The opinion of Dr. Nealis is that if the execution had been delayed until 10 o'clock, the hour originally fixed by the Sheriff, Foster would have died in his cell from poison taken by himself for that purpose. It is not known why these facts were concealed.

Execution of James McElhaney in Boston.

BOSTON, March 21.—James McElhaney, who murdered his wife some six months since, expiated his crime on the scaffold, at the Suffolk Jail, in this city, this forenoon. He was hanged at 11:12 o'clock, and in twenty minutes life was pronounced extinct. There were about 400 spectators present, and all preserved a respectful silence and decorum that was almost painful during the execution of the law. The condemned man made no remarks upon the scaffold, but before leaving his cell he indulged in religious devotions in company with Rev. Mr. Upham, his spiritual adviser, and Father Cook, the chaplain of the jail. He took his last leave of his father and mother last night, and signed a will bequeathing all his property, about $6,000 worth, to his only child. He walked firmly to the scaffold and behaved with extraordinary fortitude.

The religious services prior to the execution were held in the parlor of the sheriff's apartments. McElhaney was attended all through the night by Rev. Messrs. Upham, Ray, Father Cook, and Mr. Scott. The exercises were opened by singing the hymn, "Jesus, lover of my soul," after which appropriate selections of Scripture were read, and Rev. Mr. Upham led in prayer, invoking especial favor and forgiveness for the one who was so soon to be beyond the reach of prayer. The communion service was then held, the reverend gentleman and the condemned man partaking. The hymn, "Just as I am," was sung, the whole assembly joining, and prayer was again offered, after which a benediction was given, and the company retired to the rotunda, leaving the prisoner alone for the last few minutes with the clergymen. Through the entire exercises the prisoner was evidently much affected, tears attesting to the sincerity with which he joined in the devotions. He was dressed in black, and although showing emotion, bore himself with remarkable fortitude, shaking hands with several gentlemen whom he recognized. After the body fell through the drop, muscular contractions lasted about six minutes, when all was still. A few minutes later, the physician, after examination, pronounced McElhaney dead.

The body was delivered to his friends this afternoon, and they removed it to East Cambridge, where the funeral services will be solemnized to-morrow afternoon at 2 o'clock, from Rev. Mr. Ray's church.

It is stated on the authority of McElhaney's spiritual advisers, that the members of his wife's family refused to allow him to see his child, Nellie Emma, aged two years. A letter, seconding an often expressed wish on the part of the condemned man to see his child, was sent by Sheriff Clark to the family, but without effect.

Severe Storm at Halifax.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 21.—A heavy gale prevailed all last night from the east, and continues to-day, with snow and rain.

ALBANY.

A Dull Day in Both Houses—Amending the Criminal Law—The Statues Bill—Miscellaneous.

From Our Special Correspondent.

ALBANY, Friday, March 21, 1873.

Few days, during the present session, have been marked by more dullness in either House or Senate, than to-day. The business done in both branches has been purely of a routine character, and about two-thirds of the Assemblymen had left the Chamber, and possibly the city, before the remainder consented to adjourn. Of course there was the usual trouble over the resolution to adjourn till Monday evening. Mr. Prince took the floor against it. There was so much business before the House, so much time was lost, so much work could be done, &c., &c., that he felt compelled to move, as an amendment, that the House, when it adjourned, adjourned to meet at 7½. Mr. Batchelier seconded, and was proceeding to show how far behind the public business had fallen, when the exceptionally silent Mr. Abbott begged to inquire of the gentleman who was responsible for the delay of business; whether it was because members had not sat in the Chamber long enough, or because there was more time wasted in talking than in adjournment. A general laugh gave emphasis to this neat hit, and Mr. Batcheller was considerably discomposed. Mr. Pell then gave Mr. Prince a smart slip, in a remark that he had always ridden up on Tuesday mornings with the gentleman from Queens, and did not think he should be deprived of that pleasure, even if his amendment were carried. This remark completely took the wind out of Mr. Prince's sails, and raised a laugh against him, which was fatal to his motion. The adjournment was carried by a large majority. That this weekly respite is earned, the record of the week is sufficient evidence. The House meets every morning at 10½; it sits always till 2 o'clock and frequently later; in the afternoon the committees hold their meetings, and at 7½ the House meets again, and not once a week does it adjourn till 10½. Nothing is more trying than these evening sessions. The air of this most miserably ventilated Chamber becomes so stifling and oppressive that none but those exceptionally robust escape without a severe headache, after sitting out the session. The journal and index clerks have had so much to do, in consequence of the long hours and the amount of business they have brought, that during the past week they have been at work on their books from 7 in the morning till 12 at night.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

The number of bills thus far introduced in the Senate is 437, of which number 170 have been passed. In the Assembly, 1,157 have been introduced, and 271 passed. This is in excess of the number introduced during the same period last year. Seven hundred and forty bills have been reported from committees, and are now in general orders. It is abundantly evident that the present session will be as long as the average of its predecessors, notwithstanding that the usual ten days' recess was not taken. The charter is still pending, and after that is disposed of there remains the report of the Constitutional Commission to be considered. One virtue is conceded to this Legislature by common consent of those best acquainted with its predecessors. It is affirmed that whatever shortcomings it may have, a want of industry is not one of them. It has stuck to business steadily and unweariedly, and except for the brief weekly adjournments over Saturday, not a day or part of a day has been wasted since the session began.

AMENDING THE CRIMINAL LAW.

The Assembly passed the bill in relation to the issue of writs of error this morning. As it now stands, the bill prohibits the issue of a writ of error in capital cases, except by one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the judicial district in which the conviction was had. The writ so issued is returnable only to the Court of Appeals, which is to give such cases precedence over all others. The issue of any stay of proceedings, except by the Justice granting the writ, is expressly forbidden. The "Insanity bill," providing for the incarceration of criminals acquitted in capital cases on the ground of insanity, was also passed, but its fate in the Senate is more than doubtful.

THE STATUES BILL.

The Senate has ordered the "Statues bill" to a third reading. The bill directs the Governor, Controller, and Secretary of State to contract with Erastus D. Palmer, in behalf of the State, to furnish a bronze statue of Robert R. Livingston, to be placed in the Capitol at Washington. There was no debate on the bill this morning, the subject having been exhausted at last night's session. The difficulty lay in the selection of a subject for the statue, every Senator appearing to have his historical favorite, whom he desired to be perpetuated in bronze. Senators were slightly facetious about the matter, and Mr. Lewis nearly succeeded in carrying the Senate in favor of the celebrated Indian Chief, Red Jacket, whom he claimed as a former resident of Buffalo. Mr. Woodin advocated the claims of the late Prof. Morse, but this was ruled out, as the law required that the statue must be of some deceased citizen of this State, and Mr. Morse was not. Philip Schuyler, first Mayor of Albany, also found several advocates, but the Senate finally agreed with the suggestion of the Governor, and chose Livingston.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A bill providing for the extension of Desbrosses-street easterly to Varick, has been introduced by Mr. Benedict; and Mr. Woodin offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling on Controller Green for a full statement of the circumstances under which the contract for paving Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, was made, with the testimony taken in regard thereto before the Contract Commissioners, appointed under chapter 580 of the laws of 1872.

The annual report of the Society of the New-York Hospital was presented to-day to the Senate. The total receipts of the institution during the year 1872 were $611,801 12, and the expenditures $596,884 65. The annual expenses of the hospital for ten years prior to its close averaged over $20,000 more than the receipts, and as State aid had been removed, it was discontinued.

THE INDIANS.

Two Murders by Apaches Near Wickenberg, Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 20.—On the 11th of March the Apaches murdered Augustus Swain and James McDonald, near Wickenberg, Arizona. Their bodies were horribly mutilated. Mr. Swain was one of the first settlers, and for a long time was a Government guide.

No communication has been had with the Modocs since March 15. Gen. Gilnore was, to-day, to proceed with his force to the Bluffs, which overlook Capt. Jack's camp, to reconnoitre.

The Ice in the Rivers Begins to Break Up.

KINGSTON, N. Y., March 21.—Since yesterday the ice in the river has wasted four inches. It is very porous, and the crossing is considered unsafe. Passenger sleighs for crossing the ice have been withdrawn, several vehicles having broken through. The steamer Norwich had steam up to-day to break the ice, but owing to an accident did not start. A track will be broken for the ferry-boat to Rhinecliff to-morrow or Monday. A light snow fell last night. The weather is slightly colder, but still the ice is thawing rapidly.

A dispatch from Easton says there is an open channel through all the ice gorges on the Lehigh River above and below Mauch Chunk, and through to Easton, and no danger is apprehended as to any freshet, though there is a large mass of snow yet to melt. The Lehigh at Mauch Chunck is about eighteen inches above low water mark. The canal is being filled with half head, in order to drive out the ice, and its opening for business is expected by the 1st of April.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., March 20.—The channel of the Hudson is now open at Peekskill, and the steam ferry at West Point commenced her trips to-day.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE.

Nominations Made Yesterday—Confirmations by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day:

James E. Milstead, Collector of Customs at Yorktown, Va., and David Bushy Collector of Customs for the District of Oregon.

Public Land Officers—Joseph Fox, Receiver at Grand Island, Neb.; James R. Lafferty, Receiver at Dardonelle, Ark.; George W. Burchard, Receiver at Independence, Kansas; W. W. Martin, Register at Independence, Kansas; S. S. Tibbetts, Register at Tallahassee, Fla.; James A. Shrigley, Register at Dardonelle, Ark.

Postmasters.—William C. McGowan, Ellicott City, Md.; William Ward, Peabody, Mass.; B. T. Simmons, Johnstown, N. Y.; William H. Martin, Chester, Penn.; William H. Dickey, Kittanning, Penn.; Benjamin F. Emigh, Pittston, Penn.; Henry A. Shaw, Parborough, N. C.; Amasa Morse, Petaluma, Cal.; J. Glass McPheeter, Bloomington, Ind.; Nicholas Filbec, Terre Haute, Ind.; John L. Miller, Lafayette, Ill.; Jerome H. Fee, Adrian, Mich.; Perry Howes, Sedalia, Mo.; Harrison H. Updegrove, Van Wert, Ohio; Jacob Stough, Belle Fontaine, Ohio; George F. Dick, Bloomington, Ills.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Capt. Homer E. Blake has been ordered to duty at New-York in connection with recruiting. Commander John Irwin has been detached from the naval station at League Island and ordered to the command of the Sabine, relieving Commander Breese, who is ordered to the command of the Potomac. The orders to Commander Law to command the Potomac are revoked, and he is ordered to the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia, Commander Weaver being placed on waiting orders.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate, in executive session, to day, confirmed the following nominations:

Receivers of Public Moneys.—Lewis Lewiston, at Duluth, Minn.; Joseph Fox, at Grand Island, Nebraska; S. C. Wright, at Carson City, Nevada; nomination made to correct error in name, James C. Bradin, at Litchfield, Minn.

Registers at Land Offices.—Simon L. Tibbetts, Tallahassee, Fla.; Wm. H. Fellows, Duluth, Minn.; John P. Owens, Taylor's Falls, Minn.

Miscellaneous—Benjamin F. Greene, Wm. H. Hendrickson and Edward S. Holden to be Professors of Mathematics in the Navy; Lucius Garfield, Collector of Customs at Puget Sound; Joseph D. Pillow, Surveyor of Customs at Portsmouth, N. H.

Postmasters—Jerome H. Fee, at Adrian, Mich.; A. L. Christie, Nyack, N. Y.; Moses T. Willard, Concord, N. H.; R. H. Moseby, Taladega, Ala.; Mrs. Ella Matson, Jefferson City, Mo.; D. B. Frisbie, Morrisania, N. Y.; Elizabeth L. Vanlew, Richmond, Va.

REJECTION.

The Senate to-day rejected the nomination of John M. Dunn to be United States Marshal for Delaware.

THE ROUND VALLEY COMMISSION.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day appointed Congressman J. P. C. Shanks, of Indiana, Charles Marsh, of Nevada City, Cal., and Agent J. L. Burchard, of the Round Valley Indian Reservation, Cal., to be commissioners under a recent act of Congress to appraise settlers' improvements on the Round Valley Reservation, and report where its northern boundary should be located. Messrs Shanks and March are allowed $8 per day and actual expenses. Instructions merely embodying the provisions of the law will be prepared immediately by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

NOTES.

There is no truth whatever in the reported movement to displace Marshal Morris, of California.

David Bushey, nominated to-day as Collector of Customs, is for the newly-created Southern District of Oregon, with a port of entry at Coos Bay.

Wm. D. Hare, recently confirmed, is for the Astoria Collection District.

Mr. Garfield, confirmed as Collector for the Puget Sound District, is the ex-Congressional delegate from Washington Territory, and succeeds Frederick Drew, who resigned.

There was a brief discussion to-day in the executive session of the Senate on the nomination of Col. Casey as Collector of New-Orleans, but no vote was taken.

LOUISIANA.

Fusionist Outrage in a Republican Newspaper Office in Louisiana.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The *Echo*, a Republican paper, published at Martinsville, St. Martin Parish, had the contents of the printing-office thrown into Bayou Tiche last night. This was done by the Warmoth-McEnery revolutionists, to prevent disclosures of their proceedings in resisting the authority of the Legal State Government. A dispatch from New Iberia conveys this information.

McEnery Advising Organized Resistance to Tax Payments.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—A brief letter signed "John McEnery, Governor of Louisiana," advises the organization of tax resistance associations throughout the State.

Presentation to Ex-Canal Commissioner W. W. Wright.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 21.—The Canal Superintendents for the years 1870 and 1871 for the Middle Division, met at the Vanderbilt House, in this City, this evening, and presented ex-Canal Commission Wm. W. Wright with a magnificent gold watch and chain, Sylvester D. Keller made the presentation speech and Mr. Wright fitly responded. A banquet followed, at which speeches were made by Judge Pratt, David J. Mitchell, H. O. Cheesebro, of Canandaigua, John S. Day, of Geneva, and others, testifying to the able and faithful administration of Mr. Wright.

A Thrifty Milliner—She Insures Her Husband's Life and then Poisons Him.

From the La Crosse (Wis.) Leader, March 17.

After a very brief illness, Daniel Ingersoll, of Sparta, died on Thursday, March 6. The funeral was to take place on the Saturday following. In the meantime circumstances led to the suspicion of foul play. The authorities made an examination of the body, and found strong proofs that the deceased came to his death from the effects of poison. The stomach was sent to competent chemists, who, on applying chemical test, found unmistakable evidences of strychnine. A coroner's jury was empaneled and rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by poison on Friday morning, March 14. Mrs. Ingersoll was a milliner in Sparta, a woman of proud demeanor and prepossessing appearance. She was fond of dress and society. Her husband was the reverse. He paid little or no attention to his personal appearance, was content to be seen daily dressed in a slip-shod manner, added to which he was an easy-going way, that showed he lacked energy. She had recently applied to an attorney to get a divorce, but as he was always kind and gave her the money he earned, she was informed she could not get a legal separation. We are informed she had lately procured an insurance on his life for $1,000, on which she paid promptly the premium. He had been at work the past Winter in the pinery, and had been home but a few days previous to his death. It was ascertained she had procured from a druggist some strychnine, which she said was to poison rats, and when the authorities obtained what was left it was found that some nine grains had been used. Her son, a lad fourteen years old, said he had never before seen any strychnine, and in pulling out the stopper to examine it, spilled a portion of it. This statement being made before the arrest, increased the suspicion that something besides natural causes produced death.

WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the Case of Senator Caldwell—Special Tax Stamps—Congressional Reports—The Session.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—The Caldwell case has assumed an entirely new phase by the amendment proposed by Mr. Ferry. He moved so to amend the pending resolution that the words declaring the seat vacant shall be stricken out, and a resolution of expulsion inserted in their stead. This will necessitate a vote upon the amendment to expel before a vote can be taken upon the resolution to unseat. Although the vote upon this amendment will not be absolutely a test of the sense of the Senate upon the merits of the case, as there are many who desire to see the law points relative to power and jurisdiction settled before the case is met upon its merits, still the vote upon the amendment will be an approximate indication of Caldwell's strength or weakness. The introduction of this amendment was scarcely expected, and must seriously interfere with the theory which, it is said, has been entertained of treating the debate hitherto simply as an argument on a demurrer to the jurisdiction, and if the demurrer should be sustained through the defeat of the Morton resolution, to then defer debate upon the merits, the actual fact of bribery and its criminality, by a postponement of the consideration of the Alcorn resolution until next Winter. Mr. Ferry will hardly withdraw the amendment. He has the floor for to-morrow, when he will speak in its support. The debate to-day was conducted by Senators Frelinghuysen, Howe, Morrill, and Stewart, with numerous sharp and excited passages at arms, upon questions of evidence, between Senators Logan, Morton, and Carpenter. Mr. Frelinghuysen very earnestly opposed the resolution to unseat. He considered that the resolution recommended action in defiance of the rules of evidence chrystalized by centuries of experience, and in utter disregard of the constitutional rights of the citizen. A man does not abdicate his citizenship by becoming Senator, and it was one of the dearest prerogatives of American constitutional liberty that no man should be condemned without a trial. Such trial the Senate could not afford Mr. Caldwell. The Kansas courts have jurisdiction of him in a criminal proceeding, if the alleged bribery is true, and the record of the finding of a Kansas court would furnish the Senate the sufficient basis for discipline which the incongrous testimony of malicious persecutors does not afford. He preferred that Kansas should bear her own shame, and not seek to turn the Senate into a court of general jail delivery. He considered that the election was valid if the electors were legal voters, and voted freely and with understanding. Bribery goes to the character of the Senator, not to the validity of the election, and he could not regard the election as void, nor would he admit the bribery alleged in the testimony proved until Caldwell had been tried by the jury which the Constitution secures him. The Carney compact, he pronounced highly disreputable, but refused to signify what action he should take concerning it by his vote.

Mr. Howe took a similar position, except that he did not particularly characterize the Carney contract. He thought the evidence of the due and legal election of Caldwell was overwhelming. If the precedent is established that the election is invalid, the Senate must investigate every election that is assailed and determine its validity by a majority vote, which would change the constitutional limit of a six years tenure to a tenure during the pleasure of the Senate. He charged that the resolution to unseat was an evasion of the Constitution in that it worked a practical expulsion without the constitutional two-thirds vote.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, took a very severe and austere view of the case. He considered that the Senate for six months had rested under the shadow of a great political enormity consummated. He did not care to examine the evidence in detail, regarding the Carney compact as a sufficient self-conviction. He declared that the capital of Kansas had been turned into a ballot-exchange, and the members of the Kansas Legislature acted as ballot-brokers to furnish the American Senate with members. The entire proceeding was a grotesque sarcasm upon the method of Senatorial election. He appealed from the technicalities of written law to what he termed the unwritten constitution of the American people, the compact of history upon which society is based, and, in a rugged, Puritan way, he denounced the argument by which it is maintained that an election attended by bribery is valid. He declared a bribed voter a chattel, an instrument, a vender, and that an election which is not free is no election. He should vote to unseat, as a wholesome exercise of authority.

Senator Stewart spoke at some length on the Caldwell case to-day, reviewing the points of law presented by the committee's report, and also analyzing the evidence. He opposed the pending resolution, and argued that the Senate could not pass upon the right of members of the State Legislatures to sit and act, nor refuse to count the vote of any member. He drew an illustration from the practice of the House. When a State had declared what the qualifications of an elector for the most numerous branch of its State Legislature should be, the House of Representatives, in investigating an election, is guided by the State law. It would not refuse to count the vote of any elector possessed of the qualifications fixed by State law unless the elector had done something to disqualify himself. But in the State Legislatures each House had the absolute right to determine its own membership. When a member once had been admitted to his seat, no matter what he had done, unless the House to which he had gained entrance turned him out, he remained a member, and was entitled to act. The Senate in refusing to count his vote in a Senatorial election would be excluding him from the performance of functions which the State Legislature, the only body having jurisdiction, was continuously deciding he was competent to perform by not expelling him from its membership. Each House of the State Legislature had exclusive jurisdiction over this subject, and the Senate could not practically annul that power by refusing to recognize the action of its members by counting out their votes. In his review of the evidence, he concluded that there was no case of bribery proved. The evidence was almost entirely of a hearsay character, and would not be admitted in court. The Senate, while sitting in judgment on any case, could not and ought not at the same time to make new laws to incorporate in its judgment. During the last part of his speech, there were frequent interruptions between other Senators and Mr. Morton.

THE SPECIAL TAX STAMPS.

The Commissioner is issuing to the Tax Collectors' Circular No. 106 concerning the procurement and issue of special tax stamps required under the new law. It gives the collectors specific instructions as to their proceedings after May 1, when the new system goes into effect.

THE CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Mr. Anthony to-day explained in the Senate the action that the Committee on Printing had taken in providing for the reporting and printing of the debates of this session of the Senate. He presented the resolutions which the committee had passed. The *Congressional Record*, which is the product of the committee's action, has grown constantly in popularity, and will now, without doubt, be permanently done at the Government office.

ANOTHER WEEK OF TALK.

It is wholly improbable that the Senate will adjourn before the end of next week. There are still a large number of speeches to be made, and there is a prospect of a very bitter debate yet to arise.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

TO THE ALBANY PENITENTIARY FOR LIFE.

The President to-day informed the Attorney-General that he had decided to commute the sentence of O'Brien from hanging to imprisonment for life, and the Attorney-General has consequently authorized the issue of the proper documents in the matter, which will be made out and sent to the jail of this District to-morrow, whereupon O'Brien will be taken to the Albany Penitentiary to pass the remainder of his life. O'Brien, it will be rembered, was a policeman on duty at a public picnic at the time he shot Cunningham.

A DEFIANT CRIMINAL.

There is now imprisoned in the jail of this District one other person charged with murder, Tom Wright, a negro, who, it is alleged, murdered and robbed a Polish peddler in December last. Wright is a negro who is well known to the police of this district. He has exhibited a very defiant attitude during his incarceration in jail, and yesterday, remarked to the bailiffs of the court, when he was brought out for trial that he did not care whether he hanged or not. The case is set for trial on Monday next.

SYSTEMS OF CROPS.

The March report of the Department of Agriculture, now nearly ready, will contain the results of an investigation into the systems of crop rotation practiced in the country wholly or in part, and will show to what extent fertilizers, whether commercial or home-made, are used. It will also give an exposition of the causes of discouragement in agriculture at the present time, with a suggestion of remedies, embodying the views of farmers of all parts of the country.

TICKET AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

The semi-annual Convention of the General Railroad Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association, met here to-day. There was a large attendance. Nearly all the leading roads were represented. Mr. E. R. Dorsey, of the Charlotte, Columbia, and Augusta Road, was elected President. Other officers were then elected as follows: Vice-President, Thomas L. Kimball, of the Union Pacific Railroad; Secretary, Samuel Powell, of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad; Executive Committee: W. L. Darnley, long term; Ellis Clark, intermediate term; W. A. Tarall, short term. It was decided that the next annual convention of the association should be held in the City of Chicago. A new constitution was adopted, and signed to-day by the forty-seven members holding credentials, which include powers of attorney, binding the management to any arrangement as to rates which may be made by the convention. The convention will probably remain in session until Tuesday. The proceedings were conducted with the usual harmony.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The horse disease prevails throughout Central Arizona.

Snow fell in Watertown, N. Y., on Thursday night to the depth of six inches.

The death of William Grange, the Turkish Consul at Baltimore, is announced in yesterday's papers.

A heavy snow-storm about Waterville, Me., fell on Thursday, and the snow badly drifted, delaying trains seriously.

Howard & Wheeler's steam box and planing-mill, in Natick, Mass., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $8,000. Partially insured.

Mr. Breneman, of Cincinnati, estimates his loss on wall paper, in Thursday night's fire, at $20,000, making the entire loss about $40,000.

J. H. Cotton, Treasurer of the American Tube Works, Boston, died suddenly, yesterday, of heart disease, at his residence in Longwood.

The furnishing goods house of Stratton & Haffcke, Baltimore, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $4,000; fully insured.

A severe snow-storm, with high winds, prevailed on Thursday afternoon and night at Concord, N. H., which blocked all the railroads above there.

A violent north-east storm of snow and sleet prevailed in Bath, Me., all Thursday night, accompanied about 12 o'clock with thunder and lightning.

The Grand Jury have indicted John Savage, Jr., late cashier of the Lechmere National Bank, of Cambridge Mass., for embezzling $14,000 of its funds.

An unknown woman was found dead in the snow in the outskirts of Worcester, Mass. From papers in her pockets, she is supposed to be Mary Ann Gilman, of Clinton.

John R. Mingle, a native of Philadelphia and well-known telegrapher, formerly Superintendent of the Fire Alarm and Balize lines, died in New-Orleans yesterday.

Benjamin F. Wetbern, a lodger at the Shawmut Hotel, on Shawmut-avenue, Boston, was found dead in his room yesterday morning, having cut his throat with a jack-knife.

Judge Joseph G. Bowman, formerly a United States Assessor for the First Indiana District, committed suicide at Vincennes by stabbing himself with a carving-knife. Illness unsettled his mind.

It is stated that on the termination of the present season at the Boston Theatre, J. B. Booth, who has been the lessee and manager for the last eight years, will assume the management of Booth's Theatre in New-York.

The Orange Railroad Company's storehouse and tin-shop, with all the patterns of the castings belonging to the company, at Alexandria, Va., were burned yesterday. Loss about $20,000. The watchman fired the buildings in drawing benzine.

The *Commercial Bulletin*, of Chicago, yesterday gave the number of hogs and cattle packed there this season as 1,425,070, against 1,218,858 last season; cattle, 15,755, against 16,080 last season; barrels of mess pork packed, 88,385; other grades, 14,601; tierces of lard, 196,054.

Severe Storm on the Coast of Maine.

EASTPORT, Me., March 21.—A violent storm has been raging here for the past twelve hours with snow, afterward turning into rain, with wind blowing from the east at the rate of twenty miles an hour.

The steamer New-Brunswick came in at 8 o'clock from St. John, but could not get to her wharf, and had to go to Rumsey's Bay for a harbor, where she rode out the gale in safety.

Several small fishing crafts were badly damaged, and one or two of them are completely broken up.

PORTLAND, Me., March 21.—A. & E. S. Spring had $25,000 worth of cargo on the bark Josephine, wrecked near Cohasset last night. It was insured partially in the Boston Lloyds.

The chartered steamer Oscar, of the Temperly line, from London Feb. 26, arrived this afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

Suit Against the City of Boston—An Incident of the Grand Duke's Visit.

From the Boston Journal, March 20.

When the Russian Duke Alexis was entertained in Music Hall by the exhibition of the school children, in December, 1871, the bust of Franklin was knocked from its pedestal by persons in the balcony, and struck a lady named Elizabeth Kendall upon the head, inflicting injuries which required medical attendance for considerable time. The decorator of the hall, before his bill was paid, offered to make the matter right with the injured person, but the offer was declined. At the term of the Supreme Court in October a suit was entered against the city on behalf of the injured lady for $10,000 damages. There being some doubt as to the liability of the city, and Aldermen Cutter and Jenkins having been members of the committee in charge of the festival, suits have also been brought against them and their property attached. They have also received letters intimating that it would be better for them to advocate the payment of the claim by the city. It is claimed for the defense that the injured person was present of her own free will, and ran her own risk. The trial will take place next month.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Debate in the House of Commons on the Neutrality Rules of the Geneva Tribunal.

LONDON, March 21.—In the House of Commons, this evening, Right Hon. Gathorne Hardy moved an address to the Crown praying that the Government be instructed to dissent from the three international rules adopted by the Court of Arbitration at Geneva. Mr. Hardy, in the course of an able speech in support of his motion, declared that in making it he had no party object in view, nor did he intend to cast the slightest imputation on the fairness of the arbitrators. The disclaimer was received with cheers.

Right Hon. Mr. Forster opposed the motion, because it practically called for a vote of censure on the arbitrators who adopted the rules. These rules affected the United States as much as they did England. No other nation was interested. If we object to them now it will appear as if we were smarting under the sense of having to pay the compensation awarded, and united action of America and England hereafter, in case of war with or between other Powers, would be impossible.

Mr. Vernon Harcourt spoke strongly in favor of the motion. He declared that the rules never held water. The best thing possible to do was to request the United States Government to withdraw them and substitute others, which, in the event of war, would not make neutrality intolerable.

Mr. William Rathbone, member for Liverpool, was opposed to disturbing the decision of the Geneva Board. He argued that the rules only required England to enforce her own laws. If they were repealed, England's commerce would be ruined forever in the very next war. He hoped the House would not reverse the Government's just and statesmanlike policy.

Mr. Gregory, a Conservative, sharply criticized the action of the Geneva Board in imposing dangerous liabilities on neutrals.

Mr. Samuel Laing spoke against the motion.

Sir Stafford Northcote was disposed to favor it. He asked whether the Government really accepted the ideas involved in these rules; if it did, they ought to be made law.

The Attorney-General, Sir J. Duke Coleridge, asked whether it was wise and dignified to pass such an opinion, as the Right Honorable gentleman's address indirectly conveyed, upon the conduct of the Arbitrators whom the country, through Parliament, had thanked for their services. He continued: "We must submit to the award made at Geneva. We had better hold our tongues and pay the money." He confessed that it would be impossible to submit the rules to other powers for adoption, without a distinct statement of the extent to which England consents to be bound thereby.

Mr. Disraeli was glad that the Government intended to come to some understanding with that of the United States in regard to these rules. He hoped they would do so speedily, and then the two Governments could jointly lay the rules before the other Powers for their consideration.

Mr. Gladstone concurred in the view of the subject taken by Mr. Disraeli. He believed the rules would loose their force if England alone submitted them to the powers. The Government's opinion was unchanged, and he assured the House that the matter had not and would not be neglected.

The motion was then withdrawn, and the debate ended.

France and Spain.

PARIS, March 21.—The Government has issued an order prohibiting the exportation of war material from this country to Spain.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Wreck of a Clipper—Twenty-Eight Lives Lost—Japan Thrown Open to Christianity.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 21.—The steamship Alaska, from Hong Kong via Yokohama, arrived here to-day. She brings advices from the former to Feb. 12, latter to Feb. 24.

The British brig Bessie Searight foundered at sea near Nagaski. No lives were lost.

Great apprehension is felt of a Mahommedan invasion of Northern China.

The Grand Lama of Thibet professes allegiance to the young Emperor of China.

The clipper ship Serica, engaged in the tea trade, has been wrecked near Puraceles. Out of a crew of twenty-nine, including the captain, only one man was saved. All hands at first escaped on a raft, which four days afterward went to pieces.

The Grand Duke Alexis sailed from Hong Kong Jan. 28.

A special edict tolerating Christianity throughout Japan has been promulgated, and it is determined to throw the whole country open to foreigners. The government is endeavoring to form a code based upon the European systems.

A universal exhibition is to be held in Japan, probably at Yeddo, within the next four years.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, March 22—1 A. M.—The storm centres that were Thursday night over Lake Ontario and Rhode Island have moved north-eastward down the St. Lawrence Valley and to the Bay of Fundy respectively. A north-east gale has prevailed at Quebec, and brisk north-east winds, with snow, in Northern New-England. Fresh and brisk westerly winds are now reported from the Middle and Eastern States, with partly cloudy and clear weather on the Atlantic coast, but with clouds and snow over the lower lakes and the St. Lawrence Valley. Rising barometer, westerly winds, and clear weather prevail in the South Atlantic States, the Ohio Valley, and the Eastern Gulf States, with calms in the interior of this region. The barometer has fallen in the North-west, with rising temperature, southerly winds, and increasing cloudiness.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday in the Western Gulf States, southerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather; in the Eastern Gulf and South Atlantic States, generally clear weather, light winds, and low, but rising, temperature; for the Middle States, cold westerly winds and cloudy weather, clearing away in the afternoon; in New-England rising barometer, partly cloudy and clearing cold weather, with south-west and westerly winds; for the lake region north-west winds, rising barometer, and generally clearing weather. Cautionary signals continue on the middle and east Atlantic coasts. They will be displayed on the lakes from and after April 1.

The Signal Office at 4:35 o'clock P. M. yesterday reported it would snow at the following places: Baltimore, Buffalo, Burlington, Cleveland, Detroit, Grand Haven, Montreal, Mount Washington, Oswego, Pittsburg, Marquette, Port Stanley, Saugien, Toledo, and Olympia; and at 11 o'clock P. M. as follows: Pittsburg, Oswego, Rochester, and Port Stanley.

City Meteorological Record.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug-store, No. 3 Park-row; 3 A. M., 32°; 6 A. M., 31°; 9 A. M., 32°; 12 M., 34½°; 3 P. M., 37°; 6 P. M., 36½°; 9 P. M., 34°; 12 P. M., 35°; average temperature yesterday, 34°.

Congressional Back Pay in the Massachusetts Legislature.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The House of Representative to-day refused to suspend the rule prohibiting the introduction of new business; a four-fifth vote to allow such introduction being required; so that the resolution censuring the representatives in Congress from this State for supporting the retroactive feature of the Congressional salary bill, was excluded.

The resolve was offered by Mr. Wood, of Huntington, which is in the Congressional District represented by Mr. Dawes.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WEDNESDAY, March 19, 1873.

Since the popular House came to the end of its arduous and patriotic labors, and left us exceeding sorrowful, to the mercies of the Board of Public Works, while they adjourned in a body to the Vienna Exposition, a grateful country bearing their expenses, I have felt little interest in Congress. I drop in on the Senate occasionally, and always find them going into each others' characters, or executive session. I have tried to "get a shy" at the new Senators, in order to sketch them, but some I have never been able to find where the chart says they belong.

"Uncertain, coy, and hard to please,"

they shift about uneasily from seat to seat, and continually elude me. Mr. Allison, of Iowa, is a fine-looking, youngish, courteous man, of a different type from the earnest and thoughtful Wright, but, we hope, not unworthy to be his colleague. Mitchell, of Oregon, is a Senator of right manly presence. Wadleigh, of New-Hampshire, is goodly to look upon, if one likes a good deal of Wadleigh. Jones, of Nevada, is of figure rotund, and of countenance ruddy and rugged. Oglesby, of Illinois, is somewhat after the same type, his round face beaming with good humor and good health. Sargent, of California, has a pleasant, wholesome face; "wholesome," speaking of a Congressional countenance, means a good deal. McCreary, of Kentucky, has returned to us as good as new—his tonsure no greater in area than of old; his heavy fringe of hair having lost nothing of its mysterious blackness. He, also, is stout. Indeed, with its new members, the Senate has decidedly gained in avoirdupois. Mr. Boutwell looks already quite at home in his new sphere. On the occasion of his being sworn in, an enthusiastic friend said to me, "How pleasant it is to see such a man take his place in this Chamber—a man so able and so honest." I did not dissent, but I thought it a little odd that the advent of ability and honesty in the United States Senate should be hailed as a great and joyful event. Mr. Boutwell is seated on the extreme left of the Vice-President, whose vacated chair, just in front of Mr. Sumner's, he should have had. Mr. Ames, of Mississippi, secured that, and holds on to it—so the distinguished Massachusetts Senators are widely separated. Mr. Ames is a nice young man, with a nice father-in-law, but we seldom hear anything from his lips beyond "aye" and "no." Doubtless he could make fine speeches, but he don't. He is one of the exasperating sort of birds that can sing, but won't sing, and can't be made to sing. Mr. Boutwell would sing and soar, and soaring sing, and we would like to see assigned to him the immemorial Massachusetts perch—though, for that matter, Massachusetts has about as much stock in Mr. Ames as Mississippi. Mr. Wilson appears thoroughly comfortable in the high chair, and beams around on the Chamber a ruddy benediction. He has a somewhat more serious aspect than he wore during the last session—has lost a little of the ingenuous, well-pleased expression, the "tickled look," as an irreverent observer called it, that passed into his face with his nomination, and held possession until the cares and dignities of his elevated estate came upon him in earnest.

Mr. Caldwell, the present cynosure of all eyes, is small and slight, and young for a Senator—not quite the "lean and hungry Cassius" of a Kansas man we beheld in York, but scarcely looking in vigorous bodily or joyous mental condition. He seems of a nervous organization, and has dark, keen, anxious eyes, yet he sits very quietly, even with an air of preoccupation, under the pitiless storm of denunciation and sarcasm, "pelting like hail-stones." How superior is man's nature, after all! Now, I couldn't do that. Mr. Ingalls, his colleague, is another slender man, tall and pale, with a scholarly, or literary, look, aided, perhaps, by the glasses he wears. What helps they are, to be sure; even to the wisest face they impart an added look of profundity and wisdom. If *Banquo* had worn spectacles, *Macbeth* would never have perceived that he had "no speculation in his orbs."

I think it is the intention of the Senate to allow every man to make a speech on this Caldwell matter. Several long-quiet, low-lying leviathans have lately come to the surface to spout, among them Mr. Pratt, who said he considered it his duty "to preserve the ancient glory and honor of the Senate." Ah! Mr. Pratt, after the Pomeroy affair and the salary vote, is it a question of preservation or of resurrection?

Yesterday I heard Mr. Thurman, who took a rather unusual position for a Democrat in denying the doctrine of States' rights in matters of this sort. He spoke with even unusual power and passion, and his deep, resounding voice, with its peculiar, quick, sharp utterance, was never more impressive. It was like the deep-mouthed bay of a Thessalian hound. I always rejoice in Mr. Thurman's rugged strength, however directed—in the clearness of his logical perceptions, in the inflexibility of his convictions, in the tenacious legal grip of his conclusions.

After the battle-ax of Richard, the sword of Saladin. Mr. Conkling's speech of to-day was a magnificent effort, if effort that can be called, which seemed a bounteous, irrepressible outpouring of law and logic, argument, illustration, and satire. The speech was about four hours in length, yet he seemed neither weary himself, nor the cause of weariness in others. Once, he graciously said, "I have but one more word to utter, and then the Senate may adjourn"—and kept on an hour longer. It reminded one of the great balcony speech of Prince Giglio, of Paflagonia, thus described by Thackeray: "The royal youth, *without preparation*, delivered a speech so magnificent, that no report can do justice to it. It was all in blank verse, (in which, from this time, he invariably spoke as more becoming his majestic station.) It lasted for three days and three nights, during which not a single person who heard him was tired, or remarked the difference between daylight and dark." We read that "once in nine hours the Prince paused to suck an orange," but I hardly think Mr. Conkling would need such gross sustainment. He seems to have "metaphysical aid." He is a wizard in words; a necromancer in logic. His best power, both in statement and reasoning, is exquisitely subtle. His argument is a web, fine as gossamer, but firm as steel. He never allows even his brilliant rhetoric to overload his theme. Mr. Conkling is a speaker who by his peculiar manner, arrogant and defiant, cynical, and at times supercilious, arouses your antagonism from the very first, so the final victory he wins over your mind, whether by sophistry and casuistry, or by clear logic and fair induction, is the more complete. It is pure brain-power; intellectual absolutism. He has, I think, no humor, but wit of a certain frosty, biting sort, and a terrible power of sarcasm. He can speak daggers, and poisoned daggers at that. As for his speeches, if it is possible to have too much of a good thing, he bestows on the Senate that doubtful benefaction. He makes his points sharply, always, but sometimes blunts them with iteration. He is not satisfied with killing his antagonist's argument; he mangles the carcass. If, after mashing the head of a fallacy, he passes triumphantly on, he is apt to go back, and pound away at the innocuous reptile while there is a wriggle of life left in the tail. In his defense of Mr. Caldwell, if defense it could be called, Mr. Conkling did not seek to disprove the charges that corrupt means had been used in his election, but denied the power of the Senate to declare a man unelected who comes to it with all the proper forms and vouchers. He did not, after Mr. Butler's fashion, take the blackness from ink itself, by a sort of diabolical alchemy, and turn it to innocent milk. The position he takes has seemed to me all along the most safe and tenable one. If the resolution had been of expulsion, surely the question would have been less complicated. But should such a resolution be yet substituted, I doubt if it be carried out, and Mr. Caldwell with it. And does it much matter, following the Pomeroy case? After bolting the camel, can they not manage to worry down the gnat? Why should they be so hard on this "one more unfortunate, young, and so fair?" As for the buying off of Carney, is there anything new and rare in that? We all remember the great compromise and bargain of the Republican faction, at Chicago—Lincoln to be President, Seward to have the Premiership, and Chase the Treasury. It is true, Mr. Lincoln insisted on being utterly untrammeled,—but the sainted Abraham carried out the agreement. As for the purchase of votes, have we not, after our late experience, sufficient faith in Congressional innocence of unpleasant business matters, to believe this Senator might have been ignorant of the evil miracle of conversion wrought in his name? Why be alarmed? The ship will ride out the storm, now that they have thrown over Jonah, in the shape of Senator Patterson,—a man, by the way, whose abiding goodness and central integrity I have never doubted. He's a student, with thoughts intent on books of another sort than ledgers,—as oblivious of investments and accounts as was another New-Hampshire man—"the god-like Daniel,"—as "ill at these numbers" as a very woman, and as innocent of evil intent as the best of women.

As for investigations, the cry is, "Still they come!" Even Mr. Bogy is frightened by the great bugbear, and calls for a grand tear-up of his affairs, and the newspaper correspondents say that Jones and Nye need looking to for buying and selling—the one being suspiciously rich, and the other ostentatiously poor. From the Pacific coast comes a demand for the investigation of Mr. Casserly. Bribery and corruption again! Ah! on those paradisiacal shores can such things be? The authority for these charges is the San Francisco *News-Letter*, which a Washington paper indorses as a "journal of high reputation." This tribute would be regarded as a good joke in Frisco, even by the *News-Letter* itself. It is a paper which I characterized a year ago as half bandit and half jester. It has the ferocity of a Marat and the wit of a Rabelais. It spares neither man, woman, clergymen, nor Celestials. It has neither the fear of heaven nor of the Bank of California before its eyes.

What a time we have had, to be sure, with all these investigations—what a savage, sanguinary time—what a slaughter of reputations! Some people have enjoyed it hugely; some people have grown fat on it, especially newspaper men and women's rights women.

Texas, they say, is a sort of porcine paradise. There the curse is almost lifted from the animals that Moses proscribed and the Lord sent the demons into. There they are made much of, have the freedom of the plantation, and are fatted regardless of expense. The days of their immolation, in the early Winter, are festas, field days, on the old plantation. There is great slaughter, but more excitement and sport, and such feasts of spare-ribs, souse, crackling, and sausages. The great occasion gives rise to a provincial saying, more eloquent than elegant. For instance, a rustic belle, wishing to recall the pleasures of a ball, would not explain, "O, haven't we had a splendid time!" A good Methodist glowing with pious enthusiasm over a successful camp-meeting, would not describe it as "a sweet, refreshing season,"—that one provincial saying would serve both the maiden and the exhorter. "Ah, we've had a hog-killing time, you'd better believe!"

I am afraid I was too severe on Congressmen in my last for extravagant living. I have since been told of several who display a frugal mind, by moderate expenditures and careful little savings, in the way of commutations. We saw, the other day, in an avenue car, a notable instance of economy in high life. A Senator of the United States, after producing his well-worn pass, pointed to a gentleman accompanying him, and said, "a friend of mine." The conductor saw his little game, and "passed." So, by a stroke of masterly political sagacity, our Senator managed to do the handsome thing by his friend, and save five cents at the same time.

The salary vote still excites discussion here. One of our journals mildly calls it "the salary error," but surely it was entirely right, legally and morally, or entirely wrong. Mr. Hoar's example of dedicating the back salary to charities, is to be followed, they say, by other conscience-smitten gentlemen, but the New-York Democrats, Roberts and Potter, are wiser in their generation. They are logicians, as well as politicians, and see that if the money is not theirs, to have and to hold, to buy land and legislatures with, it is not theirs to give away.

One word for myself, "and then the Senate may adjourn." I am constantly receiving letters of inquiry, with regard to Colorado, which it is hardly possible for me to answer in full. I have not established a Pike's Peak agency, nor do I keep a Colonists' Intelligence office in Washington; but I would like to give all necessary information to people sensible enough to desire to emigrate to Colorado, where I hope to be again this Summer. So, I beg leave to commend to all anxious inquirers, a book, entitled *New Life in New Lands*, just published by J. B. Ford & Co., No. 27 Park-place, New-York. This volume contains all I know about Colorado, and more. I know it is a good book, for I wrote it myself. To invalids, whose solicitous inquiries touch me most, I would reiterate here that I believe the climate of Colorado the "sovereignest thing on earth" for weak digestion and hard-breathing. If it would cure as effectually a weak moral sense and hard swearing, I would tap many a politician on the shoulder, and say:

"Come, rise up, William Riley,
And go along with me."

The Brooklyn Policy Trials.

The trial of the Brooklyn policy-dealers ended yesterday in the disagreement and discharge of the jury, and the release of the prisoners, Slack and Primrose, on bail. The jury stood eleven to one for conviction, that one being John Cannon, blacksmith of No. 342 Wyckoff-street. The case will probably be brought up for a second trial next week. The police of the Sixth Precinct yesterday visited the policy-shops at No. 144 Meserole-street, No. 74 Siegel-street, No. 27 Cook-street, No. 16 Ewen-street, and No. 90 Union-avenue, and arrested the proprietors.

BRAZIL.

Summer Places of the Empire—Yellow Fever Statistics—Politics—An Important Failure.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1873.

The heat continues to make life in the Capital almost intolerable, and everyone, whose circumstances will permit it, has taken refuge in the mountains, either at Tijuca, Petropolis, Theresophols, or Novo Frebergo. Tijuca being nearest the city is most frequented by merchants and business men, whose affairs demand their daily presence, and in the morning and evening all conveyances to that delightful suburb are overflowing with the crowds of people going to and returning from the city.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The yellow fever has not abated its force, neither has it assumed those proportions which were generally anticipated a fortnight since. The number of deaths reported thus far by the Board of Public Health is as follows:

1st half of Dec.......	23	2d half of Jan.......	627
2d half of Dec.......	42	1st half of Feb.......	629
1st half of Jan.......	262		

The death per diem are now estimated at from forty to fifty. I have been informed by Mr. Hinds, the United States Consul at this port, that there have been about sixty deaths among the crews of American vessels, and that the published obituary statements in the journals have been inaccurate—at least as regards the mortality among our shipping. The American colony at Rio is not numerous, and the only important death I have thus far heard of among our countrymen is that of Capt. Atkins, formerly commander of the steamer San Jacinto, and at the time of his decease, the Superintendent of the Brazilian Coast Navigation Company. I believe he has left a family in the United States. His death has called forth some flattering notices from various quarters, which show he was a man highly esteemed by those who knew him. I believe his sickness lasted but a few days.

POLITICS.

Political discussions in the Chambers and the Press grow warmer and warmer as the Summer advances. The scandalous frauds committed in the elections of last August and September have led to the creation of a large party in favor of amending the Constitution of the Empire, substituting the direct system of elections for the indirect system which now prevails. The fact that, at this moment in the United States, a proposition is strongly advocated to give even greater extension to the system of direct elections, by doing away with the Presidential electors, is not without its influence upon the question here. Within a few days several of the strongest men in the Senate, members of both political parties, have pronounced in favor of the direct system, and it now begins to look as though this were the rock upon which the Ministerial bark is to be wrecked at last. The speeches upon this subject by Salles Torres-Homem, Saraiva, Zacharias, and Nabuco have created a great impression. Rio Branco opposes the reform with so much obstinacy that many find in it but another proof that the Emperor personally is taking unusual interest in the question.

AN IMPORTANT FAILURE.

In business circles the great subject now talked about is the recent collapse of the Brazilian Coast Navigation Company, the directors of which are the well-known firm of New-York, Messrs. Garrison, Allen & Co., the same who have received the subsidies both from this and the United States government, for carrying the mails between the two countries. The excitement over this matter has gone so far that not only has the whole Press become involved in the discussion, (even to the comic papers, freely caricaturing the directors,) but a few days since, Baron Cotegipe, in the Senate, denounced the affair as so gross a swindle as to be more disgraceful to the American name than anything connected with the Erie Railway. He further suggested, I am told, that the Brazilian government should lay an embargo on and seize whatever property it can find belonging to Messrs. Garrison & Allen in this country, for the benefit of the deluded stockholders of Rio de Janeiro. I have no doubt that it is an unsatisfactory piece of business, for where there is so much smoke there is generally a little fire. Whether Messrs. Garrison & Allen, however, can or cannot clear themselves of the charges which is freely made against them here, in business circles, I know not. It is certainly to be hoped, however, that they can. Meanwhile, as one result of this affair, I am convinced that the day is distant when American enterprises and projects will be even looked at again in Brazil.

TIRADENTES.

Hon. Ellis H. Roberts.

At noon to-day Hon. Ellis H. Roberts, of the Utica *Morning Herald*, embarks for Liverpool in the Baltic. He will spend the Spring and Summer months in Europe, visiting Italy, Greece, Constantinople, and Vienna. Mr. Roberts is one of the few Americans who have gained equal eminence in editorial and Congressional work. He has fairly earned his title to honorable recognition wherever he goes, as one who combines the graces of the scholar with the force of the orator and all the practical insight of the honest worker. He faithfully served the country and his immediate constituents of the Twenty-second New-York District through all the trying scenes of the Forty-second Congress. As a member of the Committee of Ways and Means, he labored incessantly and most effectively for a fair adjustment of the burdens of taxation. He was never known to shirk a difficult duty, or to fail in courage to speak the truth and defend the cause of pure legislation when many hearts were faltering.

The re-election of Mr. Roberts to the Forty-third Congress by a largely increased majority shows that he is appreciated in Oneida County as an upright, far-seeing, and eloquent statesman.

Many personal friends will join us in wishing that Mr. Roberts and his family may be favored with a pleasant voyage, and that he may return with renewed strength and much republican enthusiasm for another Winter in Washington.

The Board of Steam Navigation.

The special committee of the Board of Steam Navigation, consisting of Messrs. G. W. Quintard, John H. Clarke, H. F. Dimock, Appleton Sturge, and B. S. Osbon, returned to this City from Albany yesterday, where they had been before the Senate Committee on Commerce and Navigation. Mr. Dimock, on behalf of the committee, presented the case of steam vessel interests of the port of New-York in reference to Senate bill No. 133, showing the Senate committee the evils which would accrue to steam vessel interests should the bill in question pass in its present shape; and it was agreed to accept an amendment offered by Mr. Dimock which should give regular transportation lines the exclusive right to use docks, piers, wharves, bulkheads actually occupied by them. The general impression of the committee of the New-York Board of Steam Navigation was, at the conclusion of the interview, that the vested rights of steam-boat lines would be preserved without encroaching upon the rights or privileges of transit or sailing vessels.

New-York Liberal Club—Lecture by Prof. Marvin.

Prof. Frederick R. Marvin lectured last evening, at the Liberal Club, on "The Outlines of Disordered Mental Action." The lecturer commenced by pointing out how different and unsatisfactory was the study of mental pathology—a science so devoid of outline that no one can tell where it begins or where it ends. There were, he said, no universal standards of sanity, nor consequently of insanity. Sanity and insanity are not separated from each other by any line of demarcation. He then proceeded to explain the two kinds of insanity—conscious and unconscious; and pointed out the only means of detection—a careful study of the individual, and a perfect acquaintance with his hopes, faith and ambition. After referring to the various periods in history when mental disorders were largely prevalent, the followers of Mohammed, the flaggelants, witches, and sorcerers, saints, crusaders, and inquisitors; and in our own day, reformers, spiritualists, inventors of universal sciences, and discoverers of perpetual affinities. He concluded by saying that so things will continue to go on until the law of development shall have made something more of us than we are at present.

CHEMICALS.

Statistics of their Manufacture in the Quaker City—Leading Houses in the Trade.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

One of the most important among the many branches of industry carried on in Philadelphia is the manufacture of chemicals; and those whose ideas of chemicals are confined to the nauseating mixtures so liberally prescribed by family physicians, who get a per centage from the druggists to whom they send their patients, should pay this city a visit, and see for themselves the immense quantity of chemicals prepared and manufactured here for manufacturing and agricultural purposes. And they make white lead enough here to give the whole world a coat of paint inside and out. Mr. Henry Ward Beecher, in lecturing lately on the general degeneracy of the times, made the astounding assertion, by way of putting a case in point, that it was impossible to buy a pound of pure white lead in this country—that it is all adulterated, and, therefore, spurious. There are several gentlemen in Philadelphia who are large makers of pure white lead—guaranteed by them to be absolutely pure—who will be delighted to supply Mr. Beecher to an unlimited extent, if he will only send his orders along. Messrs. John T. Lewis & Brothers, of South Front-street, made about 8,000,000 pounds of white lead last year. Of this quantity, about two-thirds was pure and unadulterated, and would be guaranteed to be so by this firm, Mr. Beecher's reckless statement notwithstanding. The process of making white lead is a very simple one. The ordinary pig-lead is weighed off in lumps of one pound each, which are shaped something like a wheel. A quart of acetic acid is poured into the bottom of a crucible and a small tripod is put in, on which one of the wheels of lead is placed; then another tripod is put on the lead, and then another wheel, till there are ten wheels in the crucible. The crucibles when charged are dumped in bark tan and in a sealed chamber. The tan soon becomes naturally heated till the temperature reaches 180°, at the same time generating a great volume of carbonic acid gas. This gas seems to have a peculiar affinity for the lead after it has been exposed to the fumes from the acetic acid, and the gas at once begins to eat into and corrode the lead, though, strange to say, never changing the entire lump. There always remains a core or heart of pure uncorroded lead in the mass of white-lead. Probably only sixty-five or seventy per cent. of the lead is converted into white-lead. This is removed and ground into a fine powder, while the uncorroded lead is remelted into wheels to take another turn in the crucible. The operation occupies about twelve weeks. In the works of Harrison Bros., where they make, in addition, large quantities of red-lead for paints, they use Mr. Watwood's patent for making red-lead. This consists of a large iron retort, which revolves over a heating furnace. As the retort revolves the lead is kept in constant agitation, and by continually presenting a new surface to the action of the oxygen which rushes in through the large open orifice, the whole, in the course of about twenty hours, is oxydized into a yellow powder, which is called litharge. By renewing the process for ten hours longer, after the litharge has been ground, at a lower temperature, the oxydization is complete, and the powder has changed from yellow to a bright red. The transformation of substance and change of color from the action of such natural causes is marvelous, and beats all the fables of Dumas out of the field of the wondrous.

Harrison Brothers are among the largest manufacturers of acids in this country. In fact the founder of the firm, Mr. John Harrison, may be very properly termed the father of sulphuric acid manufacture in the United States. A gentleman of high education, and a strong natural predilection for chemistry, he went to England and studied under the celebrated chemist, John Priestley, and on his return from Europe he determined to make an effort to make sulphuric acid, or oil of vitriol, and other acids as a beginning in the way of home production of chemicals. A letter of his, dated November, 1806, to Thomas Jefferson, gives the results of his efforts. "In the years 1793-4," he says, "I commenced a series of experiments for the preparation of sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids on a practical scale. In this attempt I succeeded so far as to prepare them to the utmost perfection; but the high prices of the raw materials, (sulphur and saltpetre,) the want of sufficient demand, and the easy intercourse with Great Britain, from whence we obtained our supplies, occasioned me to abandon the undertaking, though at considerable loss, and from that time till 1804 I continued in my profession as chemist, content with preparing only such of them as were necessary for the supply of my immediate customers. At this period, believing the consumption of the United States to be sufficient for the support of the undertaking, I relinquished my business, and devoted the whole of my attention to this important enterprise. In order to conduct it with effect, both capital and energy were requisite. I employed $5,000 in the construction of apparatus alone, which, had I failed in my endeavor, would not have produced me $2,000. But I succeeded. It became necessary, of course, to increase the works for the purpose of doing business on a large scale, because I could not expect the support of the venders or consumers of these articles unless I could give them assurance of my ability to supply all their wants. I consequently enlarged them to such an extent as I believe to be equal to the supply of the whole of the United States, as I have never yet had a demand for more than one-fourth of the quantity I am capable of producing. I have since added to my establishment the different preparations of mercury, antimony, copper, and many other articles of lesser consequence, and have employed as a capital $40,000." This very modest letter announces to the President the successful introduction into the country of a new and important branch of manufacture. A manufacture with a capital of $40,000 was, I take it, in those days a *rara avis in terra*. It also shows how infinitesimally small was the then consumption of acids in this country. Mr. Harrison intimates in his letter that the consumption was only one-fourth of the producing capacity of his works, and yet that capacity was only 3,500 carboys of acid per annum. This would place the consumption below 1,000 carboys a year. His successors now make about 200 carboys a day, or about 70,000 a year; and what are they among so many other producers? Mr. Harrison's acid chamber was of the modest dimensions of 50 feet long and 18 feet wide. His successors have one chamber 160 feet long, 26 feet wide, and 24 feet high, besides four smaller chambers. Sulphuric acid is made from the fumes of sulphur ignited in a furnace, which are conducted by pipe-flues into these large leaden chambers, where it is combined with nitrogen and steam. The condensation is sulphuric acid of what is technically known as chamber-acid strength. The final process is running the pan or brown acid either into platinum or into continuous glass stills, where it is boiled and concentrated into pure oil of vitriol. The fumes when the sulphur is burned is a very pretty sight. The color of the flame is beautiful and very intense. The man who has charge of the feeding of the furnace says that hell has long since lost its terrors for him; that he has become so accustomed to burning brimstone that no parson can scare him on that head. The department where the muriatic acid is made is not so pleasing. The vapor, which is highly charged with muriatic acid gas, gets into one's lungs, and produces a decided sensation of asphyxia. How the workmen stand it, I don't know; but I suppose they grow accustomed to it like the wretched dogs which are subjected to the influence of the muriatic acid gas, which rises from the ground in the Grotto del Carno, near Naples, in order that their owner may earn a few carlini by pandering to the morbid curiosity of travelers, who should try the effects of the gas on themselves.

Another large and interesting branch of this business is the making of acetic acid, or vinegar, from wood. Any hard wood will do, but oak and beech are more generally used. There are 220 gallons of liquid in a cord of oak, and it is from the condensation of the fumes from the retort in which the wood is that a brown liquor is obtained. This pyroligneous acid is mixed with lime and converted into acetate of lime, from which acetic acid is distilled. The vinegar is of the highest purity and strength, and is perfectly colorless. The burned wood, or charcoal, goes to neighboring factories, who supply the wood and pay so much for its conversion into charcoal. In this way the Harrisons get their pyroligneous acid for the mere cost of making it. They have nothing to pay for raw material. They make about 400 barrels a week, and also about 120 carboys of muriatic acid, in addition to their large production of sulphuric acid, white lead, paints, and innumerable other chemicals. Their annual sales are over $1,000,000. They have two large works in Philadelphia—one at Gray's Ferry, and one at Kensington—and a third establishment at Canton.

Powers & Weightman have probably the largest general business in chemicals in this country, for, besides manufacturing largely of acids, they make a vast quantity of medicinal chemicals of the more costly kinds. They have a large establishment in the city at Ninth and Parish streets, where they make sulphate of quinine, sulphate of morphia, mercurials, and a general assortment of medicinal and photographic chemicals. At the falls of Schulkill they make sulphuric, nitric, and muriatic acids, alum, epsom salts, and blue vitriol. They have also recently gone into the manufacture of tartaric and citric acids. Powers & Weightman are the successors of Fair & Kunzie, who were established in business in this city as long ago as 1818. Rosengarten & Sons is another old firm, it having been started in 1823. They were the first to manufacture vegetable alkaloids in this country. At their works on Fitzwater-street they make every variety of fine chemicals for medicinal purposes. Their business probably is from $500,000 to $600,000 a year. Henry Brower has a large laboratory near the Harrison Works, at Gray's Ferry. They manufacture prussiate of potash, sulphate of ammonia, glycerine, and other chemicals, to the amount of about $250,000 a year. The works of Charles Leming are at Bridensburg, six miles away on the Delaware River. They are widely known as the Tacony Chemical Works, Mr. Leming being one of the first to use platinum vessels for distilling sulphuric acid. He makes all kinds of acids, a very large quantity of soda ash, also alum, and tin and iron solutions for dyeing purposes. His buildings cover four acres of ground at the extreme limit of the Port of Philadelphia. His sales amount to $500,000 a year. Mr. Moro Phillips makes a large quantity of acid in connection with his works for the manufacture of superphosphates for fertilizing purposes. He makes from 25,000 to 30,000 pounds of sulphuric acid in twenty-four hours, of which he consumes about 20,000 pounds in making the super-phosphate. He also makes about 7,000 pounds of muriatic acid and 4,000 pounds of nitric acid a day and 200 to 300 tons of coperas in the course of a year. For making the super-phosphate Mr. Phillips uses the phosphatic guano from the Caribbean Sea. Peruvian guano contains a much smaller proportion of bone phosphate and a considerable proportion of ammonia. While it contains sixteen per cent. of ammonia it contains only sixteen per cent. of bone phosphate. But the phosphatic guano from the Caribbean Sea contains from fifty to eighty per cent. of bone phosphate, and no more than a trace, and sometimes not even that, of ammonia. By using sulphuric acid with the phosphatic guano the lime is separated from the phosphoric acid, converting the phosphoric acid into a soluble super-phosphate. Mr. Phillips makes about 14,000 tons a year of this super-phosphate. It would be rather an interesting question how many thousand bushels of grain such an amount of fertilizing properties would add to an average crop. These are some of the leading firms in the principal branches of chemical manufactures carried on in Philadelphia. The chemical interest is one of growing importance here, and is esteemed very highly among commercial men. The question has again and again been put to me: "Have you seen any of our great chemical works?" showing how general is the interest taken in them by those unconnected with them in any shape or way.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Accident to Steam-ship Niagara—Loss of the Ships Petersburgh and Charlotte.

A letter dated St. George's, Bermuda, from Mr. H. P. Lunt, one of the agents of and a passenger on board the steam-ship Niagara, gives the following facts concerning the accident to that vessel: The Niagara, 909 tons, Capt. Stark commander, left St. George's, Bermuda, Saturday, March 1, with favorable weather, which continued until Sunday afternoon, when the wind veered to the west-north-west, blowing fresh. The wind continued to increase in violence, and in a few hours blew a perfect hurricane, raising a heavy sea. The barometer fell to 29.2. The gale continued with unabated fury, but the ship weathered it handsomely, proving herself staunch and in every respect a thorough sea-boat. Everything on board worked well until Tuesday morning, when the main steam-pipe ruptured, completely disabling the ship. The drag was immediately got out to keep her head to the seas, which being accomplished, efforts were at once made to repair the pipe. This was done by covering the ruptured portion with heavy canvas, plastered over with white lead, and lashed with rope. With this patching up they were enabled to carry a low pressure of steam. The gale still continued, and being directly ahead, Capt. Stark held a consultation with his officers as to the course to be pursued. It was found that the ship had made but eighteen miles during the previous twelve hours, and it was decided as best, in their disabled condition, to put back to Bermuda for repairs. The Niagara was accordingly put about, and arrived at St. George's March 6, having experienced very boisterous weather until she reached that port. The vessel had just undergone a thorough inspection by the Colonial authorities, and was accepted by them to carry the mails.

Private letters from passengers on the Niagara state that they passed through a terrible ordeal, the gale being a fearful one, and nothing but the excellent condition of the steamer and her able management brought her safely through it. They speak in the highest terms of Capt. Stark, and his officers and crew.

Immediately upon the arrival of the ship at St. George's the passengers presented Capt. Stark with the following testimonial:

STEAM-SHIP NIAGARA, March 6, 1873.

Capt. Stark, Steam-ship Niagara:

DEAR SIR: The undersigned, passengers per steam-ship Niagara, under your command on her late trip from Bermuda to New-York, desire, on their return to Bermuda, (having been forced by stress of weather to return to said port,) to convey to yourself, your officers and crew, our heartfelt thanks for the many acts of kindness received at their hands during the trying period of the last few days. Without wishing to make any distinction, we cannot refrain from mentioning the noble and heroic conduct and untiring exertions (during your own painful illness, and when the ship was in a most perilous condition,) of Mr. Gildersleeve, the chief engineer, and Mr. Kelly, the first officer, to whom, under the blessing of Providence, the safety of the Niagara and all on board are due.

With our best wishes for your success and happiness we remain, dear sir, respectfully yours,

(Signed,) H. P. Lunt, H. E. Brown, Thomas J. Outerbridge, Thomas A. Borden, A. D. Pillsbury, J. Whitaker, Quartermaster Fifty-seventh Regiment, W. L. Geddes, Captain Fifty-third Regiment.

The Niagara was obliged to wait two weeks at St. George's before she could enter the only dry-dock, as it was preoccupied by one of Her Majesty's ships. Her arrival here will not be expected for several days.

The English steam-ship Petersburg, from China to New-York, with a cargo of tea and merchandise, went ashore at Bermuda, on Sunday, March 2, and became a total loss. She had on board 48,000 packages of tea and about $60,000 worth of tin. She had put in to St. George's for coal, and was leaving that port when she struck and hung on a reef near the harbor, and not more than three ships' lengths from the shore. The wind was blowing strong, and the channel between the reefs was narrow and crooked. Every effort was made to get her off without avail. She continued beating and surging toward the shore. At 2 o'clock the next morning, it being high tide, there was eight feet of water in one of her compartments. Among her passengers were the captain and crew of the ship Charlotte, from Leghorn, for Boston, with marble and rags, which was wrecked near St. George's a few days before.

Before noon there was nineteen feet of water in one compartment. The Captain obtained the promise of a tug-boat and lighters from the Navy-yard, and made arrangements with Mr. Hyland, the underwriter's agent, to take the cargo out and land it. By March 11, 12,000 packages of dry tea and 2,000 or 3,000 packages of wet tea were landed and stored at St. George's. At high tide the Petersburg drifted ashore, a total wreck. Her cargo was valued at $750,000.

The Charlotte, which was wrecked a few days before the Petersburg, was owned by Nesbitt & Sons, of New-York, and was 114 days out from Leghorn. She went ashore about twelve miles from St. George's Harbor, and broke up entirely.

THE OVERWORK QUESTION.

Overwork in Schools.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your last Sunday edition I find an article superscribed, "Detaining Children in School After School Hours," which is aimed at the system of punishment in the German-American Institute, on Second-avenue, as there is no other such educational institution except mine. The writer of that article never made himself known to me, nor did he bring forth any direct complaint, nor yet has he had the courage to subscribe his full name; still he is bold enough to circulate false and slanderous assertions among the public, thereby destroying the reputation of my school, hitherto unattacked, and injuring my private interests. That person seems not to have the slightest idea of the difficulties connected with our profession, nor does he know the trifling means of punishment which are at our command in this country, where there is no compulsory school law, and where a certain class of parents, having stupid or idle children, make the greatest pretensions, while they are the most dissatisfied, if their children do not make rapid progress. It is true, I have been always very strict, and it is exactly to my conscientious strictness I owe the great success which I have enjoyed for the last twenty years; it is furthermore true that scholars were detained after school hours for having intentionally missed a lesson, but it is not true that any of my scholars were kept in for two and three hours. I have never treated my pupils rigorously, nor have I allowed any of my colleagues to do so. On the contrary, we have always exhibited the greatest kindness and liberality toward all our scholars, especially the stupid ones. Hundreds of my former pupils, and the great majority of my present patrons, will be ready to prove the veracity of my assertions.

Notwithstanding the threat that the intelligent writer of said article will persuade his relatives, and other people, to withdraw their children from our school, we shall continue on the same path and after the same system which we have followed, with the most indefatigable zeal, for so many years, hoping, in spite of the malicious endeavors of our adversary, to still contribute a little to the cultivation of uneducated persons. By inserting this vindication of the honor of my institution in your highly-esteemed paper, you will greatly oblige,

THEO. E. HEIDENFELD.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 18, 1873.

Vassar College and Overwork.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am sure you would not willingly publish an injurious statement concerning any respectable institution, and take the liberty, therefore, to ask the correction of an error of this kind into which you have been led. An article on the "Overwork of Children," in your issue of the 19th inst., with the tenor of which every sensible man must fully sympathize, contains the following sentences:

> When we come to the education of girls of the middle and higher classes the evil of over brain-work is even greater. * * * * * The students in our colleges feel that they have quite enough to do with three good recitations per diem and the preparation for them. Yet, we venture to say there are very few girls' schools or colleges in this City where the young ladies have not five or six different studies in the day, and where more hours of study are not required than in our universities. In this respect we fear that Vassar College has been "the chief of sinners." The radical mistake of all these institutions, we believe, is in laying too much brain-work, during two or three years, on the delicate organizations of our young girls.

Allow me to relieve your anxiety so far as Vassar is concerned. No student here is allowed more than three studies at a time, with one art-study, *i. e.*, music or drawing.

The recitation periods are forty minutes each, and the work assigned for each recitation is so graduated as to require of the average student one hour and a half for preparation. The full daily work required by the college, therefore, for a student of ordinary ability, occupies four hours and a half of study and two hours in the class-room. Is that too much for a body of healthy young women, averaging eighteen to nineteen years of age? Are there any colleges for young men that require less?

The art-study, which is added by about one-half of the students, is wholly optional, and, to a certain extent, recreative. It is not allowed, however, when a student finds any difficulty in meeting the requirements of her regular studies, except on condition of suspending one of them. The time allowed for an art-study is two lessons a week, of forty minutes each, and forty minutes daily for practice.

The rule of the college restricting the number of studies and the time to be given them, is like the laws of the Medes and Persians—inexorable. To its spirit, no exception is permitted. The only case in which a student is allowed four studies is where at least two of them are reviews, and where the professors of the respective departments certify (after examination) that these will, for the young lady in question, be equivalent to no more than half-studies. No extra work is imposed by the college, or allowed to be undertaken by a student, until the resident physician has formally consented to it as consistent with the requirements of health. The great complaint which our students make of the resident physician, who is the health officer of the college, is, that on such points her will is iron.

Now, sir, Vassar College acknowledges fully the obligation which your article so pointedly enforces. In the discharge of it, she has kept up a constant fight for seven years with ambitious students and their ambitious parents. If, with this statement of our regulations before you, you can point out any way in which we can more effectually attain the object, I promise a prompt adoption of the suggestion.

J. H. RAYMOND, President Vassar College.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Wednesday March 19, 1873.

P. S.—I do not, of course, mean to say that none of our students spend more time in study than I have named. They are not "children." The majority are young women from eighteen to twenty-two years of age, in vigorous health, with sound brains, and able to do (if not a man's) a woman's work, daily. It would be a shame, indeed, to name the above as a reasonable amount for them. But it is all the college requires or allows to be imposed; all beyond is voluntary. I am far from saying that some of them do not overwork. Unquestionably they do. But where is the place in which earnest workers are found into which that sin "sometimes intrudes not?" Is your own office free? Or would you desire it to be?

J. H. R.

Controller's Receipts.

Controller Green reports the following amounts received yesterday in the City Treasury, from different sources, viz.:

RECEIVER OF TAXES.	
From taxes, Croton water rent, &c............	$9,589 14
BUREAU OF ARREARS.	
From arrears of taxes, assessments, Croton water rent, and interest........	6,478 08
BUREAU OF CITY REVENUE.	
From market rents and fees............	999 25
COLLECTOR OF ASSESSMENTS.	
From assessments for street improvement, &c............	10,613 15
Total............	$27,679 62

Complaint Against an Auctioneer.

An auctioneer named Jacob Bogart, doing business on North William-street, was brought before the Mayor yesterday on a charge of failing to make the necessary returns of his business, as ordered by law. Mr. Peter McKnight handed in an affidavit to the effect that Bogart had sold $300 worth of goods for him, and had failed to account for them in any way. Mr. Bogart pleaded a counter-claim against McKnight, and in answer to the complaint that he had failed to make returns of his business, said the matter was in the hands of his attorney. The case was adjourned until next week.

Sinking of a Canal Boat.

The canal-boat Albatross, laden with 205 tons of Cannel coal for the Brooklyn Gas-light Company, while lying at the foot of Van Brunt-street, South Brooklyn, yesterday, was swamped by the waves breaking over her deck, and began filling rapidly. The owner, Owen Brady, was in the "cabin" at the time, and observing how rapidly he was getting on a level with the river mud, rushed on deck and leaped on the pier just as the gunwale was disappearing. The boat was worth $1,000; no insurance.

CUBA.

The New Loan and its Condition—Miscellaneous Gossip—Progress of the War.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

The twenty million loan, which the Press spoke of as taken on the very first day, has now been five weeks on the market, the military Lieutenant-Governors of the jurisdictions in the interior acting as "whippers in" of those rampant patriots of whom we hear so much and see so little. Only 7,250,000, of which 3,000,000 have been subscribed by the Spanish Bank alone, have been taken so far, and now it is proposed to divide the remaining 13,000,000 as a kind of forced loan among the tax-payers. This plan originated from the Havana Casino, and the majority of the best-known Spanish patriots are quaking in their boots, out of fear that they may be compelled to subscribe to the loan. As this does not enter into their calculations, because paying money is different from shouting "Hurrah for Spain," strong objections have been raised, but as the loan cannot be placed without having recourse to some measure of this kind, we may take it for granted that the first forced loan has been placed on the market in this Island. Subsequent loans of the same nature can then be more easily effected, as matters of this kind only want a beginning. The *Constancia* says: "If the loan has failed, judging from the articles of the rebel journals in New-York, our enemies would have considered their triumph certain." As the loan has really failed, we may come to the conclusion that the revolutionists will certainly triumph, according to the judgment given by the ultra *Constancia*.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

The income of the island during the present fiscal year is calculated at $61,207,358, and the expenses at the same amount, including $5,000,000 intended to be paid toward the extinction of the debt of $50,000,000, the result of the past four years....The *Tribuno* says that it will not sell itself, and cannot be made to swerve from its course. The pro-slavery party offered to buy out the establishment and give two of the editors high positions under the Government. They refused, and the offering parties "felt cheap." ....A young Cuban, a Government employe, named José Maria Facenda, was betrayed to the Captain-General for having accepted a bribe of $500, and for being caught in the act. He was placed in jail (although every employe takes money, and everybody knows it,) and his place was declared vacant by the Captain General. When Facenda's father, a lawyer, residing in Marianao, heard of the case, he blew his brains out with a pistol. The son is still in jail....The counterfeiters of the notes of the Spanish bank have nearly all been released, as I predicted they would be; there are too many influential and wealthy persons connected with the matter to have anybody punished—that is if general report can be believed....The German fleet has left the harbor, and has probably gone to New-York, the fleet leaving under sealed orders.... It is intended to place a marble slab in the wall of the house at Puerto Principe, where Mrs. Gertrudis Gomes de Avellaneda, the celebrated Cuban poetess and authoress, who has just died in Spain, was born.

WAR NEWS.

The usual number of skirmishes has been increased during the week. A party of insurgents under Calixto Garcia, lying in ambush near Jiguani, defeated a small Spanish column, killing several men; the troops were reinforced and drove the rebels from their lair....Col. Noval nearly got caught in an ambush near Bayamo; the insurgents mistook a convoy for Nodal's column, and captured most of it, but failed to accomplish their original design....The insurgent Col. Yauger, Capt. Esteban Varona, and two privates were killed in the Suna de Nejara.... Col. Camino tried to attack Ygnacio Agramonte's camp, instead of which Agramonte killed most of his advanced guard of cavalry; about fifteen of Agramonte's soldiers were killed soon after....On the 4th the Cubans attacked Jiguani, but were repulsed after an hour's firing, and only carried off some horses and cattle.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

The religious warfare between Archbishop Llorente, appointed by King Amadeus and Provisor Orbera, who refuses to recognize the former's authority unless the Pope should sanction the appointment, has broken out anew. The motives for the Archbishop's determination to arrest the refractory Orbera are not known. On the evening of the 6th several police officers went to Orbera's house, and requested him to proceed with them to the Semanario, the residence of the Archbishop, where all ecclesiastical affairs are transacted. Orbera flatly refused to move, settled into his chair, and said if they wanted him they must take him by force. This they proceeded to do, lifting him up, chair and all, and parading him through the street like an ecclesiastical Guy Fawkes, accompanied by the ubiquitous small boys, and by the negroes and loafers, who, as usual, turned up at a moment's notice to assist at this uncommon ceremony. Arrived at the Semanario, Orbera was confined in a room, which he requested should be as far as possible from the Archbishop's apartments, as he considered that divine capable of doing away with him, while the public are inclined to believe exactly the reverse. These incidents have, of course, renewed the excitement, and warm discussions take place among the respective partisans of the rival churchmen. Legally, the Archbishop has a right to exercise clerical jurisdiction, according to an agreement between the Popes and the Kings of Spain, by which the latter are entitled to appoint all bishops in Spanish America. In the interest of religion, such scandals are to be regretted even by those who are not Catholics, in an island where so little true religion exists.

QUASIMODO.

A Long Island Divorce Case—Curious Complications.

On Thursday afternoon Mrs. Virginia W. Justh, of Oyster Bay cottage, accompanied by her counsel, went before Justice Ledwith, at Jefferson Market Police Court, and made application for a warrant to arrest Louisa Jones, of No. 78 Perry-street. The application was founded on an affidavit of great length, in which the following facts are embodied: In the Supreme Court First Judicial District of the State of New-York two actions for divorce are pending, one of which is brought by Mrs. Virginia W. Justh against her husband, Emil Justh, and a cross case by the husband against the wife. The parties occupy a high social position, and are reported to be possessed of considerable wealth. In the month of August, 1872, Mrs. Justh received a letter from Louisa Jones, in which the writer asked for an interview in New-York, and intimated that she had news to communicate that would in all probability defeat the divorce suit brought by Justh against his wife. Mrs. Justh came to New-York from Oyster Bay, and had an interview with Louisa Jones, the result of which was that an invitation to spend a week at the Oyster Bay cottage was extended to Miss Jones. After the week had passed, Mrs. Justh, becoming convinced that her visiter had no news of importance to communicate, gave her $50, and sent her back to New-York. On the 10th of March another letter was received from Miss Jones, in which she alleged that Emil Justh had offered her $5,000 to swear away the character of Mrs. Justh by testifying that during the visit made to the Oyster Bay cottage in August, she had acted in the capacity of nurse to Mrs. Justh, who, she was to swear, had at that time been delivered of a still-born child. In the letter was the assurance that if Mrs. Justh would give $5,000 Jones would not testify against her. On receipt of this letter Mrs. Justh went to the office of a private detective on Broadway. On the day following, by the advice of the detective, an interview was had with Jones, and in the presence of the detective, she renewed her offer. She said she was going to Europe soon, and that she intended to make money out of one side of the case or the other. Her offer was, of course, rejected. Jones left, threatening to swear to the statements which are given above. During the past week Mrs. Justh learned that her husband, accompanied by Louisa Jones and some other persons, had been on her premises at Oyster Bay on Monday last, their presence at the time being unknown to her, and that on Thursday last her husband and Louisa Jones had gone before Justice Snedecor, at Jamaica, Long Island, for the purpose of giving testimony against his wife. The detective having corroborated the statement of Mrs. Justh concerning the interview had with Jones, Justice Ledwith granted the warrant. Yesterday the arrest of the accused was effected, and Justice Ledwith required her to give $1,000 bail to answer the charges preferred.

The Cotton Exchange.

The custom of many of the members of the Cotton Exchange of remaining in the building long after 4 o'clock P. M., the time of closing, engaged in conversation and transacting business, is objected to by others, and a meeting will be held on Monday in reference to the matter.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Executive's Oratory—Composition of the Assembly—The Formation of Opinions—"Causerie" as an Art.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Friday, March 7, 1873.

One remarkable result of M. Thiers' appearance in the tribune is the period of comparative calm which invariably follows. The old man eloquent has the faculty of scattering the ideas formed around him, and of leaving everybody adrift upon a sea of uncertainty. He succeeds in persuading the weaker members of factions formed against him that they are on the wrong road, and, breaking up the coalition by such defections, he leaves them mystified and wavering to find their way into some new combination. This he attacks in time with like success; but I do not think any of his speeches would have so great an effect were he in presence of a body composed of strong men, who could not be turned from one side to the other with every breath, like those with whom he has to deal. I do not mean to say that all the members of the Assembly are of this class, but a slight inspection of the various ballots show that there are a dozen or so in every group, some 120 in all, who are never sure of their own opinions, who distrust their own judgments, and who applaud and vote first on one side and then on the other. It may be that such weak members are found in every legislative body, and above all in those which count several parties and several minor subdivisions, based less upon principle than upon personal feeling. M. Thiers talks at these 120, more or less, and like a practical lawyer working upon an obstinate jury, he continues until he has the conviction that he has shaken them. This is the secret of his marvellous success. If the weaker brethren vote as he desires, then is he sure of a rest while they are searching out another comer. Like the man in the comic song, they cry *c'est le moment de nous montrer: cachons-nous.* For the moment they desire to assume a virile attitude in presence of the dangers which are menacing the country, but are even then casting about for a place of refuge behind some of the strong men of their body. But meantime some valuable days are gained. This period of tranquillity lasts for a week, and perhaps for a longer period if, by chance, a new piece by Dumas or Offenbach appears in good time to engage the attention of the journalists, or if some society scandal comes to attract the gossips of the town. Things turn forever in the same circle, and meanwhile some strong hand, that of M. Thiers' or Napoleon III., is conducting the Government and *tant bien que mal* holding the reins of power until some unforeseen accident comes to make them slip from their hands.

THE FORMATION OF OPINIONS.

Another point worth noting is the length of time it now takes for all parties to get fixed in their opinions. Generally the French mind is very quick, and judgments are formed with too great rapidity to be entirely trustworthy. But in the present state of the public mind, when political and partisan passion is mingled with everything, and when matters which have nothing to do with politics or party are brought into every sort of appreciation, men hesitate to give a decided opinion upon the spur of the moment. If they have an opinion at all they feel the necessity of reserve until they can hear what their party thinks of the matter. But in a day or two the journals of each party get their opinions in accord, and, I need scarcely remark, with more regard for the supposed interests of party than for those of truth. Political feeling enters into everything. You will understand that French criticism, which, without being as minute or as profound as German criticism, is, perhaps, the best in the world—you will understand that criticism must suffer when art even is regarded through partisan glasses. A discourse by Père Hyacinthe, for example, is lauded on one side as a work of merit and of art, without particular reference to doctrine; on the other it is pronounced as miserable in doctrine as it is despicable in an artistic point of view. To-day I find M. Francisque Sarcey praising a volume of verse by M. Ordinaire, treating the book as a entire work of decided merit; and another critic says that M. Ordinaire has had the bad taste to lampoon the professors of the college where he studied, in a series of cranky verses which are too buffoon and too libelous to be regarded from an artistic standpoint at all. I have read some of these "satires." The verses are smooth enough, carefully written, and show very few errors of quantity, but I doubt the good taste of lampooning or caricaturing a set of hard-working teachers who are now exercising the profession in our midst. M. Ordinaire is a young man; he left college not many years ago; he was not very popular there among professors or pupils, and perhaps feels the necessity of relieving his bile by "taking it out of" his old teachers and school acquaintances. True, an excuse can be found in Juvenal, but when his satires were written books were not, so far as known, printed in editions of a thousand, and sent out by hundreds to be read by all the school children of Rome. But, the question of good taste apart, M. Ordinaire's verses are decidedly clever. As I do not know the parties satirised, I have read the verses with pleasure, and the only fault I find with them is that the author appears to be straining every talent in order to imitate Boileau. By this I do not mean to insinuate that Boileau is not worthy of imitation, or that a young poet would not do well to imitate him as nearly as possible, but I mean that the fact should not be allowed to appear. Somebody—Cicero, I imagine—says that true art consists mainly in concealing art.

THE ART OF "CAUSERIE."

There being no salient points in to-day's budget of news I am rambling into what the French call a *causerie*. There is one convenience in this species of letter-writing: you are not bound to follow out any particular subject, but can touch lightly upon a score of things, leaving the reader's mind free to wander away upon any one at will, just as most of us do wander away upon a striking metaphor heard in a serious discourse which does not seriously interest us. French writers are very clever in this species of writing. Moreover, their language tends naturally and gracefully toward this peculiar style. The *causerie* has been raised to the dignity of an art. Upon the Paris Press there are a number of writers who began their career as *causeurs*, writing chatty, gossippy letters once a week to some city or country journal, and giving in the same paragraph the news of the day, the latest fashions, and a hint at the last society gossip. It was in this way that "Monsieur de X." became an important personage. The last escapade of young de Boots, or the last *bêtise* of the "beau Dunois," could be put upon M. de X. without fear of having to make a trip to Chantilly or the Bois de Vincennes in the early gray of the morning. All the details of the affair of the day could be given, spiced up to the taste and well seasoned with Attic salt, for while every frequenter of the clubs and saloons knew very well who was meant, the victim had no relief under the *code pénal*, the code of honor, the social code, or in the police court. He was forced to laugh with those who laughed, at his own expense—the course adopted by every one *comme il faut*—or he had to smother his wrath and keep it smouldering until the proper moment for revenge. The "Vicomte de Launay" was a famous *causeur*, or *causeuse* I should say, since Mme. de Girardin, who now sleeps near the grand entrance at Montmartre, was the author of those gossippy letters, brimful of philosophy, good feeling, and genuine wit. Henri de Pene, now editor-in-chief of the *Paris Journal*, once wrote a series of excellent letters of the sort, afterward published in a volume; de Villemessant, his son-in-law Jouvin, Albert Wolff, Jules Richard, Villemot, Claretie, Weiss, and Sarcey are all famous in this line, but at the present time these men are engaged in political writing. But there are *causeurs* and *causeurs*, just as there are *fagots* and *fagots*. There is Timothée Trimm at one end of the line, and Jules Janin on the other. The former was excellent before he began to write by the line; the latter was very readable before he became a pedant. I speak now of two years ago, for since Jules Janin has become an academician it is only just to allow him the privilege of making up one half his article in Latin and the other half by quotations from forgotten authors. It was Saint-Beuve who changed the light and gossippy *chronique* or *causerie* into the classic and stately "Lundi," carrying with him such minds as Janin and Taine, and leaving the original to those insignificant persons who cannot get 800 francs a month for two columns every Monday. Some of these *causerie* are really admirable, and the reader imbibes a vast amount of information without knowing it, because reading is a pleasure. Probably the newspaper teaches more science in its own pleasant way in the course of the year, than all the scientific books in existence. People do not think so, or do not think they think so, but reflecting men recognize the truth, and at the same time recognize the need of some more profitable ideas upon the culture of pleasure, with particular reference to its bearing upon the pleasure of culture.

A WRITER'S EARNINGS.

I spoke of Timothée Trimm above, and as a penny-a-liner. In point of fact, and to be quite accurate, it was five sous a line he received, but that is a mere detail, and does not affect the principle which furnishes the subject matter of this paragraph. Up to a very recent period, many French journalists have been paid by the line, and it will be understood that a writer's object was to spread his ideas over as much space as possible. In other words, he studied how not to condense. When a man is engaged here there is a written contract, and upon this contract each party has an action at law, if needed. To illustrate by a striking example, as the temperance lecturer said when he exhibited his traveling companion in a state of inebriety, Charles Nodier was engaged to write a novel as the *feuilleton* of a certain journal. Nodier consented, and, being then a popular writer with the public, he had the stipulation put into the contract that each and every part of a line was to count as a full line. The contract was signed, and, as ever, attested before a notary public. On Saturday, Nodier received his pay, but was credited with two lines less than his own count. "How is that?" he asked, "You are two lines short." "Oh!" said the clerk, "the proprietor does not pay for the signature every week, which, being in capitals, makes up your two lines." "Very good," replied Nodier, "for the future we'll leave the signature out." As it was Nodier's name the journal wanted, and as his romance was not of the slightest importance without it, the two lines were credited in the account. Alexander Dumas, when he published the *Trois Mousquetaires* as a *feuilleton*, not only made every sentence into a paragraph, so as to leave about every fourth line nearly blank, but he invented the dialogue, which runs half down the page with one or two words on a line, as: When? Now. Ah! Yes! At present? Yes. Good, at present, &c., each word counting as a line, and being paid at a very high rate. Dumas was writing for money. The director of the journal, who knew how much these words "Yes," "No," and "Ah!" cost him every day, declared that he would not pay for a line unless it was at least half full. "Very good," replied Dumas, "but I shall kill *Grimaud*." In fact, as the readers of this novel will see, he killed *Grimaud* the next day—a character who only spoke in monosyllables, and who was invented for the purpose of running up the author's bills.

HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT.

There have been many reports of M. Thiers' illness during the past two days, and on the reception of the news that he had bled twice at the nose in the same evening, the funds fell twenty centimes. But it was an attack of fatigue merely, the President having set up all night on the day of his speech, in order to correct his proofs as they came from the official printing office. On such occasions he gives the printers severe work, and the *Officiel* is always one or two hours behind time.

FRANCE'S PLAYWRIGHTS.

A Dramatic Trades-Union and its Labors.

Paris (March 2) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

While the National Assembly at Versailles was carrying on a discussion, the result of which was known beforehand, the Society of Dramatic Authors was engaged in wrangling over a question the resolution of which was equally assured *d'avance*. A week ago I told you of a request made by M. Offenbach that he might be permitted to play his own pieces at the Théâtre de la Gaîté, which he is about to take under his own personal direction. The Society of Dramatic Authors objected to give the permission, but consented to extend the discussion, so as to embrace the general question of principle. The debate was appointed for yesterday, and you may remember that I prophesied the defeat of free trade in literature. It was to be expected, indeed, that logical Frenchmen would be consistent in their pet ideas of protection, and would appraise the tax on the plot of a play as accurately as on a bale of wool. The first meeting was held in the *foyer* of the Variétés, but on the second occasion the venue was transplanted to the Salle Herz. It is possible that the manager of the theatre did not care to give hospitality to a set of men who made no secret of their hostility to the whole race of *impresarj*. The President of the society, M. Dumas, set out, indeed, by declaring that the original object of the association was to protect authors against managers. He instanced Molière as having abused the right previously enjoyed by the much-dreaded race to play their own pieces. One cannot help fancying that the caustic author of the "Demi-Monde" must have been laughing in his sleeve—must, in fact, have been slily poking fun at his brother dramatists—when he found fault with the father of French comedy for stopping the run of another man's piece for the purpose of substituting his own. "Thus," cried M. Dumas, in a fit of virtuous indignation, "he took out of the bills a comedy by Montfleury, called 'Le Cocu Volontaire,' which drew houses of 1,800 francs, in order to replace it by the 'Misanthrope,' which brought in only 300." So shrewd a critic and so keen an appreciator of wit as M. Dumas must surely have seen that he was arguing against his own case. If Molière substituted a masterpiece for a play which cannot be worth anything—or it would not be forgotten—he set an excellent precedent for which posterity has every reason to be grateful. At all events, a society which puts its veto on the production of new *chefs-d'œuvre*, by whomsoever they may be written, deserves no consideration at the hands of the general public. The members of this literary society work avowedly for the lowest motives of personal gain. They care nothing for art; their one only motive is to make money. M. Dumas' reference to M. Victor Hugo's endeavors to make Government prevent managers from playing their own pieces, proved that the most liberal men may become conservative when their own pockets are at stake. The debate that followed the President's statement offered a singular illustration of the deference shown by Frenchmen of every class and of every degree of education to constituted authority—until they trample it altogether under foot. Not one of the authors present would open his mouth on the subject on which discussion was invited, until they had extracted from the President a categorical statement of the opinion arrived at by the committee. As soon as this conclusion was known to be distinctly adverse to the proposition it was all plain sailing. One author withdrew from the responsibility of opposing the committee, many spoke in approbation, while the amendments suggested were all of the most protectionist character. One amendment, for instance, proposed that the mangers playing their own pieces should be charged a tax of four per cent. for the benefit of the society. Another went still further, by decreeing that the author-manager's rights in such cases should be paid into the *caisse social*; while a third was yet more tyrannical, including, as it did, all the proceeds, whatever the number of collaborators, as confiscated to the society. These amendments were contemptuously combated by one member—not on account of their injustice, but because they were not sufficiently thorough. "What is the use of the *caisse social?*" cried the orator; "the only use of the common fund is to bury us when we are dead; we want to live." It is whispered in a corner that certain fierce protectionists have framed a proposition to the effect that no manager having marriageable daughters may, under any pretext whatever, allow them to give their hands to dramatic authors; but there is some difficulty in drawing up the terms of the amendment, and the Draconian design is abandoned—for the present. Joking apart, the severity of the amendments proposed can scarcely be exaggerated. Eventually all are negatived, and it is decided by 109 votes against 22 that no director is, under any circumstances, to be allowed to bring out his own productions on his own stage.

Like all other stringent laws which have not reason for their basis, this regulation can be, and doubtless will be, steadily evaded. There is nothing to prevent a capitalist who desires to bring out his own pieces from putting up a dummy, who shall be the nominal director. M. Offenbach is said to have already expressed his intention of taking the Gaîté Theatre, and of subletting it to somebody else on the express condition that the works of the composer of "Orphée aux Enfers" shall be the staple attraction. *Figaro* of to-day satirizes the meeting of dramatic authors by reporting it as though it were a conclave of grocers, who had passed a resolution declaring that no *épicier* should be allowed to take out of his own shop the candles he might want for his household, or the oil he might require for the mixing of his own salad; and if he does not buy all his pepper and salt at another grocer's, he is to be subject to a fine of 6,000 francs. It is all very well to joke at such absurdities, but they have their serious aspect. The hard-and-fast rule of a fixed tariff for the productions of all members acts prejudicially against the interests of young authors, who are prevented from offering their works at less than the regulation price. The managers naturally choose to have a good name by which to conjure, as they pay no more for it, and they therefore refuse to bring out the productions of unknown men. Thus it is that we find every year the popular dramatists decreasing in number. For one who makes a fortune, there are hundreds who strive in vain to get even a bare hearing; not only do they not succeed, but they are debarred even from the barren hope of a failure.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

"An Eminent German Personage" on the Policy of the Czar.

Berlin (Feb. 28) Correspondence London Standard.

To-day it is my privilege to be able to communicate to you the views upon the Central Asian question of an eminent personage, who is, perhaps, with the exception of Prince Bismarck, more intimately acquainted with Russian policy than any other German not a member of an imperial, royal, or princely house. I have as high an opinion of this gentleman's sagacity as my conviction is strong of the absoluteness of his sincerity in expressing the opinions and making the statements that follow; and I believe that what he says may be taken as a true exposé of the settled intentions entertained by imperial Russia with regard to those issues and eventualities which are especially interesting to Great Britain. A proverb says that God is the keeper of kings' consciences; and probably no human being, be he as mighty as Bismarck, as sagacious as Gortschakoff, or as trusted as Andrassy, can be held to be perfectly assured in his secret soul as to what the exact complexion may be of that hidden thought that animates the will of his master. But, as nearly as may humanly be apprehended, I believe my informant to be cognizant of the policy definitively adopted by the great intelligences that are shaping the destinies of all the Russias. Let him speak for himself:

As long as the Czar Alexander shall live Russia will provoke no war with any Power nor in any direction; nor will she accept a provocation, unless it be such a one as shall unmistakably affect her national honor. Her Sovereign is so true a disciple of peace that he will assuredly make any sacrifice compatible with the susceptibilities of his people rather than appeal to the arbitrament of the sword; and her leading statesman has devoted his life to the solution of all Russian difficulties, internal and external, by such procedures and methods as are best calculated to avert even the remote contingency of a foreign war. It is a fact worthy of serious notice that the two greatest statesmen in Europe have achieved their respective ends by absolutely opposite means. Each transcendent political feat of Prince Bismarck has resulted in war—of Prince Gortchakoff, in peace. The celebrated note concerning the rectification of the Black Sea clause in the 1857 Treaty furnishes a case in point. That clause was intolerable to Russia; sooner or later she must have rid herself of it, even at the cost of a war; and it was under the conviction that by selecting a favorable opportunity for bringing about a settlement of this *vexata questio*, a standing humiliation and aching sore to Russia, he would definitively preclude all possibility of its becoming a *causa belli*, that Prince Gortchakoff put forth his repudiation of that clause at a moment in which the coalition that had imposed it upon Russia in her hour of trial was temporarily broken up.

Russia fosters no project, nor entertains any wish, to acquire any footing in British India, or to interfere in any way with the prescriptive rights, influence, or prestige belonging to Great Britain in the East. The strangest misapprehensions respecting the real character and objects of her operations in Central Asia have for years obtained, and still obtain, in English society, and, to the great regret of intelligent Russians, have been to a certain degree popularized by the English Press. The question of a definitive settlement of a boundary line, or a belt of neutral territory on the British North Indian frontier has been pending between the St. James' and St. Petersburg Cabinets for more than twenty years; and during that time it has been invariably Russia who has urged upon England to conclude arrangements that might be perfectly and finally satisfactory to her, and who has proved throughout all these negotiations her frank desire to meet England more than half way in coming to such a settlement. In cases in which Russia has been compelled to take the initiative, English statesmen are well aware that she would have been delighted had England chosen to do so in her stead; and it has not been Russia's fault that the two great European nations destined to control the future of Asia have not long since come to a complete and irrefragible understanding with regard to all issues in which accident or local developments might even in the remote future generate an antagonism between their respective national interests. The English public should know this; for it is true, to the letter true, and no British Foreign Minister, put upon his knightly honor, will deny it!

With regard to this Khiva business, if Englishmen took the trouble to inform themselves respecting the nature of the provocations received by Russia, and the end resolved to be attained by the expedition, they would not dream for a moment of attaching to it any significance in a sense admitting of possible hostility to British interests. Do you suppose Russia—nay, a single, enlightened Russian—could ever think of protesting alarm or offering objections if you were to punish a barbarian chief, whose territory abutted on your frontier, for an outrage committed upon British soldiers or subjects? Did not Russia sympathize with and admire your Abyssinian enterprise?

Now here is a ruffian who has insulted the Russian flag, attacked Russian troops, and detained Russian soldiers as prisoners. But this is not all. He has tortured and mutilated his prisoners with truly devilish ingenuity and ferocity. To prevent their escape, he caused the soles of Russian soldiers' feet to be laid open, horse-hair planted in the raw wound, and the flap of severed flesh to be bound tightly back to the foot, so that, even if it healed, the unfortunate fellow thus maimed was lamed for life. The knowledge of these atrocities has come to the Russian people, and it would be more than human nature could be expected to endure were the indignation they have aroused not met by prompt and vigorous action on the part of the sovereign. The very notion of the expedition being a pretext for gaining ground toward your frontier with an ultimate hostile or acquisitive purpose is absurd in the extreme. It is not from the Khiva direction that you are assailable; and, should England and Russia ever (which I look upon as chimerical) struggle for the mastery over Asia, it will not be from that quarter that you will be attacked. You are only pregnable to Russia through another part of your frontier, which I need not surely indicate to English generals or Indian strategists. It is always well to be on your guard—doubtless you will be so where and when danger shall menace you—but nothing is more absurd and less dignified than to cry out before you are hurt, or if anybody is thinking of hurting you.

I repeat my solemn conviction that peace, home development, education, and organization are the foundations upon which the policy of Russia is built; and built so solidly that, at least as far as you Englishmen are concerned, the edifice will endure for many, many years to come.

California Attractions to Tourists This Year.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 10.

Tourists will find the State particularly attractive this year, and the hotels and means of transportation improved in many respects. We are promised a wagon road into the Yosemite; two new and large steamers on Lake Tahoe; good facilities for reaching, and good houses at the new and magnificent Mount Shasta region. Galen Clark, State Guardian of the Yosemite Valley, got out to Mariposa on snow-shoes the other day. He reports a greater depth of snow in that region than ever fell in one winter before in his long experience. The falls—the most beautiful feature of the scenery of the great valley—will, therefore, be exceptionally full, beautiful and lasting this year. The fact should be impressed upon tourists that from April to the close of June is much the best time for seeing California in its verdure and beauty, while the least amount of dust is then encountered on the overland railroad and other roads.

Settlement of the Question of the Laurium Mines.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Eastern Budget* says, writing on the 1st inst.: "The question of the Laurium mines is settled at last. It is believed that the Syngros Company, of Constantinople, which has purchased the mines, has in fact done so for the Greek Government; but be this as it may, it is certain that France and Italy declare themselves perfectly satisfied with the arrangement. There can be no doubt that this speedy conclusion of the matter is mainly due to the energetic action of the Powers at Athens. Russia alone has shown a certain lukewarmness in her representations to the Greek Government on the subject, and an article from Athens, in the *Journal de St. Pétersbourg*, even taxed the Government here with having unduly put itself forward in its endeavors to bring about a solution. But the truth is, that the Vienna Cabinet was invited by the other Powers to interfere, and it could hardly, under such circumstances, have confined itself to general phrases as Russia did. Anyhow, Austria's policy is justified by the result, and Russia herself would probably have been more active in the matter if she had not feared still further to increase the hostility with which she is regarded by the Greeks on account of her conduct in the Bulgarian Church question."

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

What the Ladies Will Wear the Coming Season—A Glance at the Leading Novelties.

The exceptional severity of the Winter—now, happily, just passed—necessarily retards the coming season of millinery, but some of our larger houses are working with an assiduity that promises well for results. March winds cannot nip the crocuses and violets that are lying *perdu* in case and boxes, nor cause a single petal of the creamy tea-roses that are waiting for a purchaser to shrink from its full-blown beauty. Five hundred maidens are sighing for the glories of opening-day and new bonnets, and longing to substitute Chantilly parasols and forget-me-nots for velvet and ermine. Meanwhile, they shut themselves up to fast and pray, and take care of their complexions, and the fingers of busy work women are flying fast, and the ceaseless hum of countless sewing machines fill the air of mansion and store, as the wonderful creations which are so soon to draw the fair ones from *prieđieu* and breviary are being manufactured.

A visit to the work-rooms of some of the more prominent emporiums reveals a fascinating foretaste in the way of Spring costumes. At the first establishment visited a Louis Quinze polonaise of camel's hair, in two shades of pale sage, and trimmed with buttons of oxidized silver, was conspicuous for its elegant simplicity. This garment is intended to be worn over a skirt of sage gros grain, relieved by flounces, alternating with puffs, to the knees, where they are met by the long polonaise. The design for the trimming of the latter was unique and singularly effective. A wide collar of gros grain extended down the front to the bottom of the garment, widening into broad revers and buttoned all round the outer edge with buttons of oxidized silver. Square pockets of gros grain, and deep postilion cuffs, ornamented with the same rich buttons, completed one of the most distingué garments that will be offered for the coming season. An imported silk costume of two shades of verdigris, or a happy mingling of bronze green and pale mignonette, was reproduced in the same colors in cashmere, relieved with silk, for a difference of nearly $200. The outer garment, half polonaise, half redingote, fitted closely at the back, and the fullness of the skirt was made very bouffant by a graceful arrangement of the two side-pieces which crossed under the pannier. The redingote fronts were fastened at the throat by buttons of oxidized silver, and flowed gracefully away to the cashmere under-dress over a Louis Quinze vest of silk, buttoned from top to bottom with the silver buttons, and ornamented with square pockets of cashmere. The pockets of the same design on the long square fronts of the redingote were of contrasting silk, as were the deep cuffs and collar. This novel garment will be worn over a skirt of cashmere, with two flounces faced with silk of a paler shade, and a treble ruching reversed and caught down at intervals. The moderate price for this suit was $75 only. An imported cashmere wrapper of a most delicate shade of gris-pigeon was trimmed with a treble pleating of the same, faced with brown silk, and buttoned with silver buttons from throat to hem. Among the prettiest of the Spring suits now in process of construction at this house are those made of light French silks, striped in blue, pink, green, and violet. For these cheerful, fresh materials some exceedingly graceful and stylish patterns are being designed, the jaunty postilion jacket and the long, flowing redingote predominating. One or two specimens of the new polka-spot foulards were made up in pretty and simple styles, but the figure is a little too *prononcé* to be received with general favor. Suits of mohair and tamise, made up in contrasting colors, as tea-rose and light-brown, or mignonette and sage green, would be stylish and effective, and reasonable enough to satisfy the most economical purchaser. Yak laces in great variety and in all the newest colors were shown as trimmings for these suits; also an endless variety of Italian laces made up in jabots, ruffles and pleatings in entirely new designs.

At a leading Broadway store no vestige of the "overskirt," long so popular, was to be seen in the design. An exceedingly distingué suit of gold-brown silk was trimmed with deep kilting, alternating with cross-pleatings to the waist. The back-breadth of the dress was flounced to the belt. Over this was worn a postilion jacket and vest, with the inevitable square pockets. Another, of two shades of sage green, was made of puffs and cross-pleatings, varied with very elegant little bows of the same, with fringed ends set on upside down at intervals up each breadth, with a short polonaise caught in the back, with a long scarf passing round the hips. A magnificent dress of white moire, to be worn at a wedding, was a marvel of quiet elegance. A wide flounce of rich Chantilly over white tulle extended down the sides and around the bottom of the train; heading this was a treble box-pleated ruche of white net, edged with black lace, and the graceful bouffant back was caught up with a large bow of moire and black lace. This house has just imported some striking novelties in over-garments of black cashmere and drab-d'été; plain, round capes, sometimes fastened at the back, and with long, square fronts, and profusely ornamented with Yak lace and passementerie. Stylish bows of the old-fashioned watered ribbon are used to adorn these elegant wraps. Their prices range from $40 to $75 and $85, the more expensive being heavily embroidered in silk and jet. These garments are destined to be very popular, and are strikingly novel and elegant. Another pretty novelty are the sleeveless jackets of black cashmere or silk, heavy with lace and passementerie, sometimes with jaunty little vests of silk and the square pockets. These jackets will take the place of the velvet ones as the season advances. The usual display of cloth sacques in all colors, and some very attractive Spring suits in mohair and serge, complete the attractions at this place.

The American silks, in black and colors, are a delightful specialty at another dry-goods palace, and are the most desirable costume, in point of economy, that a lady can possess. In colors, they have all the effect of the French silks, and have the advantage over the latter in that they will outwear them three times over. They will also wash and iron like a pocket handkerchief. Costumes in these silks were shown at $40 and $50, in the new colors, and they possessed all the effect of the French silks at $200 and $300, without their disadvantages. A large sale of these silks is anticipated this season.

To the uninitiated it is, perhaps, well to say that the old-fashioned "overskirt" seems to be universally discarded, and the redingote polonaise is taking its place to a great extent; or where the short postilion jacket, with Louis Quinze vest, is worn, the trimming on the underskirt reaches to the waist, and is as elaborate as possible. In the suits at Stewart's, the deep kilting is generally used upon the front breadths and on the sides, alternating with puffs or flounces.

In laces some novelties are introduced, which deserve more than passing notice. A very rich lace, denominated point de Paris, and possessing all the effect of the finest Duchesse or applique, was in a rich fichu and sash for $115, and in collarettes from $14 to $38. An elegant cape of valenciennes, applique pattern, for $190, and a white lace sacque, with border an eighth of a yard deep, for $125, were among the most elegant of the Summer novelties. Half-mourning handkerchiefs of white cambric centre with border of black Chantilly transferred, for $16 and $18, were novel and beautiful enough for the most fastidious belle. Llama sacques, with open sleeves and collars en revers, ranged in price from $11 to $80, and some very rich guipure sacques with deep borders were offered as low as $75. These were also reproduced in imitation centres and real border for $30 and $50, making a most recherché and desirable covering for a pale blue or pink toilet. Parasol covers in real Chantilly, at $12, were shown in excellent qualities, and a magnificent white Honiton sacque at the absurdly low sum of $225. The new parasol, the "Union League Club," with a short, thick handle, finished in gilt or agate, forms a striking contrast to the walking-sticks of last season, and the "baton" with gnarled and knotted handle looks as if it might do good service in the hands of a Broadway policeman. Those of serge, in changeable colors of green and blue and black and purple, vary in price from $10 to $18, while the plainer styles may be had for $5 or $7.

Among the more elegant imported bonnets were noted: First, a white chip Rabagas with rolling brim, and trimmed with two shades of sage-green gros grain, twisted in a rich bandeau round the crown, and caught up on left side with a pompon of pale corn color. A large yellow rose with pink-tinted buds was set at the back, with a vine of frosted geranium leaves falling over long corn-colored ribbons. Price, $55. The second, a black split-straw Rabagas, with rolling brim, faced with black silk and studded with jet beads. A roll of bronze green and pale pink gros grain, twisted round the crown, and long plume of sage green, fastened in front with pink pompon. Price, $46. The third, a black French chip with high pointed crown. The rolling brim was lined with lavender satin and turned up on the left side in a long point, faced with black satin and fastened to the top of the crown with bows of scarlet satin ribbon and bunches of wild grapes. This charming bonnet was finished by a rich vine of ivy, and marked $50. An exquisite Patural of fine white chip, with face-trimming of pale and dark blue gros grain twisted under the rolling brim, and wreath of daintiest forget-me-nots was trimmed with two shades of blue and a cluster of pale pink rose-buds. Price $40. A simple and graceful little hat was of white French chip, with puffed jockey crown of blue silk and wreath of the blue and white bachelor's button. A simple border of a white silk ruche completed this pastoral little head-gear. A rich Virot of brown chip was trimmed with a twisted bandeau of dark sage and pale tea-rose silk. Above this a wreath of creamy-white dog wood blossoms, alternating with with small clusters of white rose-buds. A pink pompon in front and face trimming of pink gros grain rolled under the brim completed this very distingué bonnet. Price $48. Another, a mourning bonnet of black lace was caught upon the side with a large bow of black gros grain, and short heron's plume fastened with oxydized silver clasp of Scotch thistles—$55.

Evening bonnets—sortie du bal—were shown, in the new Spanish style; a long black lace veil fastened on the forehead with a bunch of flowers and falling over the shoulders nearly to the waist. These can be looped over the high silver combs now so much in vogue.

A peep into the boxes of exquisite flowers nearly suffices, for a close inspection is almost too dazzling. Roses and violets jostle each other on every hand, and lilies and fuschias, poppies and forget-me-nots mingle in charming confusion. Here a vine of crimson and gold flaunts its rich beauty in the face of the modest lilly-of-the-valley, or peeps from under clusters of purple heliotrope. One can almost catch the spicy, perfumed breath of those scarlet verbenas, while the starry anemones and trailing arbutus suggest memories of cool, dark wood and wild ravine. And the feathery mosses and wild honeysuckle—how they make us sigh for shady dell and trickling cascade! We forget that it is March as we bend over these rose-flushed apple-blossoms and dream that May is here. But, patience! and we shall gather their clusters from the laden boughs a few weeks hence, and be our own milliners.

The rich garnitures displayed for dresses in sets of four and six pieces are exquisitely natural. A set composed of coronet bouquet de corsage, and sprays for looping the overskirt of double English violets, white narcissus and long ribbon-grass was perfect as if just gathered—$15. Another, of the blue fleur-de-lis and lilies-of-the-valley was exquisitely beautiful—$17. Still another, of rich purple and crimson fuschias with frosted leaves, and last, the white cups of the pond-lily set in floating grasses—$20. Bridal garnitures of waxen orange buds and blossoms with necklace of the same—$22.

In fancy goods the latest novelties are the Trianon fans and ornaments of oxydized silver. Belts of broad black velvet, fastened with heavy clasps of oxydized silver, are some of the newest freaks of fashion. Ornaments for bonnets in links, medallions, &c., were shown, and one or two exquisite fans of black satin, painted in clusters of lilacs, or Watteau designs, and mounted in ivory.

At a celebrated jewelers these large fans are shown in most exquisite designs; one of black satin, with cupids painted in terpsichorean attitudes; other in clusters of flowers of the richest hues. Prices range from $20 to $60. The smelling-bottles, of dead gold, in the shape of the Greek amphoræ, are to be worn, attached to the belt with chains of the same material, and are produced in the most chaste and elegant designs.

In hosiery the colored stripes are the latest novelty. In Lisle thread, striped in the gayest possible colors, they were offered at $1 25 a pair. As the season advances, silk hose in plain colors of scarlet, violet, and blue will be worn with the buttoned boots of silk or kid, slashed from top to toe, displaying the gay stocking beneath.

For a stout walking boot, those in broadcloth with thick soles and low heels bid fair to become popular for mountain excursions and sea-side rambles.

A few weeks more will see both windows and counters laden with lawns and organdies, grenadines and the billowy gaze de chambery, but at present we must be content "while March winds blow" to linger over the more staid and sober silks and cashmeres which the rapidly-approaching openings will display for our delectation. Until then, the pleasures of anticipation must suffice for our fair shoppers.

Republics and Monarchies—A European Opinion of President Grant's Views.

From the London Times, March 6.

We are unable to share the "firm conviction" expressed by President Grant "that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism," and that the great American Republic is "destined to be the guiding-star of all other countries." In one sense, the civilized world has always been tending in the direction of republicanism. The most civilized States of antiquity until very shortly before the Christian Era were, in fact, republics, and the Italian Republics of the Middle Ages contrast favorably in science and the arts with the feudal monarchies of the same period. A fresh and most powerful impulse was given to republicanism by its establishment and success in the United States. France hastened to follow and improve the example, and though on the whole constitutional monarchy and imperialism have prevailed in the struggle which began with the French Revolution, "the Republic," as it is absurdly called, is in the ascendant just now, both in France and Spain. On the other hand, not only have men learned to recognize the vices and weakness inherent in republicanism where political virtue does not rise above the ordinary level, but it has also been discovered that all the chief benefits of republicanism may be obtained under a Monarchy. There is no republican party worthy of the name in England, because it is almost impossible to conceive any republican privilege which the country would enjoy under a President which it could not have, if it chose, under a Prime Minister tomorrow. The same may be said of Italy; and if Spain thinks proper to maintain the existing Republican Government there may be less order, but there cannot be more liberty than Spaniards enjoyed under King Amadeus. As for President Grant's allegation that under a republic the United States are enabled to dispense with large armaments, it must surely be obvious that a monarchy in the same geographical position could do the same. Meanwhile, every day's experience illustrates afresh the supreme advantage of a monarchy—the advantage of the highest social position of the State being preserved from becoming a constant lure to political ambition. M. Gambetta lately told an American visitor that France had no special admiration for the system of elective judges, as tested in the United States. It has yet to be seen whether France herself will endure a periodical competition for an elective Presidency, and, in spite of the large German population of America, we doubt whether even German Republicans would desire to import this American institution into Germany. That Presidential elections, with the consequent division of the spoils, have not utterly demoralized the United States, proves the capacity of the American people for self-government, and the healthy vigor of their municipal life. That enormous corruption and other evils flow directly from this source is notorious, especially just now, and it is by no means self-evident that republicanism is worth purchasing at such a price.

BARNUM'S SHOW.

Preparations for the Coming Season—A Larger Collection Than Ever.

P. T. Barnum, the prince of showmen, is again about to start on a tour through all the principal cities of New-York, New-England, Canada, and the Western States, east of the Mississippi River and north of Ohio, with a collection of animals, curiosities, works of art, together with a caravan and double hippodrome, far more extensive and diversified than any of its predecessors.

Although the fire of December last destroyed his third museum and a magnificent collection of rare animals, yet the world's showman rises from the cinders and smoke with a determination stronger than ever to gratify the demands of the public for a first-class entertainment, such as he alone can supply. Fortunately, just previous to the fire, duplicates of nearly all the animals destroyed were sent to New-Orleans for exhibition, and they will now form part of the show to be opened on the 29th inst. at the American Institute Building, corner of Sixty-third street and Third-avenue, where it will remain for a period of about ten days, previous to departing for the season's tour. Before the burning embers of the Fourteenth-street Museum had time to cool, telegrams were forwarded to various parts of the world giving orders for specimens to replace those lost, and also for a number of others such as have never heretofore been seen in this country, many of which have already arrived, and numbers of others are already on their way, including four giraffes to take the place of those burned.

Some idea, possibly, may be formed of the amount of labor performed by Mr. Barnum since he was burned out for the third time, and the immense sums of money expended in bringing together such a mammoth collection as the present one is to be, and the perfecting of the necessary arrangements for the proper management of the whole, which necessarily devolves upon him, by the following description of the various places visited and the number of objects there seen by a TIMES reporter yesterday.

THE MENAGERIE.

The first place visited was Commodore Vanderbilt's stables, corner of Thirtieth-street and Ninth-avenue. The building, which is nearly 300 feet long and about 40 feet wide, was literally packed with cages containing specimens of almost every species and variety of the animal and bird kingdom, including four fine elephants, valued at from $6,000 to $10,000 each; Arabian and Bactrian camels, dromedaries, lions, tigers, leopards, four monster sea lions, costing $50,000; an Indian rhinoceros, just imported at a cost of $14,500, which being the only one in this country, is a great curiosity; it weighs nearly three tons, and is as large as a common-sized elephant. There were also to be seen white Polar bears, Arabic yaks, a horned horse, tapirs, kangaroos, and many other beautiful wild animals, too numerous to describe, or even to mention. One little animal must, however, not be forgotten; it is called a "Tasmanian Devil," on account of its savage nature; it is about the size of a fox, and perfectly black, with a kind of heavy fur covering its body. A six-horned ram is another zoologic prodigy in this collection. Besides the animals above mentioned, there are something like 800 specimens of rare birds and several cages of reptiles, which will attract considerable attention during the coming season. In fact there was a perfect zoological garden, and yet all could not be seen, a large number of specimens being already at the Rink. The dens, cages, vans, &c., for the conveyance of the entire collection, over 150 in number, and most of which are entirely new, have been built, repaired, and redecorated by Fielding & Sons, of Forty-first-street, and Sebastian & Saal, of Third-avenue, and are now receiving the finishing touches of the artists who are engaged upon the work of completing the illustrations and paintings with which they are adorned. The twelve new gorgeous tableau and statuary chariots are almost ready for the road, and when finished will shine resplendent with gold and plate-glass. One of these chariots, the top of which is forty feet from the ground, was imported from England, and is a novelty in construction, being so formed that it can be made lower or higher, as occasion requires. Several of the cages, constructed by Messrs. Fielding, are peculiarly novel, and are models of what can be done in the way of economizing space. These cages, which are designed for the use of birds belonging to the great show, are so made that they can, some of them, be drawn out like a telescope, and so form a double-length cage, while others can be increased in height. When all these chariots, cages, and vehicles turn out in procession, in all the gorgeousness of their new colors and trappings, and surmounted by the showy and costly banners that have been designed and made for their further decoration, the effect will undoubtedly be one resembling the pomp and magnificence we are apt to associate with state journeys of eastern potentates. The banners are of the most elaborate description, being made of gay-colored cloths, embroidered and fringed with gold and silver, and they, together with the costumes for the company, are being made by R. S. Walker, of Allen-street, at a cost of nearly $15,000. These costumes are without doubt the most elegant and expensive ever seen in a ring. In fact everything connected with the show has been gotten up in the most complete manner and irrespective of cost.

The next place visited by the reporter was the establishment of Mr. Higgins, No. 192 West-street, to whom has been intrusted the work of making the tents required for the exhibition. They are two dozen in number, besides the great hippodrome, seating 13,000 people, and two smaller ones, used exclusively for the exhibition, and which have taken 25,000 yards of canvas to construct. To facilitate the transportation of the immense mass of material from town to town fifty-five railroad platform cars are being built at Bergen to the order of Mr. Barnum, and at New-Haven six passenger-cars are being converted into sleeping-cars, and from Cleveland, Ohio, a number of palace horse-cars sufficient to accommodate 300 horses are on their way to this City. In addition to these, 100 cars have to be hired from the railroad authorities for the purpose of transporting properties, wagons, cages, &c.

The hippodromatic performances will possess, this year, a feature never before introduced, viz., three entirely distinct rings—the third, or larger ring, completely encircling the two smaller ones, which are side by side, and in which two rival performances will be conducted at the same time. The large ring will only be used in the grand entry, on the opening of each performance, the scene representing a halt in the Desert, with a review by the Grand Bashaw. In this scene the whole strength of the company will be introduced, together with the whole of the performing animals, such as elephants, camels, dromedaries, zebras, &c., ad infinitum.

The horses, trick ponies, performing elephants, &c., in all about one hundred, have been for some time undergoing the necessary training, under the charge of Signor Sebastian and a corps of assistants. Fifty of these are now at New-Brunswick, N. J., and the remainder at Newtown, Long Island. Those used in the grand street processions, 300 in number, have been wintering at Mr. W. C. Coup's, the general manager's farm in Wisconsin, and which will arrive in this City in the course of the next week, so as to be in time for the parade which will be made through New-York on Friday, the 28th. The procession, it is said, will reach from Grand-street to the City Hall.

Among the other places visited by the reporter were the ship-yards, where the massive poles used for supporting the city of tents, which has to give shelter to the 900 employes that constantly travel with the show. To look at these poles, it would seem like an impossibility to handle and place them in position in the incredibly short space of time that the operation consumes; yet, such is the order and system observed, together with the mechanical contrivances brought to bear, that really no difficulty is experienced.

Mr. William Wallace, the taxidermist, has already prepared over 500 beautiful specimens of gorgeously-plumed birds and other objects of natural history.

M. Jukes, of No. 616 Broadway, with ten assistants, is busy shifting and transferring to their appropriate cages (about twenty in all) over 100 rare and exquisite works of automatic art which have lately arrived from Geneva and Paris, such as life-like moving figures, transformation landscapes, running railroad trains, Castilian fountains, Italian organ-grinders, singing and flying musical birds, mechanical trumpeters, Swiss bell-ringers, automatic gymnasts, and many other novelties of a like nature.

Among the many objects of art added to the collection, mention must be made of the groups of statuary, by Prof. Rogers, of which there are several dozen.

The bills to be used in the various cities, giving notice of the arrival of the great show and depicting the scenes in the circus, are most elaborate, and printed in every variety of color and design. Messrs. Torrey Brothers, in Spruce-street, have had charge of their getting up, and have now tons of them ready for shipment. The average daily expense for billing is not less than $500.

At the American Institute building the preparations are fully advanced, and all will be in readiness by the appointed opening day for the accommodation of the countless thousands that will undoubtedly flock to this last grand triumph of the great and inimitable prince of showmen, who has, by the expenditure of what to most people would be a handsome fortune, got together such a collection of rarities and oddities as to well warrant the title of the World's Fair.

OUR LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Interesting Facts from the Last Annual Report—Important Suggestions of the Resident Physician.

The twelfth annual report of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, for the year 1871, just issued, contains some interesting information, if it may be relied upon, concerning the management of the New-York City Lunatic Asylum, on Blackwell's Island, the treatment of the patients therein, and important statistics of the institution since its opening in 1847. Some of these statistics are curious, and deserve attention. Of the 11,753 patients admitted to the asylum since 1847 nearly half were natives of Ireland, 5,546, or 47.2 per cent., having been born in that country. Those born in the United States numbered 2,663, or 22.7 per cent. Germany comes next, with 2,216, or 18.8 per cent., while all other counties give only 1,328 or 11.3 per cent. The number of patients admitted in 1871 from each nationality, bear nearly the same proportion to each other as that given above. The admissions for the year were 718, of which 327 came from Ireland, 160 from Germany, 142 from the United States, and 89 from other countries. The Irish born in New-York form about 22 per cent. of the population, the Germans about 16, and natives of the United States about 56 per cent. It will thus be seen that the number of German lunatics bear nearly the same ratio to the total number in the institution as the number of German residents bear to the entire population of the City, the former being 18.8 and the latter 16 per cent.; but although the Irish form less than 22 per cent. of our citizens, they supply over 47 per cent. of the inmates in the asylum, while the native population of 56 per cent. sends only 22 per cent. to the asylum.

The cause of the apparent excess of Irish lunatics is the fact that none but poor persons are received into the asylum, and as there is a larger percentage of poor among the Irish in proportion to their numbers than among any other nationality, it follows that they will always be found in larger numbers in all our charitable institutions. Still this does not account for the excessive proportion of lunatics among the Irish population, and the cause must be looked for in some other quarter.

Another interesting point for consideration is the religion of the patients. Of 11,859, the total number received into the institution since 1847, 6,258 were Roman Catholics, 4,821 Protestants, 402 Jews, 4 Heathens, 1 Mohammedan, 362 whose religion was unknown, and 11 who had no religious profession. Here again, in proportion to population, the Roman Catholics supply more than a due proportion of the inmates.

Women form, and have formed, a majority of the inmates. There were 1 232 patients in the asylum on the 1st of January, 1872, of which 882 were females and 350 males. The total number received into the house since its opening in 1847 to Dec. 31, 1871, was 11,859, of which 6,613 were females and 5,246 males. Persons between 20 and 30 years of age comprised one-third, or nearly 34 per cent. of the gross number; between 30 and 40 years, 30 per cent.; between 40 and 50 years, 18 per cent.; between 50 and 60 years, 8 per cent., and over that age about 5 per cent. Of the 718 patients admitted during the year 1871, 54 were female servants, 38 farmers' wives, 26 laborers' wives, 25 laborers' daughters, 53 mechanics' wives, 36 mechanics' daughters, 63 laborers, 80 mechanics, 11 sailors, 10 cigar-makers, 9 clerks, 6 farmers, 5 merchants, and 62 who had no occupation; 289 were married, 350 single, and 69 were widows, while the condition of 10 was unknown.

Since the opening of the asylum the deaths have been 3,056, of which number 1,440 were males and 1,616 females. There were 4,755 discharged as cured, 1,932 whose condition was improved, and 1,257 unimproved. The expenses of the institution for the year 1871 were: For provisions, $80,453 28; clothing and bedding, $11,926 42; salaries, $26,835 99; drugs and liquors, $1,898 16; fuel, $8,140 58; miscellaneous articles, $6,586 03; making a total of $135,840 76. The daily average number of inmates supported during the year was 1,520; the yearly cost of each inmate $89 35, equal to a daily cost of 24.62 cents.

With the close of the year an important extension of the means of provision for insane patients was made by the establishment of a branch asylum on Ward's Island, which was thrown open for the reception of patients on the 12th of December.

The report of the resident physician contains important information touching the treatment of the patients, and in it he makes many suggestions well worthy of consideration. There is, he says, great need of a sufficiently large hall for exhibitions, dancing, lectures, theatricals, readings, gymnastics, concerts, &c.; also of a bath-house for purposes of general and vapor or hot-air bathing. For some years past the percentage of patients employed in useful labor has been gradually diminishing. Formerly, with the aid of a small number of men and women, all the work about the buildings and grounds was performed by patients. Now, he says, no less than twenty-five men and fifty women from the Work-house are employed about the institution. In reference to this question, Dr. Parsons, the resident physician, says that a stranger, on visiting the asylum, cannot fail to be impressed with the listlessness, the apathy, the objectless, indolent appearance of the inmates. He sees that the great mass of the patients are in good physical health, and that they conduct themselves with marked propriety. He wonders why they are not in some way employed, and cannot help thinking that he himself would become indolent and stupid and feel miserable if he had nothing to do, and especially if he were at the same time restricted in his liberty and deprived of many of the objects of interest and care with which the attention of men of leisure even is occupied in ordinary life. On this point Dr. Parsons says that after the acute symptoms have in some degree passed away, judicious provision should be made to furnish the means of occupation, whether it be labor or mere amusement, or both; and as convalescence advances, the mind and the body should be more fully occupied. In many cases the well-being of the patient is promoted for the remainder of his life, insane though he be, by systematically calling forth his mental and physical activities. Some of the patients, who are of an obstinate and selfish disposition when in a state of health, do not think their condition will be in any way improved if they work, and hence they are inclined to persist in idleness. The doctor suggests that some privileges ought to be allowed to those who are industrious that are not accorded to those who are able to work but will not.

In order to secure the full advantages of useful employment as a remedial or conservative agent in the treatment of the insane, the facilities for providing suitable means of employment should be ample, and the organization of the asylum especially adapted to this end. If the physician directs that a particular patient be furnished with employment there should be no obstacles on account of lack of work to be done, or of attendants to supervise. The work prescribed should be furnished with as great certainty and promptitude as medicine, or any other remedial agent, when prescribed in like manner. With a proper system of labor very many, Dr. Parsons says, would be rendered comparatively useful, comfortable, and even happy for the remainder of their insane lives, who otherwise are liable to fall into a state of mental and physical degradation, from which they cannot be reclaimed. In order to carry the employment scheme into practical effect the Doctor suggests the employment of a suitable corps of attendants as instructors and co-laborers, not mere keepers, who think it beneath their dignity to give patients their personal attention. It would be folly, he says, to anticipate any pecuniary gain from the employment of the insane, even under favorable circumstances. If each one cannot do as much work as a sane person would accomplish, a number of them may be depended upon to do more than those required to supervise them would be able to accomplish.

Notwithstanding the imperfect provision for furnishing the means of employment, a considerable amount of useful labor was accomplished during the year. Much of the work was of such a character as not to admit of a very exact enumeration of particulars, as it consisted in the performance of ordinary household duties. Nearly 5,000 articles of clothing and bedding were manufactured under the supervision of the matron, and 6,000 were repaired. The working men were engaged in mechanical pursuits, in gardening, in assisting in the construction of buildings, and other such pursuits.

The Russian Church in Japan.

The Cronstadt *Gazette* notices the spreading of the Russian orthodox creed in Japan. A former bonze, Paul Sarvate, is one of its most active apostles. In Hakodadi there is a Russian church in which Divine service is held in Japanese. The Bishop of Kamtchatka received during his presence in Hakodadi ninety-five Japanese into the communion of the Church, and 500 persons demanded baptism. As the law promulgated 200 years ago which forbids the embracing of Christianity is not yet abolished, the Government of Japan has taken measures against the neophytes, imprisoned all catechists, and dismissed all officials who had become Christians. In Nipon, which is situated in the, to Europeans, inaccessible district of Sendia, 120 Christians were brought before the courts. Notwithstanding these persecutions, the spread of Christianity, especially of the Russian communion, is continuously increasing in Japan. To the energetic efforts of the Russian Consul at Hakodadi it is due that the Japanese Government has restored to liberty the imprisoned Christians, and will henceforth take no action against the Japanese converted by the Russian mission.

THE ERIE REVOLUTION.

How the Plot Was Arranged—Interesting Facts and Details About the Consolidated Loan.

We publish herewith a continuation of Mr. O'Doherty's disclosures about the Erie Revolution of 1872, as obtained by our reporter in an interview:

Reporter—Mr. O'Doherty, before we go on with your narrative, I should like to ask you one or two questions, arising out of what you said last time. Did I understand you correctly in saying that Mr. Gould's letter, of which you gave me a copy, had been shown to some of the directors, whose resignations you procured in March last?

Mr. O'Doherty—Yes, to three of them I know it was shown, or its substance repeated; probably to others. These directors, having been appointed through Gould's influence, felt some natural hesitation about joining the plot for his overthrow. And the fact that Gould was about to form a new board, on which they would have no place, was used to remove their scruples.

Reporter—How were the contents of this letter made known? It appears to be a strictly confidential one.

Mr. O'Doherty—I presume through Barlow; but it may have been communicated by McHenry to Sickles.

Reporter—You mentioned the payment of a large sum of money, £2,500, to Gen. Sickles, while Minister at Madrid, for services rendered to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company. Who paid him this sum? It has an extraordinary look. Can you tell me what it means?

Mr. O'Doherty—The money was ultimately paid out of the funds of the Atlantic and Great Western creditors by Bischoffsheim, having been first sanctioned and approved by McClellan, Thurman and Duncan, the trustees, who, while straining at a few gnats, easily swallowed many such camels. But I do not desire to enter further upon this matter.

Reporter—Then you cannot, or will not, tell me of services rendered to the Atlantic and Great Western or Erie Roads by Gen. Sickles, other than those indicated at our last interview?

Mr. O'Doherty—Well, I may tell you that through his influence in Washington, Gen. Sickles procured an order from the Treasury Department for the seizure of the Erie books and papers, on the pretext that the company had been guilty of frauds on the revenue. This was done for the purpose of enabling the lawyers to procure proofs of the allegations made against Gould's management. But as soon as this reached the ears of Secretary Boutwell, he rescinded the order, and peremptorily refused to allow the power of the Government to be used for any such purpose.

Reporter—At your first interview you gave me a very extraordinary account of the millions of dollars drawn by Barlow, Bischoffsheim, and McHenry, for expenses, out of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, reorganized. Can you give me particulars of its present indebtedness, and the result of its present working?

Mr. O'Doherty—Not now; desiring to be as exact in all my statements as possible, I have written to Gen. McClellan, the President of the company, for something like the information you desire; and I prefer to await his reply. You shall have the information you desire hereafter.

Reporter—I observe this morning in one of the New-York papers a copy of an Erie voucher showing the payment of $10,500 to Gen. Sickles, per S. L. M. Barlow, for disbursements of the Attorney-General, &c. Was this sum included in the amount of $59,632 19 referred to in your last interview?

Mr. O'Doherty—No; it is a separate and further sum, drawn by Mr. S. L. M. Barlow six days after he drew the larger amount.

Reporter—The Attorney-General, who, singularly enough, was giving his evidence before the committee in Albany at the same time that you were narrating what I last published, states distinctly that he never received any money, directly or indirectly, from the Erie Railroad Company, but was paid the sums for which he accounts by the agent of Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt of London. How do you reconcile that statement with the vouchers you have shown me?

Mr. O'Doherty—Very easily. The Attorney-General is quite correct. The payments to him were made months before Bischoffsheim or his agent had any relation other than that of an opponent to the Erie Railway Company. And the subsequent act of Mr. S. L. M. Barlow in drawing out of the Erie treasury money expended by Bischoffsheim for his own purposes could not have been anticipated by the Attorney-General, who would, doubtless, have rejected the money had he supposed such a fraud would be perpetrated.

Reporter—I observe that a very large proportion of the $70,000, drawn from the Erie treasury, is put down as for lawyer's fees. What legal steps had been taken to justify such an outlay?

Mr. O'Doherty—None; the only steps which are alleged to have been taken are the services of summonses on Jay Gould, Frederick A. Lane, and the Erie Railway Company, which summonses were almost immediately withdrawn at Gen. Sickles' request. And the Attorney-General, in his evidence, states that the framing of the complaint, (which is about the only other work which could have been done,) was left to Mr. Southmayd, whose name does not figure among the recipients of fees.

Reporter—Then this enormous sum was really paid for the service of three abortive summonses?

Mr. O'Doherty—Yes; so far as I can see, that is the exact position of affairs.

Reporter—Now, Mr. O'Doherty, we will return if you please, to your history of the Erie coup d'état.

Mr. O'Doherty—You will remember that our last interview ended by the relation of what occurred between Mr. Barlow and myself on our walk from his house to his office, on the morning of Monday, Feb. 19. When he got to his office he dispatched to McHenry his first cablegram, in which he reiterates my offer and urges its acceptance "if money can be raised." Next day, as it seemed to me unnecessary delay was taking place, I added a postscript to Barlow's cablegram, saying: "Your last chance." This day, McHenry also telegraphed to Barlow that he "would like to have Sickles' opinion." I took this cablegram from Barlow, and answered, "I will not communicate or allow of communication with Sickles;" and McHenry replied to me, saying that he would not communicate with any one against my opinion. This, I need scarcely point out, is an effectual answer to the allegations so long and persistently made, that the Erie coup d'état was planned and carried out by Gen. Sickles.

Next day, to my great disgust, Barlow went off to Washington on business connected with the notorious Arizona diamond swindle, and thence telegraphed me: "London entirely confident of success. I am perfectly satisfied we can arrange to your satisfaction."

Just here I must introduce to your readers a gentleman whose name is probably already familiar to them—Mr. George Crouch, who, according to himself, devised and executed the Erie revolution. It is not my intention to refute the preposterous statements which it has pleased this gentleman to make. They are so absurd and so evidently false as to merit no further notice. He has told the public, through you, nearly everything he did not do; I will now, so far as it is necessary, tell you what he did. I end my third cablegram of Feb. 13 by the words, "I have seen Crouch," which is the only mention made of him by cable. On that day, Mr. Crouch, whom I had known long before as a *Herald* reporter, and who had procured his appointment as newspaper clerk and general utility man in the Erie offices through the use of my name, called on me, presenting a letter from Mr. James McHenry, and stating that he was directed by him to place his services at my disposal in any proceedings I might think fit to take against Jay Gould. Here is the letter; you can take a copy of the first portion, which is all that relates to Mr. Crouch:

> LONDON, S. W., Jan. 25, 1872.
>
> DEAR O'DOHERTY—Mr. Crouch has been kind enough to offer his assistance in New-York, and, as I am willing to pay for it, it has been agreed that you are to decide as to the value of the services he may render. I shall, of course, have pleasure in agreeing to any arrangement made by you.
>
> * * * * * * *
>
> JAMES McHENRY.

I must confess that I made a great mistake in my mode of dealing with this man. He seemed such a gas-bag that I imagined there was nothing in him but gas. Properly used, he might have been of great assistance in carrying out our plans; as it was, he displayed shrewdness enough to deprive us of our profit from them.

Desiring to be rid of him, I introduced him to Mr. Charles Day, and to Mr. S. L. M. Barlow, neither of whom, it will be remembered, were as yet aware of my negotiations with McHenry. I suggested that he should be employed by Sickles at Albany, where he had already figured before committees as Gould's great Anglo-American stockholder. While waiting for Sickles' return to New-York, Crouch, as was natural, called on many of the Erie directors, with whom he had been acquainted while in the employment of the company, and from the incautious "blabbings" of one or other of them he obtained a clue to our plans, which he followed up, and then communicated the result to Gen. Sickles. This he appears to have done as early as Feb. 23—certainly before the 28th of that month. Sickles, naturally nettled at being excluded from our confidence, put himself into immediate communication with McHenry and Bischoffsheim, and, knowing the amounts which Lane had agreed to pay to the retiring directors, he was enabled to underbid us for the work by over a million of dollars. Of course, it did not matter to Otis or White, or the rest of them, whether they got their money from Lane or from Sickles, and no scruple as to the dishonorableness or dishonesty of breaking the bargain he had made with me could restrain Bischoffsheim from saving a million. Sickles, in possession of our plans, and in communication with our men, offered to accomplish for $300,000 that for which I had asked $1,500,000.

Sickles first communicated his knowledge of our plans to Barlow and Day, and they, instead of insisting on faith being kept with us, proceeded to frighten Lane and impress him with the idea that his assistance was no longer needed. By such representations they induced Lane to reduce the sum asked for control from $1,500,000 to $300,000. Suspecting from Barlow's conduct that something treacherous was meant, Mr. Gardiner and myself urged Lane to tell us frankly what occurred at long, private interviews which now took place several times a day between Barlow and Lane. We were led to infer that these interviews related to negotiations as to amounts to be paid for the resignation of the directors—a matter with which neither Mr. Gardiner nor myself desired to interfere. And several days after the dispatch of a cablegram from Barlow, in which Lane, as he says in his circular himself, filled in $300,000 as the amount he was willing to take for control, this miserable little man pledged his word of honor to Mr. Gardiner and myself that he had not, and would not, consent to reduce the amount agreed on. When we discovered his treachery and deceit we were, of course, very indignant, but Barlow was lavish of promises. Mr. Gardner and myself were to have had seats on the new Erie Board; we were to have received $50,000 each, besides large contingent advantages, and Lane was to receive a further sum of $250,000. Believing that we were bound by Lane's foolish act, we withdrew our opposition, and allowed the matter to go on.

Everything was now ready except the money for which Barlow telegraphed. And now comes one of the most curious incidents of this affair. The reply was, one sending Barlow a credit *in favor of Daniel E. Sickles*. Bischoffsheim would not trust Barlow with the money!

Barlow, as may be readily supposed, was terribly hurt at such treatment, and I was so indignant that I determined to put an end to the affair by going to Jay Gould and exposing the plot. Hence my cablegram of March 3, saying, "Beware. Present plans will result in loss of money and disgraceful failure. Save yourself." And again, in reply to McHenry's request for further suggestions, I telegraphed on March 5, "Opinion unchanged. Choice of agent and present programme ruinous. Cannot cable particulars."

Barlow, who no doubt was maturing his own plans for revenge, became most earnest in soothing my irritability, and on Saturday, March 9, I cabled McHenry that a board meeting had been called, and that on Monday he would own the Erie Railroad.

The readers of Lane's circular will remember that, after saying that Mr. Gardiner and myself were to have had seats on the new Erie Board, he says there were objections made to our election. The nomination of the new board was left to Sickles, and as I had excluded him from the Presidency of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, as before related, in 1869, he now took his revenge by excluding me and my friend, Mr. Gardner, from the Erie direction. How little we know what is good for us in this world! If it were not for my good angel, Sickles, I might to-day be an Erie Director, instead of the historian of the revolution; and, since *facilis est descensus Averni*, I might by this time have become a Congressman or a State Senator!

Upon the events of the famous March 11, 1872, I need not dilate. They are pretty well known to most of your readers. We met early that morning at Barlow's house, whence Mr. Lane and myself walked to the Erie offices, Barlow, Gen. Dix, and other candidates for the directory following shortly afterward. Lane's circular gives a tolerably accurate account of what occurred, but he does not do justice to the courage and presence of mind he himself then displayed, to the astonishment of every one who knew him. I do not hesitate to declare that without this unexpected display of coolness and bravery the whole affair would, at the last moment, have proved a disastrous failure. His good conduct inspired confidence and courage in the breasts of others, and saved from utter demoralization some professional braves who were shaking in their shoes.

My last cablegram to McHenry announced a victory, but also that Gould still showed fight.

I have spoken to very little purpose if your readers are not by this time aware that, from its inception to its end, this grand reform movement was based on treachery. Mr. Gardiner and myself were the only persons connected with it who were under no obligations to the man to be overthrown. The scheme was concocted and carried out by Gould's legal adviser and colleague; his nominees and tools were the first to turn on him; his confidential adviser in his new plan of reorganization had no scruple in joining the plot for his overthrow, and using the confidential communications made to him in its furtherance; the chief conspirator deceives his two associates, and Bischoffsheim, for whose benefit all others were working, cheapens and haggles over his bargain till he knocks off four-fifths of the price he had agreed to pay. And now, to make the case complete, Sickles, after having, for a valuable consideration, given Gould an undertaking for a full discharge from all liabilities to the company, permits Barlow, on childish pretenses, to repudiate the bargain and commence those proceedings which, dropped without explanation, are, singularly enough, revived when Barlow and his broker are thought to be on the point of being ruined by the corner in North-western stock.

I know it has been repeatedly denied that Sickles ever agreed to release Gould. But having been able to procure a copy of the letter, I now hand it to you for reproduction. It is dated, it will be observed, on the third day after the coup d'état, and refers to a discharge which had already been executed to Jay Gould by the old Board of Directors, and by the stockholders of the company. You have it now before you:

> NEW-YORK, March 14, 1872.
>
> *Jay Gould, Esq.:*
>
> DEAR SIR: Referring to the conversation with you of this date, in relation to the affairs of the Erie Company, and yourself personally, I agree on behalf of the present board that the following verbal agreements shall be carried out as soon as they can be done with discretion:
>
> *First*—The proceedings of the board and stockholders, and the release thereunder to yourself, and Fisk, and Lane, shall be confirmed and acquiesced in by the present board, who shall give you an additional release down to the period of your closing your connection with the company. The advances made by you—the details of which were shown me this morning—amounting to $91,000, shall be paid you. The joint lease of the Chemung Railroad to the Northern Central Railroad, January, 1872, shall be carried out with the understanding that if the Erie Company shall elect to pay the Chemung Company the pro rata trackage, instead of the amount, $70,000, fixed in the lease as rent, it shall have the right to do so.
>
> The lease and agreements with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, the Jefferson Railroad Company, and the Erie Company, for use of the Jefferson Railroad Company, to be carried out.
>
> You are also to be protected in all bonds you have signed on appeal, or for customs purposes for the company, and also as indorser for the company.
>
> The loans you are carrying for the company will be promptly paid.
>
> Very respectfully, D. E. SICKLES.

Reporter—I would like to know if the statement which we have already published as to the amounts received by the outgoing directors for their seats and the amounts subsequently paid for the control of Erie have been correctly given?

Mr. O'Doherty—Of my own knowledge I can only speak as to the disposition made of the $300,000 remitted to Barlow in the shape of a credit in favor of Gen. Sickles. Your allotment of this sum was not quite correct. I will now give you what I believe to be the exact figures:

Frederick A. Lane	$67,500
Henry Thompson	67,500
M. R. Simonds	50,000
O. H. P. Archer	40,000
Justin D. White	25,000
H. N. Otis	25,000
John Hilton	25,000

Reporter—Who actually disbursed those amounts?

Mr. O'Doherty—S. L. M. Barlow. I saw his check paid to Lane. The other checks I did not myself see.

Reporter—What about the $450,000?

Mr. O'Doherty—As to this second amount, the $450,000 you mention, and said to have been divided between Sickles, Barlow, myself, &c., I have no certain knowledge; but I know that Sickles received from Bischoffsheim $125,000, that Crouch got $50,000, that Lane received a further sum of $25,000, if not more; but it is not true that Mr. Gardiner or myself received any amount whatever from Bischoffsheim or from the Erie Railway Company. We received Barlow's drafts at sixty days' sight on James McHenry, of London, for $25,000 each, in lieu of one share in the profit of the contract I had made, and instead of the sum of $50,000, with contingent advantages, which Barlow had at first arranged to pay us.

Reporter—What amount did Barlow and McHenry receive for their action in the matter?

Mr. O'Doherty—That I cannot say; but every one who knows Barlow and the entire control he possessed of the Erie Treasury, will feel assured that his exertions did not go unrewarded.

Reporter—What is Mr. Barlow's salary as law adviser of the Erie Corporation?

Mr. O'Doherty—His firm receives $20,000 a year, out of which they pay $5,000 to an assistant, leaving $5,000 as the entire amount to be divided among the three members of his firm. Mr. Barlow must have changed very much since I knew him, if for his share of the sum he devotes to Erie affairs the whole of his time.

Reporter—Have Bischoffsheim and McHenry got back their outlays for ousting Gould from the Erie stockholders?

Mr. O'Doherty—They have; or, rather, they will, if Bischoffsheim's present plans are not defeated.

Reporter—How do you mean? Has the money been paid to Bischoffsheim yet?

Mr. O'Doherty—Practically, yes. Consolidated bonds were placed in his hands for emission, and he has been permitted to retain upward of a million for the expenses of the coup d'état.

Reporter—Can you give me the exact figures?

Mr. O'Doherty—I shall have a good deal to say about the issue of these consolidated bonds hereafter. Now I may tell you that Bischoffsheim was authorized to issue to the public in London $6,446,000.

This sum produced, net	$6,080,000 00
On account of which Bischoffsheim made payments for and advances to the Erie Railway Company to the extent of	4,907,174 64
Leaving a surplus in his hands of	$1,172,825 36

Which he retains for expenses!

But Bischoffsheim's account has been purposely left unclosed in the Erie books, so that, to any inquiry, the authorities may be able to reply that no moneys have been paid to Bischoffsheim in repayment of his outlay for the removal of Gould.

Reporter—I find that the sums you have mentioned as paid out to various persons, come to less than one-half of the balance retained by Bischoffsheim. How is this?

Mr. O'Doherty—You will observe that I have put down no sum for Barlow, McHenry, or Bischoffsheim himself; nor for the hungry crew of English lawyers, stock-jobbers, and newspaper men who must be fed on every haul from Erie. Five or six hundred thousand dollars is not much among such a crowd.

Reporter—It has been said that Sickles is not satisfied with the result to him of the Erie revolution. Is that so?

Mr. O'Doherty—Yes, it is so. He claimed $500,000 for his services; and was greatly disgusted at his omission from the board and failure to become its President. The intention was that one of the first-elected directors should resign; that Sickles should be appointed a director in his place, and then elected to the Presidency. McHenry and Bischoffsheim wrote and telegraphed in the most peremptory manner to have this done; but Barlow, who, by this time, was firmly seated in power, represented that no respectable man would sit on the board with Daniel E. Sickles, thus defeating McHenry's wishes, and revenging himself at the same time for the terrible slight cast on him in sending the money to Sickles' order.

Reporter—How did these new men proceed to manage the road?

Mr. O'Doherty—At first they relied on Gould, who remained in the direction; but as he was found to be in the way of the clique who aspired to control, measures were taken to disgust him and secure his resignation. An attempt was made to lease the Erie to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, but this was too outrageous a measure to be swallowed by McHenry's own nominees.

I omitted in its proper place to mention that on the unexpected accession of his party to power, Sickles became as eager to kill as he had previously been to promote the repeal of the Classification act. But Gould was too astute to permit such a change of tactics, and, reversing his own action, he pressed forward the bill he had been so bitterly opposing, adding the very ineffectual proviso forbidding a director of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad to sit on the Erie Board.

The bill provided for a new election for directors to take place on the 9th of the following July. It was at first intended that Bischoffsheim should accomplish what he desired to effect for Atlantic and Great Western interest before that date, and then, if he lost control of Erie at the approaching election, it would not be of so much consequence. But from various causes this could not be accomplished.

Serious opposition was threatened to the Bischoffsheim clique, and as this little huckstering Jew had employed his opportunities in "rigging the market," and what is called "milking the street," instead of in acquiring and holding a majority of the stock, it became very doubtful as the time approached whether he could carry the elections or not. He determined, however, that so far as he could, he would provide against the possible action of an independent board. Accordingly he caused the execution, by his creatures, of the extraordinary contract, dated May 8, 1872, which you have already published. I have not now time to go fully into this fraudulent instrument, but I may shortly say that it purports to bind the Erie Railway Company to Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt *and their successors until the year* 1920. That it provides for the payment to Bischoffsheim of the exorbitant commission of *two and three-quarters per cent.* on the amount of bonds to be issued, $6,446,000, *and also of the same exorbitant commission on the balance of* $23,554,000, NOT *to be issued.* But this is not all. Bischoffsheim is further to receive a commission of one per cent. on the semi-annual payments for interest, and a further commission of one-half per cent. upon the principal of the bonds when they shall be paid off. These commissions, it will be observed, are all payable in gold. There are other objectionable features in this document, such as the delegation of absolute power to these London stock operators to decide as to what shall, or shall not, constitute recognized claims against the Erie Road.

A short time before the election, McHenry left London for New-York; and, not liking the aspect of affairs on his arrival here, telegraphed to Bischoffsheim to issue the consolidated bonds, fearing lest an honest board of new directors should abrogate the contract. Accordingly, on June 28, the prospectus of the new issue appeared in the London *Times*, but the issue proved abortive, most of the bonds remaining for months afterward on Bischoffsheim's hands.

At the election, McHenry was only partially successful. The new board was a compromise one, in which, although Atlantic and Great Western interests predominated, several highly-respectable and independent men received places. The President, Mr. Watson, is the nominee of Commodore Vanderbilt, and all those who know the singularly unselfish and warm attachment of the Commodore for Erie and its interests, will feel assured that he had none but the most disinterested motives in recommending his protégé. The antecedents of Mr. Watson, it is true, are slightly against him. He was the President and chief fugleman of the notorious Southern Improvement Company, the doings and reputation of which became so flagrant that even the virtuous Legislature of Pennsylvania, the creator of the Credit Mobilier company, by an almost unanimous vote revoked its charter and dissolved the company.

I have no time to trace the further conduct of this reform administration; but to enable your readers to form some idea of what has been done I will state a number of disconnected facts, and let them draw their own conclusions.

On March 11, 1872, the floating debt of the Erie Railway Company, for loans and bills payable, was $3,504,446, whereas on March 5 of this year the following are the liabilities of the Company:

March 5, 1873.

Bills payable.		
Due to sundry parties	$667,000 00	
To Duncan, Sherman & Co.	750,000 00	$1,417,000 00
Loans.		
Bank of New-York	$100,000 00	
Gallatin National Bank	200,000 00	
New-York State Loan and Trust Company	200,000 00	
New-York Guarantee Indemnity Company	100,000 00	
Manhattan Company	100,000 00	
L. T. Hoyt	200,000 00	
Homer Ramsdell	60,000 00	
Marine Bank	80,000 00	
Union-street Boat Company	55,000 00	
Pennsylvania Coal Company	50,000 00	
S. H. Duncan, Auditor	2,000 00	1,147,000 00
Supplies, Labor, &c.		
Unpaid vouchers on hand	117,000 00	
Drafts outstanding for January	350,000 00	
Drafts outstanding for February, &c.	650,000 00	
Archer, labor	50,000 00	
February, wages	650,000 00	
Towanda Coal Company—Old account, $365,000; new account, $165,000	530,000 00	
Sundries	100,000 00	$2,447,000 00
Accrued Interest, Rents, and Dividends.		
Interest on mortgage	265,000 00	
Dividend on preferred stock	300,000 00	
Dividend on common stock	1,365,000 00	
Accrued rent of leased lines	280,000 00	
Mileage of car company	160,000 00	
Seven coupons, Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad	735,000 00	
Interest on second and third mortgage and consolidated bonds due March 1	1,006,174 39	$4,091,174 39
Total		$9,102,174 39
Addition to Bonded Debt.		
Consolidated bonds issued in London, gold		6,446,000 00
Total		$15,548,174 39

Exclusive of the more recent issue of $10,000,000 convertible bonds.

I have not much time to comment on this statement, but I may point out one or two interesting facts it shows. It will be noticed that the company are free borrowers of money at the same time that they are declaring and paying dividends; but the public will be scarcely prepared to hear that while declaring a dividend of one and three-quarters per cent., they are actually paying from ten to nineteen per cent. per annum for the loan of money. I give you to copy a voucher of the Erie Railway, not by any means because it shows the worst of such cases, but because the claimants in this case are Plume & Van Emburgh, in which firm Mr. W. R. Travers, a director and member of the Finance Committee of Erie, is a special partner.

Erie Railway Company:

To PLUME & VAN EMBURGH, Dr.,

(Business Address) No. 45 Exchange.

1872.		
Sept. 2—For extra interest over 7 per cent. on loan of $200,000, 4 months	$3,000 00	
For extra interest over 7 per cent. on loan of $280,000, 4 months	5,250 00	
Commission	1,450 00	$9,700 00
Interest 7 per cent., to be paid at the maturity of loan		6,533 33
Extra		9,700 00
Total		$16,233 33

Sept. 2, 1872, received of the Erie Railway Company the sum of nine thousand, seven hundred dollars, in full, for the above account. ($9,700.)

PLUME & VAN EMBURGH.

I think that you have enough information for this interview, and such further as I can give will no doubt be contained in the reports of the proceedings before the Committee of Investigation. A full report of the examination will be found in another column.

SHIP-BUILDING.

Iron and Wooden Ships Contrasted—Our Rotten Naval Vessels.

A few months ago an appropriation was made by Congress for the construction of eight sloops of war. At the time, but few persons were aware of the condition of the United States Navy, nor is it generally understood now how needful it was that the attention of Congress should be given to the subject of providing for the construction of vessels to supply the place of others which, from rottenness, have fallen to pieces. A reporter of THE TIMES, yesterday, made an inspection of the condemned naval steamers Guerriere and Albany—now being broken up at the dock foot of East Eighteenth-street—with a view to discover the condition of vessels that ranked second-rate in the naval register of last year, and had recently carried a large living human freight upon the high seas. The Guerriere is a vessel of 4,000 tons displacement with a length of spar deck of 330 feet, of 46 feet breadth of beam, 28 feet 10 inches depth of hold and a tonnage of 2,490 tons. She was constructed in the Brooklyn Navy-yard as late as 1866, under the supervision of Mr. Delano, the work being first-class and was supplied with a pair of Mr. Isherwood's engines costing $400,000. Her entire construction and general outfit cost the Government about a million and a quarter of dollars—perhaps a little over. She never made more than two cruises besides her trial trip and on the last cruise she was the flag-ship of the Mediterranean fleet when she carried twenty-one guns. After this short service she was sold at public auction on the 12th of last December for $54,000, having been found too rotten to admit of repair. On the same day the Albany was sold for $48,000, after being constructed at about an equal expense. A casual glance at the surface would lead one to believe that the wood in the sides of those two vessels was in a tolerably good state of preservation. It is covered by a coating of paint about an eighth of an inch in thickness, which, being removed, the whole ribs and body of the ship—planks six inches thick—can be reduced with the hand of a child to a powder as fine as snuff, the wood is so thoroughly decomposed. The purchaser of these vessels has a large number of men engaged in breaking up and removing the machinery, after which they will be towed to the Long Island flats and burned to get at the remaining bolts and bars. While this is the condition of those vessels, there are said to be many others now in actual service and ranking as they did lately, which, though looking fairly, are in an advanced stage of decay. In view of this circumstance, one would naturally inquire of what material should the Government construct vessels in order to avoid the loss resulting from such a rapid decay. Another circumstance, of no little interest in itself, connected with the working of the Naval Department may serve for an answer. Of thirty-two double-enders built during the war nearly all the wooden ones have since rotted, and have been sold at a mere trifle to be broken up for the metal they contained, while two, which were iron, were purchased by New-York merchants not long since at a considerable figure, and are now valuable vessels running from this City to a southern port.

The Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company have had a somewhat similar experience, going to show the advantage of iron over timber vessels. That company, at a sale of three of its ships a few days ago, received an offer of $150,000 for the iron ship Crescent City, built in 1860; while their vessels Columbia and Morro Castle, both of timber, built respectively in 1857 and 1856, brought only $68,000 together.

All the steam-ships at present crossing between this port and Great Britain are iron, and the greater part of the American carrying-trade is done by the iron vessels of other countries. A variety of causes contributed to drive that trade away from this country. But, as the war was mainly instrumental in doing so, it may be of interest to show what then became of American shipping. The Alabama and other rebel cruisers captured and destroyed 104,605 tons; to avoid capture 801,301 tons were transferred to foreign flags from 1862 to 1865; the Navy Department purchased 215,978 tons, and the United States Government chartered 757,611 tons, making in all 1,879,495 tons, which, estimated at $60 per ton for sail and steam, amounts to $112,769,700. Another interesting fact in this connection appears from the report of Mr. Joseph Nimmo, Jr., of the Bureau of Tonnage, to the Secretary of the Treasury, estimating that only twelve per cent. of the ships and steam machinery required for war purposes during the rebellion was furnished by all the navy-yards of the United States, private enterprise furnishing the remaining eighty-eight per cent. As it is generally conceded that the rebellion received a fatal blow by the blockade of Southern ports the importance of this private enterprise can readily be appreciated, and an estimate formed of the difficulties that would have compassed the United States if such aid was not forthcoming. If all the ships then built were of iron, instead of having been broken up, they might have been converted after the war to the increase and improvement of the merchant service. When wooden ships begin once to need repairs a small flaw often requires extensive labor and material to remove it. All the decaying timber must be taken out to make a place for solid jointing and bolting, and the expense is frequently excessive as compared with the vessel's value. Iron ships are in no such position. If a plate is injured it can readily be replaced. Besides, ship-builders say that there is less time and capital required in the construction of iron ships. For the construction of wooden vessels, the timber should be cut first in large quantities and left for years to season, the capital, meanwhile, lying idle, while the iron needed in an iron ship's construction need not be out of the mine when the keel is laid.

Spiritualistic Surgery—A Case of Malpractice.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Times, March 18.

A queer case has been exciting attention in Hillsdale County during the past week. Some time ago a lady resident of Moscow, Hillsdale County, was thrown from a buggy and sustained a fracture of one of the bones of her left leg, near the ankle joint. An old medical practitioner of Moscow was called in, but when the wound had healed the lady had a deformed limb, and the husband commenced suit against the doctor for malpractice. It came out on the trial that the lady and her husband were spiritualists, and had been treating the fracture under the direction of a celebrated surgeon of the Hebrew persuasion, who departed this life about Anno Domini 14, or thereabouts. It was proved on the trial that the family had frequently averred that they were treating the fracture under the direction of this spiritual sawbones, and that they only needed the services of the Moscow M. D. to dress the wound. The jury found no cause of action against the Moscow surgeon, and the Hebrew practitioner is supposed to be out of Judge Pratt's jurisdiction.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

A Word for Staten Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I see in your paper of to-day an interesting account of "house rents" in this city and Brooklyn. I do not want to dissuade persons from going to Brooklyn, but there is a very large class of persons whom I wish, for their own sakes, I could persuade to try Staten Island. I have often wondered whether people of limited incomes, of say from $800 to $1,200, know that they can obtain houses within an hour of Wall-street for from $150 to $500 a year, in the most delightful climate, and accessible by the pleasantest mode in the world. Do the laboring classes know that they, too, can hire a house and garden for little, if any more, than they now pay for a room in a tenement-house, and where they can see their little ones enjoying the fresh air of the country instead of living in the foul air of the city?

The ferry company, it is said contemplate running, this Summer, a boat at 6 A. M. from the Island, and 6 P. M. from the City, for a five cent fare, in order to induce laboring men to move down to the Island; but those who think of moving in May should take a trip to Tompkinsville, Stapleton or Clifton, and look about them, and then if they like the appearance let them take a house if only for six months. I would add that, though living on the island in Summer, I have no property for sale, and am entirely unprejudiced. D.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 17, 1873.

The Disciples of Wagner.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On reading an article entitled "The Wagner Society," in last Sunday's TIMES, it struck me that your musical readers might be interested in knowing something more of Mr. Edward Dannreuther, (the originator and director of that society,) who is alluded to in THE TIMES as "one of the most accomplished musicians of the day," though few persons are aware that his earlier years were spent in America.

Mr. Dannreuther is an Alsatian by birth, (from Strasbourg,) and is now twenty-seven or twenty-eight years of age; his family emigrated to the West when he was yet a child. There he met and interested his countryman Prof. F. L. Ritter, whose pupil he became, at the same time that I did, and under whose direction he studied for several years those branches of musical art necessary to form the composer, conductor, and pianist, proving himself, then as now, a talented, faithful disciple, and an amiable, devoted friend.

About ten years ago, Mr. Dannreuther went to Leipsic, where he studied for some time under Moscheles and others, and then settled in London, (by the advice of the late Mr. Henry Chorley,) in which city he now occupies a position of high social and artistic influence, and where, a year or two ago, he married a handsome and accomplished Greek lady.

Many of your readers will, doubtless, remember our friend's finished, delicate, thoroughly musician-like playing, as well as his interesting, intellectual face, when, a few years ago, he visited New-York as the pianist of the Parepa troupe, under Mr. Bateman's management.

FANNY RAYMOND RITTER.

Another Car Outrage.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

On Monday evening last, at 9½ o'clock, I took a University-place car at Fourteenth-street. The car was moderately filled, there being at least five females among the passengers. My attention was speedily attracted to two drunken ruffians, standing on the rear platform, who were indulging in language outrageously vile and profane, and audible in every part of the car. The conductor, who was standing just inside the rear door, and who seemed a very quiet and inoffensive man, remonstrated with them, whereupon they entered the car, and assailed him with a torrent of abuse. The car by this time had reached the corner of Twenty-second-street and Broadway. The conductor passed to the front, and requested the driver to stop the horses and assist him in putting the men off. As he re-entered the door he was struck by one of the roughs, who had followed him forward. A scene of the utmost confusion ensued, in which blows were exchanged and glasses smashed, the passengers hurrying out the rear door, and the women screaming with terror. I was unable to get out with the rest, but had the satisfaction of seeing the conductor and driver, the former of whom had drawn a revolver, finally succeed in putting the desperadoes off. The car went on its way, and no arrests were made.

Now, Mr. Editor, is it not almost time a stop were put to such disgraceful proceedings as these—occurring, too, on cars whose route lies through the most crowded thoroughfare of this Metropolis, and in which people are compelled to ride at night, on returning from places of amusement? How much longer are brutes in human shape to be permitted to monopolize our railways, to outrage every sense of propriety by their filth and profanity, and to beat or kill—they care not which—any one who is brave enough to remonstrate with them?

DRACO.

Town Bonds.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In THE TIMES of last Saturday appeared an editorial concerning town bonding, and a few words how towns are generally induced to issue bonds in aid of railroads might be interesting. When the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad was projected the President, Mr. Littlejohn, and other officers of the road, made speeches and promises along the proposed line of said road to induce towns and corporations to issue such bonds. The Midland bonding acts allow the Midland Company to pay the interest on such bonds for the first three years after issue, if an agreement to that effect is made between the company and the town or corporation.

The town of Wallkill, Orange County, was bonded about four years ago in the amount of $300,000 in aid of said road. The President and other officers of the road then promised this town that the company would pay the interest on the bonds for three years; that the road would be completed inside of this time, and that after completion the earnings of the road would be sufficient to pay the interest on the bonds. The President repeatedly said that all the company wanted was to borrow the credit of the town, and that the company would take care of the interest and principal of the bonds. As the officers of the road, however, were shrewd enough to omit these verbal promises in the written bonding agreement, such promises were null and void by law. The town of Wallkill, relying upon these promises, neglected to pay the first year's interest on these bonds, but has since been compelled to pay such interest, in addition to interest falling due succeeding years, and the prospect now is that the town will have to pay the principal when due. Similar promises were resorted to in order to induce other towns to issue bonds in aid of the Midland Road, some of which towns are bonded for more than forty per cent. of their assessed valuation, and consequently have to suffer under heavy tax.

LOUIS BERUS.

Indian Commissioner Smith and Dr. Grenville M. Weeks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of to-day, in the special dispatches from Washington, I am charged with carrying a "silly story to the Indian Commissioners (Committee?) respecting Mr. Smith, whereupon Senator Buckingham made such inquiry as developed the absurdity of Weeks' statement." Senator Buckingham stated to me in person that the acting Commissioner referred to the report which corroborated the statements which I made to him, in reference to matters therein contained.

These facts, given to the Secretary of the Interior, and not to the Indian Commissioner, as stated in your report, are as follows: First, the treaty provides for a physician to the Red Lake Indians, of whom he had charge. Each preceding agent has seen that this stipulation was carried out; Mr. Smith has not, and is the first instance of such neglect. Secondly, a school-building for the education of the Leech Lake Indians, thoroughly fitted up for such purposes and supplied with teachers by the three preceding agents, has been allowed to remain unused by this one, notwithstanding that the treaty promises a school at this point. Thirdly, two Indians, suspected of complicity in the Cook murder, but with nothing proven against them, gave themselves up freely, on the promise from Agent Smith of protection and a fair trial, yet were taken out and murdered by a mob of lawless border settlers.

For confirmation of these statements I refer you to Gen. Walker's report for 1872, pp. 24, 208, and 209. I have lived among these Indians, and know not only them, but the class of people settled about them, well. I have given time and money freely to aid their advancement, and when my name was suggested for the Commissionership, proposed, as correspondence can prove, to donate the first year's salary to their education, my means being sufficient to enable me to do this. As you have given place to a dispatch of so personal a character, justice will, I trust, make you give equal prominence to this.

GRENVILLE M. WEEKS, M. D.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Monday, March 17, 1873.

In regard to the above, our correspondent states:

"Indian Commissioner," in the dispatch, was misprinted for "Indian Committee," to whom Dr. Weeks did carry his story, whatever it was. It appears that as soon as Dr. Weeks' statements were investigated by Senator Buckingham, Commissioner Smith was confirmed; that, therefore, if his statements were not "silly," they were at least trivial and unfounded, and that Dr. Weeks ought to know that charges made by him to prevent Mr. Smith's confirmation, when he is himself a disappointed aspirant for the same office, if not "silly" or "absurd," at least look malicious.

The Emigration Commissioners.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the early part of the session of the Legislature, several bills were introduced providing for the reorganization of the Board of Emigration, in this City. Two of these bills were intended to place in office a number of gentlemen, whose names were mentioned as the successors of Messrs. O'Gorman, Nicholson, and others. THE TIMES recommended that the appointing power should be vested in the Governor, as the best means of securing the services of the most honorable citizens; the duties to be performed being without remuneration, and entirely of what should be a disinterested character. The Emigration fund created by money collected from aliens landing at this port, though coming in small amounts from each, reaches $400,000 or $500,000, annually. The emigrants arriving, in case of sickness or destitution, being entirely self-supporting, causing no expense of any kind, for five years, to the City or State, it is evident that none but those of the highest character should have charge of Castle Garden and the institutions on Ward's Island. Acting on the suggestion of THE TIMES, a bill was introduced conferring on the Governor the power of nominating the new commissioners. This measure passed the Senate a month ago, but for some unaccountable reason it hangs fire in the Assembly.

When it is recollected that the present board is the last remnant of the Tammany Ring in New-York, and which, owing to the nature of the trust confided to them, should have been the first displaced from office, the fact that it still continues to control perhaps the most important branch of the local public service, looks at least remarkable. Their administration has been marked by the grossest extravagance, and has been conducted and used as a political machine. It was a department in which politics had never been known before Tammany seized it three years ago. It has been since then a nursery or hospital for ward politicians and their followers. The present board has squandered away about $400,000 of a surplus in money they received from their predecessors, in addition to the commutation or head tax fund, amounting to $1,250,000, besides mortgaging the institutions placed in their charge to the amount of $300,000 more. There is one abuse that requires correction without delay, namely, the overcharges for railroad tickets and freight on luggage. Emigrants are charged ten per cent. more for their tickets than other parties can obtain them for; and fifteen per cent. more for freight on luggage, though allowed free twenty per cent. less in weight than ordinary passengers. The profits of this imposition countenanced by the present commissioners goes into the pockets of the railroad agents at Castle Garden. A profitable position of this kind was not long since attempted to be filled by Mr. Nicholas Muller. In changing foreign gold and silver into currency, the emigrants get one per cent. less than Wall-street, or current prices, which is also an imposition countenanced by the commissioners.

Is it not time the Assembly should act? And is not the reason of delay that the bill the Senate passed provides for the appointment of commissioners by the Governor, instead of by a certain clique of politicians? The new commissioners should be men of the highest character, and such are required to reform the gross abuses existing at Castle Garden.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, March 15, 1873.

The Westchester Almshouse.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Our attention has been called to an editorial article in your issue of the 5th instant under the head of "Ladies' Visitation among the Almshouses." As a portion of that editorial is devoted to assailing and criticising our management of the Westchester County Almshouse, and of the inmates under our charge, and as it contains erroneous statements which you have doubtless derived from information furnished you, rather than from your personal knowledge, we have no doubt that you will permit us, in common fairness, to correct these misstatements, and also to subjoin a little history of the origin of the misunderstanding existing between these ladies and ourselves.

It will readily be understood that the people have placed us in the position we occupy, and the law points out our general duties. Of course we are responsible for the proper discharge of our trust to the people and to the Board of Supervisors, and not to any "ladies' visitation society." These ladies to whom you refer are doubtless influenced by humane and benevolent motives, and if their pious and praiseworthy efforts would, in our judgment, result in any spiritual or temporal benefit to the unfortunates committed to our care, we would gladly avail ourselves of their disinterested aid.

There is, however, this difficulty encountered in the outset. Some of these ladies, as you will readily perceive by glancing over the names of those identified with this movement, are from the higher circles of society, and many of them may be considered as somewhat exclusive in their associations. Surely such ladies are necessarily and properly very ignorant, so far as practical knowledge is concerned, of the depraved habits and groveling vices of "the prostitutes or ruffians who are casually" under our care, and but imperfectly calculated to render us any aid in caring for either their souls or bodies, while their refined and sensitive natures recoil from any contact with unfortunate females who have lapsed from the path of virtue, and yet they could lavish attention upon none more needy. All come here as paupers. It will not do to eschew one class and make favorites of another, thus stirring up strife and arousing envy among the inmates. When these ladies commenced visiting the house they were kindly and courteously received, and we think they will generously give us so much credit; but when we found that they were ready to lend willing ears to the idle and false tales of those persons whom you call "prostitutes and ruffians," and circulate them to our discredit and to the injury of the good government of the inmates, we did not feel it our duty longer to give them free access to, and the general range of, the "house."

It is not true, that we have ever forbidden any of these ladies to enter the institution; and you will see by a copy of the "Rules and Regulations," which we send you, and which have been approved and sanctioned by our County Court, that any one is at liberty to visit the house, having regard to these rules. It is not true, as you allege, that the woman who prepares the food, &c., for the children, was afflicted with a contagious disease of the eyes, and that she was spreading it among the children. It is not true that the "children were training to be ingrained paupers," "to go forth from the almshouse only to come back to it and become burdens on the public." They are all too young to be influenced by their present position, or to form a character that shall be permanent or lasting through life. The idea is an absurdity. Nor is it true that they are not at all separated from the "prostitutes or ruffians," nor do they "wear the livery of pauperism, the pale faces, the dependent expression or habits of pauper children." They will compare favorably with the children of any village or city, and for truthfulness and general intelligence they are above the medium rank. Visitors universally remark: "What a healthy, happy-looking set of children for an almshouse." When deemed advisable, these children are placed in proper homes among the farmers and other respectable inhabitants of the county, where we can look after them, and see that they are properly treated. The records of this house will show that not one in 100 ever finds its way back to this house as a pauper.

The demand in this county for children is greater than the supply. Out of these sixty children of whom you speak, not more than fifteen were in the house one year ago, and of these some were foundlings and too young to be desired by those seeking children—others having a mental or bodily defect were not desirable; there is not one child here now of all those who were here five years ago. A large proportion of the children are in for only a short time and are removed by their parents or friends. At the solicitation of these ladies, Mr. Caleb C. Tracy, the general agent of the "Children's Aid Society," made, not long since, two visits to this institution, and after a thorough and careful examination, stated he was satisfied we were doing better by the children than he could.

These ladies, however humane their efforts may be, would certainly seem to have had a vision of Utopia. They pant after the impracticable. They seem to think that we are quite outside the limits of humanity. They speak of us as "shut out from intercourse with men," and as "needing the contact and advice of persons from the outside world." Mr. Editor, we are all live, practical men, who mingle daily in the busy whirl of out-door life. We are neither "ignorant of our duties" nor unable to control the management of our affairs. We are not "paid officials, ignorant and indifferent to suffering," nor "inexperienced in the advanced methods of reform." We challenge the closest and keenest scrutiny into our conduct and the management of the matters committed to our charge, by those who are competent to judge; and we respectfully submit, that such a great creator of public opinion as your paper undoubtedly is ought to be very careful not to do serious injustice by making unfounded charges against public officials or private individuals.

JOHN KUESTER,
A. R. STRANG,
GEORGE COOPER,
Superintendents of the Poor.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY ALMSHOUSE, Monday, March 17, 1873.

Imprisonment for Debt.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As Chairman of committee to draft the inclosed memorial to the Legislature, I am deputed by my fellow-sufferers to thank you for your noble effort in behalf of the principle involved as evinced by your very able editorial of this date.

Will you still further aid us by publishing the document, that it may have a wide circulation, and the people be made to understand the subject more fully.

DANIEL H. BURTNETT.

COUNTY JAIL, Thursday, March 20, 1873.

To the Honorable Legislature of the State of New-York:

Your petitioners, at present confined in Ludlow-street Jail, in the City of New-York, having been committed thereto on civil process, have read with pleasure and gratitude the resolutions offered by the honorable Speaker of the House, calling on the Sheriff of the County of New-York for full information relative to such commitments, &c., beg leave respectfully to represent that the statement so called for must of necessity be ex parte, the defendants having no opportunity under said resolutions to show your Judiciary Committee the injustice of the charges in many of the cases upon which we are incarcerated.

That the law for the imprisonment of debtors is so construed by some of our judges, that on filing an undertaking, in most cases worthless, together with the affidavit of any person, even on information and belief, and without any direct averment of fraud, a citizen is ruthlessly dragged from his family and home, and imprisoned, in a majority of cases, without an opportunity of being heard in his defense for many months, thereby depriving him of his constitutional privilege of having a speedy trial and being confronted with his accuser.

Your petitioners do not presume to advise your honorable body the course you should pursue in the premises relative to the entire abrogation of all laws having for their object imprisonment on civil process, but what we do most respectfully urge upon your honorable body is that you may take immediate steps to so amend the present law that when a person is arrested on a civil process it shall be made compulsory upon the plaintiff to bring the defendant, either prior to or within forty-eight hours after such arrest, before a civil magistrate, to have the facts examined into, in order that such defendant may have his constitutional right of facing his accuser, and enjoy the same privilege that is accorded to the common criminal, of examination before imprisonment, that we may not be compelled to give excessive bail, or remain in prison for weeks, months, or (as in some cases) even years, without a hearing.

What we further respectfully solicit is, that the law shall be so further amended that persons having large business interests in this City, but residing across the Hudson, in Jersey City and its suburbs, or over the State line in Connecticut, may not be treated as aliens, and upon the *ipse dixit* of any creditor who may feel so disposed, have them thrown in jail as non-residents of the State, or have citizens of other States brought into this, on a false allegation of felony, by requisition from the Governor, and when here the immediate abandonment of the criminal charge, without a hearing, and the substitution of an order of arrest under civil process.

We are satisfied that should your honorable body deem it expedient to appoint a committee to visit the jail, and examine personally some of the cases therein confined, details would be brought to light which would show, that in a majority of them, these arrests are made for the purpose of extorting money from their friends, or from feelings of revenge for losses incurred in the ordinary course of trade, and other facts would be eliminated which would result in such immediate action as would tend to either materially amend or entirely abolish this relic of barbarism.

We have no fault to find with the officers who are charged with the execution of the law, but unequivocally condemn the notorious abuse of its provisions by unscrupulous creditors, shyster lawyers, and negligent or careless judges, who rarely, if ever, give more than a cursory examination of the papers upon which they grant orders of arrest.

Signed by the inmates.

The Phyfer Fund.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The fund in aid of Mrs. Margaret Phyfer, whose husband was murdered on Tuesday, 21st of January, having practically closed, the undersigned begs permission to submit, for the information of the public and the generous contributors, the following statement. The aggregate amount of money received from all the various sources was $4,579 05, divided as follows:

Through THE NEW-YORK TIMES	$838 75
Through the Methodist Book Concern and George Hollis	594 00
Through the Brooklyn *Daily Times*	729 85
Through the New-York *Herald*	361 78
Through the *New-Yorker Staats Zeitung*, New-York	162 75
Through the New-York *Tribune*	85 00
Through the Brooklyn *Eagle*	23 00
Through the New-York *Evening Post*	11 00
From the Swamp, N. Y., per C. F. Fuller	420 00
Through Mr. Goodenough, Williamsburg	304 00
Proceeds of concert in New-England Church, Brooklyn, E. D.	207 45
Proceeds of concert in Apollo Rooms, Brooklyn, E. D.	100 00
From truckmen, per Messrs. Covert & Badger	130 00
From workmen of De Castro & Donner's Sugar-house	130 30
From De Castro & Donner's Sugar-house, per J. Cassady	120 00
From Cherokee Red Men, New-York	132 25
Through Jacob Gross, No. 193 Fourth-avenue, New-York	90 00
Through Mrs. ——, No. 59 Elizabeth-street, New-York	32 00
From Dents Brothers, No. 35 Beekman-street, New-York	32 00
From two New-York ladies	20 00
From two Brooklyn ladies	24 00
From friends to Mrs. Phyfer in person, from $1 to $5	25 00
Provisions and fuel	30 00
Total	$4,579 05

The above amount, with the exception of what has been required for current expenses and some investments for the comfort of the family, has been deposited in the Williamsburg Savings Bank and in the Dimes Savings Bank, Williamsburg.

The Phyfer family are now in a comfortable condition, and the widow is relieved from pressing want or immediate necessity.

A sewing-machine has been purchased, and Mrs. Phyfer has the promise of employment. Thus the future well-being of the family is hopeful.

It might seem desirable that the money deposited in bank should be permanently invested, but as there are no legal trustees, the matter must be left with Mrs. Phyfer, who, I am glad to know, regards this liberality as a sacred trust for herself and children—the spontaneous offering of a generous and sympathising public.

GEORGE HOLLIS,
Pastor of North Fifth-street M. E. Church,
Brooklyn, E. D.

Children's Aid Society.

The Children's Aid Society acknowledges the following kind donations:

Previously acknowledged	$8,151 87
A small contribution to a most worthy charity	10 00
For the sick and hungry children	5 00
H. C.	1 00
For sick woman's children from pitiful heart	2 00
An old lady, eighty-four years of age	5 00
A thank offering for the health of two dear little girls, for sick children's fund	10 00
Proceeds of a fair of young ladies, all under fourteen years of age to send eighteen children West	300 00
From two friends	10 00
Mrs. H.	5 00
From three little girls of Yorkville, N. Y., to send a child West	17 00
Total	$8,516 87

Cumulative Voting in Galveston.

From the Galveston (Texas) News, March 15.

Under our present charter, one voter can give three votes for one alderman instead of one vote to each of three aldermen, or if he thinks two of his three votes will be sufficient to secure the election of the alderman of his first choice, he can then give his third vote to his second choice, in the hope also of electing him. But if he thinks his party strong enough to elect all the aldermen, he may give one vote to each of three candidates. The first is called plumping, the second dumping, and we suppose the last, or voting for all, may be called trumping.

ERIE INVESTIGATED.

Sitting of the Legislative Committee at the Fifth-Avenue Hotel—The Evidence Yesterday.

The committee from the Legislature, consisting of Messrs. Babcock, Lincoln, Wight, Crary, and Carpenter, authorized to investigate the corrupt acts of the officers of the Erie Company in the transfer of the railroad during the year 1872, met yesterday morning in Room G of the Fifth-avenue Hotel, Mr. Babcock presiding.

The committee, it will be remembered, has already held two sittings at Albany, the proceedings of which have been fully reported in THE TIMES. The scope of the investigation will be best indicated by a glance at the resolution under which the committee was appointed:

Whereas, It is alleged that large sums of money have been paid out of the treasury of the Erie Railroad Company as counsel fees, or for other services connected with its interests, pending before the Legislature of 1872, and especially in procuring the repeal of the act commonly known as the "Classification act;" and,

Whereas, It is further alleged that large sums of money were paid to prevent the passage of said act; and,

Whereas, It is alleged and charged that the change of directors and removal of officers of the Erie Railroad Company, in the month of March last, was effected and produced by corrupt means; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by the Chair to investigate the truth or falsity of such statements, with power to send for persons and papers.

Mr. Archibald O'Doherty was the first witness called, and testified that he never had any official connection with the Erie Railroad Company. He said he was instrumental in effecting the revolution of the Erie Board of Directors. Mr. Lane, on Feb. 10, told witness that he had made arrangements for the change of control, and asked witness whether or not Bischoffsheim and McHenry would pay for it. Witness replied they would, and both parties were accordingly telegraphed to. The replies were ultimately favorable to the proposition. Bischoffsheim, in a telegram dated Feb. 16, agreed to pay $1,500,000 for the release by the old board of the control.

The witness then proceeded to detail all the facts of the case coming within his personal knowledge. He then put in copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, containing his interviews with our reporter, as evidence, and swore to them as correct. He further stated that THE NEW-YORK TIMES, of March 5, contained correct copies of the telegrams that passed between Barlow, McHenry, and witness, and narrated the mode in which the plot was carried out. On March 11 the change in the directorship was effected, and the result telegraphed to England. The events of that day are well known. Gen. Dix, Gen. Lansing, Col. Stebbins, Gen. McClellan, Charles Day, W. W. Sherman, W. R. Travers, Frederick A. Lane, and others met at Barlow's house, and thence proceeded to the Erie Company's office, Lane and witness going ahead of the others. Lane, with an unusual display of courage, organized the new board, the purchased directors first resigning one by one, and McHenry's nominee taking the place of each retiring director. Gould was then removed from the Presidency and Gen. Dix elected. W. W. Sherman was appointed Treasurer, and S. L. M. Barlow Counsel. Meanwhile Gould showed fight, and the place was filled with rowdies and police. Until the second day it was doubtful whether or not the new organization could retain power. On March 12 Sickles appeared on the scene and made negotiations with Gould, which settled the difficulties. Gould called a board meeting, resigned his office, and caused a re-election of the new directors. This was done to prevent a question arising as to the legality of the elections on the previous day. This change in Gould's action was effected, doubtless, by an agreement to release Gould from all claims, thereby confirming an agreement made by the old board. Witness had seen a letter from Gen. Sickles to Gould to that effect. Witness said he would be willing to and could produce a copy of the letter, the original, doubtless, being in the possession of Jay Gould. The existence of this letter has been denied by Barlow, but witness would be able to swear to the copy he should produce. Lane failed to keep faith with his co-operators, and communicated to Gould the proposed plan to change the control, so that Gould, aware of the plan, procured an injunction. Lane prevented the service of the papers and tore them up before they reached the hands of those for whom they were intended. Gould also relied on the support of the pretended Lord Gordon, who claimed to hold a large quantity of the stock held in England. This reliance failed at the very moment it was wanted. Soon after the witness went to England. There were nine directors who were bought off. Witness did not see the money paid except in one instance. Barlow paid a check of $67,500, in witness' presence, to the agent of Lane, a Mr. Gardiner. Witness believed that the others received the balance of the $800,000. Sisson & Ramsdell did not get anything; Fisk having been killed, Ramsdell did not resign, as there was a vacancy. Witness had heard that McHenry distributed $450,000 on the eve of election under the classification act, but did not know anything positively about it; witness and Mr. Gardiner received each a draft from Barlow on James McHenry for $25,000; McHenry is the owner of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and does not, to witness' knowledge, hold any stock in Erie; he was acting as agent for Bischoffsheim, and it was for the benefit of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad that he sought to get possession of the Erie Road for Bischoffsheim. The board was then composed of directors not elected by the stockholders, but had been nominated by Bischoffsheim; the new loan was advertised in the *London Times* of June 28, just eleven days before the nominees of Bischoffsheim went out of office, and when it was certain that not one cent of the proceeds could reach the then existing American board; this was done, doubtless, to enable Bischoffsheim to retain in his hands sufficient to repay him for his outlay in effecting the change of the board; if the committee can gain access to the Erie Company's book, it will be found that the net proceeds of these seven per cent. gold bonds for which they get credit, is $6,080,000, in currency, thus giving about ninety-four and one-third per cent. in currency for every $100 in gold; on account of these net proceeds Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt credited the Company with something over $4,900,000, leaving a balance of about $1,200,000, which witness believes the Erie Company will never receive, out of which that firm will repay themselves for their outlay in changing the Board of Directors; this loan was issued by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt under a contract dated May 8, 1872, a copy of which has been published in THE NEW-YORK TIMES. The contract was made between Bischoffsheim's nominees and himself, and the successors of his firm, binding the Erie Railroad Company until 1920 for the issue for $30,000,000 of bonds.

[The contract was here read aloud by one of the committee, from a copy of THE TIMES of March 8.]

Witness called attention to the enormous amount of 2½ per cent. commission on the bonds, one per cent. on the semi-annual interest, and one-half per cent. on the principal of the bonds when they become due; the commissions on the $30,000,000 at this rate would amount to $825,000 in gold. The bonds ought to bring over par in currency, as they realized 92 in gold. Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt only sold $6,446,000 of bonds, but claim the commission on the whole $30,000,000, the balance of which must remain in the hands of the Trust and Loan Company as security for the second, third, fourth, and fifth mortgage bonds. Witness testified that in THE TIMES of Wednesday last was published a list of vouchers for $59,000, drawn by Barlow, and produced photographs of the separate vouchers making up that sum. It will be seen that the copy of the indorsement shows that the sums were charged to "transportation account," as if for fuel, oil, or other supplies for running the road.

Mr. Wight—For oil, doubtless.

Witness resumed: Six days after the $59,000 were drawn S. L. M. Barlow drew a further sum of $10,500 for lawyer's fees; a copy of this voucher is not in witness' possession; all the originals are doubtless in the Auditor's office of the Erie Railway Company; Sickles used his influence in Washington to obtain an order from the Treasury Department to Gen. Sharpe to seize the books of the Erie Railway, on the pretense that the company had cheated the revenue; this was to enable the lawyers to get the information they desired; when the facts became known to Secretary Boutwell he countermanded the order, saying that the Government influence should not be used in any such manner; witness had no personal knowledge of this, but had been so informed from various reliable sources.

The witness then gave a list of books and papers of the Erie Railway Company, the possession of which as evidence would be necessary for the conducting of the investigation in a proper manner.

In answer to Mr. Wight—Witness never had any official connection with the Erie Company. Held no stock in 1872. Witness' object in procuring the change of the Erie directors was, first, to serve James McHenry, and second, to make money. Witness had no personal knowledge of the corruption at Albany, or to whom the money was paid. Archer, the Vice-President of the Erie Railway, was in Albany, and authorized the payment of $30,000 among six Senators. He, from information only, could give the names of the Senators. Believed the money was advanced by Vanderbilt, but did not know personally. Watson, the present President of the road is Commodore Vanderbilt's nominee; the reason of Barlow's indignation about the draft being made to Sickles' order was because it was an outrageous insult, as he was waiting for the money to be sent to him; he subsequently revenged himself on Sickles by preventing him from getting a seat on the board.

Mr. Wight—How was it that Barlow afterward became pacified?

Mr. O'Doherty—He saw that he could, by keeping quiet, gain possession of the control of Erie; and who would not become reconciled with such a prize? [Laughter.]

Mr. Wight—He pocketed the insult, then?

Mr. O'Doherty—Who would not with such a result?

In answer to different members of the committee, witness said he was in England at the time the $450,000 was paid, and knew nothing of it personally; in the Erie ledger would be found the fact that out of the $6,446,000 of bonds sold by Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, a debit still remains of over 1,000,000 of said bonds as being in Bischoffsheim's hands; the note for the $30,000 to reimburse the New-York Central Railroad Company for expenses to defeat hostile legislation, was passed at the regular Board of the Erie Company, the minute books of the board will show the exact wording of the resolution; witness knew the photographs produced to be genuine copies of vouchers, as he knew the form and could identify the writing on many of them; witness had not seen the originals, but they can easily be obtained from the company.

The committee then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

After the recess, the committee resumed the investigation.

JAY GOULD'S EVIDENCE.

Jay Gould, the former President of the Erie Railroad, was the first witness examined, and testified that he was President of the railroad until March 12, 1872. About November, 1871, witness had an interview at the Erie office with Mr. Duncan, of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. The latter suggested a change in the Erie Board of Direction, and spoke of the necessity of having strong names. Witness acquiesced in the proposal. Nothing was said about witness leaving the board, or, in fact, any particular director. A day or two after he called on L. P. Morton, who held stock in the company. Saw him in his office in Broad-street. A general conversation ensued on the proposed change in the board; asked him his advice as to the names that should appear in the list of new directors; the name of J. S. Morgan, of J. S. Morgan & Co., of London, was suggested; other names were mentioned; a letter written to Mr. Duncan and Mr. Morgan embraced substantially the names mentioned; the letter to Morgan & Co. had nothing directly to do with the interview with Mr. Duncan; the letter to that firm was written by Charles E. Tracy on behalf of witness; before receiving an answer from Morgan & Co., the Duncan proposition came up; subsequently met Mr. Duncan at his house, and went over the programme for reorganizing the company; agreed to call in Mr. Morton and Mr. Barlow; nothing was said about terms; only stipulated that all dependent interests were to be fully represented; nothing was said about money for the retiring directors; within a day or two the meeting between Messrs. Morton, Barlow, Duncan, and witness took place; this was about the last of November or early in December; the programme for the change was then agreed upon. The new board was to consist of Erastus Corning, E. D. Morgan, W. B. Duncan, L. P. Morton, J. Ewen, A. Packer, H. F. Clarke, J. F. Joy, J. S. Morgan, George T. Oliphant, E. Eldridge, and witness. Discussed the propriety of the change, and whether it would meet the approval of the English interests—Raphael and Bischoffsheim. The change was supposed to be so much for the good of the company that no gentleman would oppose it. If opposition was given, witness intended to get an act through the Legislature repealing the Classification act, and thus cause a new election. The members of the Legislature were so friendly that anything for the benefit of the Erie Railroad could be secured. Witness could not tell the present residence of Mr. Nolan, who acted as his private secretary while witness was in the Erie directory; he did not remember any communication with any other persons. Mr. Lane had a general idea of the programme. The first interview with Mr. Lane on the subject was some little time after the interview with Duncan. He said he was willing to resign to further the object, and would aid it by trying to procure other resignations. Other directors also expressed a willingness to resign. In February following witness called on "Tom" Scott at the Brevoort House; while there Lane sent in his card. Lane told witness that a great conspiracy existed to oust him (Gould) from the presidency; that the majority had been purchased, and the conspirators were only waiting for funds from England to carry the plan out. The road was to be handed over to the Atlantic and Great Western, and a board meeting was to be called ostensibly to discuss Atlantic and Great Western matters; that the vacancies in the board were to be filled with Atlantic and Great Western men; that the purchased directors were to resign, one at a time, and their places filled in the same way, and that the sum of $800,000 was to be distributed among the retiring members of the board. The money was to be furnished by the Atlantic and Great Western Company. Lane told witness that he had always been true to him, (Gould,) and would still remain firm. Witness took the last statement with some discount. The Atlantic and Great Western had a claim against the Erie that had been disputed, and the settlement of this was to be the pretext for calling the meeting. Witness was to call the meeting of the board. Lane made no proposition for witness's action. Lane's presence was necessary to form a quorum, and he said the conspirators counted on him. Lane said Gen. Sickles was engineering the movement for James McHenry; Willard proposed to witness that if he resigned the control of the road, $500,000 would be placed to witness' credit in the Trust Company. Shortly before the 11th of March a meeting of the Executive Committee was called, with intent of offering a resolution calling a board meeting, but witness got the business through so quick and declared the meeting adjourned, before his opponents could get the resolution for that purpose offered, that the attempt of the conspirators failed. The meeting of March 11 was illegally called by Mr. Archer, the Vice-President. The resignation of the conspirators and the election of new directors were therefore illegal. The *coup d'état* caused so much trouble, as force was being used on both sides, that witness was requested to call a meeting of the remaining directors who had not resigned for March 12, at which the new directors were to be properly elected. Witness made certain stipulations for the safety of himself and others, which were subsequently reduced to writing in the shape of a letter from Gen. Sickles to himself, (a copy of which he put in as evidence.) [The letter will be found in full in Mr. O'Doherty's extended statement on the fourth page of this paper.] Witness had previously procured an injunction to prevent the holding of the meeting at which the new directory had forced themselves into office, as he did not intend to be euchred out of his position as President. Lane had told witness that it might be necessary to use money with Gen. Sickles if he (Gould) wished to retain his office. Witness, after receiving the letter of stipulations from Gen. Sickles, called the meeting of the board, resigned the presidency, and carried out the programme that had been agreed upon with regard to the directory. Witness had made negotiations with Morgan & Co. early in 1872 for the sale of the consolidated bonds, which subsequently were placed in Bischoffsheim's hands for sale in London; there is a regular contract-book at the Erie office, in which all contracts are entered. Witness knew nothing of the affairs of the company since March 12, and could not say whether or not the money paid the resigning directors was ever reimbursed from the funds of the Erie Road. He had opposed the Classification act strenuously up to a certain stage. Had no knowledge of any funds being used to effect the repeal of that act, or to influence legislation in behalf of railroad interests. Was not in the board when the resolution was passed paying $30,000 to the New-York Central Railroad for procuring or defeating legislation. Do not know the terms of the contract which Archer holds, but considers it lucrative. Do not know of any special means being used at Albany. Mr. Archer and Gen. Diven were, he understood, in Albany during the session of the last Legislature, but witness did not inquire the nature of their business; witness was himself in Albany for about two hours; met several persons there; did not register his name, as he wished to be quiet; saw Sherman, the counsel of the Erie Road, there, and Senator Madden.

The witness having agreed to produce certain papers in his possession, and called for by the committee, then retired, and the committee went into executive session, after which they adjourned until this morning.

The Erie Accounts.

ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY
ACCOUNTING DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1873.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Having read with feelings of indignation the letter published in your issue of the 17th inst., signed "Clericus," we, the undersigned, "Old Clerks" of the audit office of the Erie Railway Company, think it our duty to the public, to our auditor, and to ourselves, to respectfully submit our views upon the situation through the medium of your columns.

We have no hesitation in pronouncing this letter to be one tissue of gross misrepresentations and glaring falsehoods.

Its chief object is to draw a most unflattering comparison between the old and the new system of auditing the accounts of this company.

With a view, then, to counteract the effect of this letter upon the minds of your readers, we have determined to give the public some idea of the real state of affairs as they actually exist.

The stranger will find in the audit office of to-day seventy (not ninety) clerks upholding by their business-like demeanor and evident application the dignity of the department and the integrity of the company, and he will find, if he chooses to examine, that each employe has a specific task systematically allotted to him, which method entirely prevents confusion or waste of time in the dispatch of business.

Fifteen of these clerks are not upon the regular pay-roll of this department, but are an auxiliary staff required to reduce to something like shape the mass of confusion left by the late administration, and to adjust the accounts of the company from the year 1868 to the year 1872.

The present auditor is accused of "furnishing sinecures for relatives." The accusation is simply without foundation. Not a single relative of any officer is employed in this department.

He has made the appointments of officers necessary for the proper administration of his system, with an utter impartiality selecting for the different positions of auditors of traffic and disbursements and general accountant, men who, by long and extended experience in financial and railroad pursuits, were eminently adapted to the task of remodeling this thoroughly demoralized department, whose friends would do well to "let the dead past bury its dead."

The present auditor has, moreover, retained all of the old clerks whom he found proficient; he has placed some of them in positions of trust, and in many instances he has increased their salaries, thus completely refuting the statement made by "Clericus."

The next charge of wasteful extravagance in the introduction of successive changes of "forms" is the counterpart of the last.

It was impossible to carry out a proper system with the forms in use, which were in reality no check upon the peculations of dishonest employes, and the issuing of new ones was merely a matter of necessity, the cost of which sinks into insignificance compared to the saving of revenue thereby accruing to the company.

Under the old system millions of dollars were annually expended in "purchase of materials," of which no detailed "distribution" was ever rendered. So many thousand feet of rails, lumber, &c., were sent to a certain division, and there the matter rested. Now every purchase, from a yard of bell-rope to a locomotive, is distributed and located by the receiving officer, and the monthly returns of superintendents of divisions, road masters, and master mechanics, constitute in reality a monthly stock-taking of the entire property of the company.

Agents are no longer permitted to settle their own accounts in their own way, but each and every account is rigidly compared, examined, and proved before settlement is made, and if the general opinion is that "insanity must be rife in New-York," we who have had an opportunity to judge of the old and the new systems of accounts, of the discipline and thoroughness with which they are now treated, would simply say that there is much "method in the madness" decidedly profitable to stockholders.

The allusion to "two colored gentlemen who guard the auditor's private sanctum" is intensely absurd. These offices are situated on the top or fourth floor, and the intimate business relations existing between this and all other departments render it necessary to send messages over the entire building constantly. Two colored men are employed who act as porters and messengers, thus doing double duty at one expense to the company. We make this statement in justice to ourselves, and without consultation, advice, or counsel of any officer or new clerk of the present administration, and remain, Sir, very respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. MILEY, WM. H. JOHNSON,
H. L. SMYTHE, H. R. HILTON,
JOHN H. BURK, W. H. CRANE, JR.,
R. S. TILDEN, J. J. ZWINGLI,
A. G. VERRINER, CHAS. E. HERRICK,
CHAS. W. NIEBLING, CHAS. N. HICKS,
JOHN ROCKETT, JOHN S. RYERSON,
A. W. ROCHESTER, JAMES C. VOUGHT,
WM. HANNAN, TIM MEE,
C. E. COYKENDALL, JOHN COYKENDALL,
R. F. FARR, J. W. BARTON,
JOHN H. MENCKE, R. D. WALSH,
J. E. DECKER.

As a commentary upon the above letter, we append the following, received yesterday from one of the clerks:

The letter sent you from the old clerks of this audit office of the Erie Railway Company is not from them, for they were forced to sign it, but from the auditors, &c., from Baltimore and Washington, and is one fulsome tissue of falsehood and exaggeration from beginning to end, (it took them three days to put it together.) The old clerks have laughed at it as a kind of play, for they know full well that "Clericus" was right. I will leave it to 500 agents, all the auditors in the States, and twenty of the smartest experts in New-York, and if their verdict does not consign them to eternal disgrace as railroad accountants, there is no order or law in nature—the world came by chance. Begin, gentlemen, at Albany.

SWIFT JUSTICE.

The Madison-Avenue Car Robbers—They Plead Guilty, and are Sentenced.

John Caughlin and John Green, charged with robbery and felonious assault committed on a citizen named Stanislao Antoldi, on Sunday night last, on a Madison-avenue car, in the vicinity of Seventy-sixth-street, and who pleaded not guilty on Thursday, were brought up for trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday.

Mr. J. O. Mott, who appeared as counsel for the prisoners, addressing the Court, said that, from his examination of the case, he had come to the conclusion that if the prisoners went to trial they would be convicted. However, he would call the attention of the Court to the fact that these prisoners were mere youths, one being under seventeen and the other just seventeen; that this crime was the result of intoxication, intoxication to a such a degree that, subsequently to the commission of the crime, one of them attempted to commit suicide, and was only restrained therefrom by his companion; that while these boys were liable for the consequences of their crime, yet there were others who could not be punished who shared equally, if not more gravely, in their guilt—those who, in violation of law, sold them liquor while minors. Taking these facts into consideration, he hoped the Court would show the prisoners such leniency as their youth and the surrounding circumstances demanded.

District-Attorney Phelps opposed any reduction of the sentence as fixed by law. It had been his experience in office as public prosecutor that a very large proportion of the deeds of violence committed in this City were committed by youths of from fifteen to twenty-one or two years, the older criminals but seldom resorting to violence. Drunkenness, as the Court well knew, was no excuse; and, moreover, it appeared by the papers in the case and was susceptible of proof, that these prisoners had got on no less than three cars filled with passengers that night, and attacked parties thereon with knives, and one of those knives had been traced as the proceeds of a recent burglary. The safety and peace of the law-abiding public required that the Court should disregard any appeals for mercy on the prisoners' behalf.

Judge Brady said appeals on behalf of prisoners on the ground of intoxication could have no weight with him. So far from palliating the offense, he regarded it as an aggravation. He was deeply impressed with the present necessity to the peace and good order of society, that the punishment of criminals should be prompt as well as severe; and for the promptness with which the accused in this case had been indicted and brought to trial, the District-Attorney was to be highly complimented. If the accused had gone to trial and been convicted, he would have considered it his duty to inflict the full penalty of the statute—twenty years in State Prison. But as they had pleaded guilty, and saved some time, trouble, and expense to the County, he would throw off five years, and send them to prison for fifteen years each.

The prisoners were sentenced accordingly, and removed from the Court.

Pay of the Superior Court Crier.

The appeal on behalf of the county from the decision of Judge Fancher, awarding a mandamus to compel payment of $1,500 back salary to Daniel O'Brien, as crier of the Superior Court, was argued yesterday in Supreme Court, General Term, by Mr. Deane on behalf of the county, and Abraham R. Lawrence, Esq., on behalf of O'Brien. At the close of Mr. Lawrence's argument to sustain Judge Fancher's decision, the Court at once affirmed the order appealed from.

Coroners' Cases.

Mary McNamee, a dissipated-looking woman, was brought before Coroner Herrman, yesterday, on suspicion of having caused the death of Bridget McSwegan, another wreck of female humanity, who lived with McNamee in the tenement-house, No. 48 Scammel-street. The charge made was, that during a drunken row at their residence, on Saturday night last, McNamee struck McSwegan on the head with a soda-water bottle. The case was worked up by Detective Johnson, of the Thirteenth Precinct, and in order to allow the officers time to gather further evidence, the case was adjourned. The woman McNamee fainted from debility, and was taken to the Park Hospital.

Daniel Hickey, the laborer who is charged with having thrown his wife Julia out of the second story window of their residence, No. 428 West Forty-seventh-street, was arrested by Sergt. Phillips, of the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, and brought before Coroner Herrman, by whom he was committed to the Tombs. Hickey declares his wife was drunk, and fell out of the window.

The body of Miss Ida Spencer, fourteen years old, who on Monday last was brutally murdered in Syracuse by being struck on the head with an iron bar by Albert Keeler, was brought to this City yesterday by the New-York Central Railroad. Miss Spencer's mother is buried in Cypress Hills Cemetery, and in order that the body of the deceased girl should be taken to Kings County, a burial permit from the Coroner's office was necessary. Coroner Herrman gave the desired permit.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, March 21, 1873.

Mr. Sherman offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing that two bound copies of the *Congressional Record*, for this session, be furnished to each Senator.

FINANCIAL INTERESTS.

Mr. Fenton, of New-York, submitted the following, which, at his request, laid over, and was ordered to be printed:

Resolved, That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire what measure or measures can be adopted by the Government which shall give to the country a currency convertible into gold at the will of the holder, thus securing greater stability in the exchanges of trade, in the work of protection and investment, and in the compensations of labor, and to report by bill or otherwise at the next session of Congress.

THE RULES.

Mr. Wright, of Iowa, asked the Senate to take up the addition to the rules which he offered yesterday.

Mr. Morton suggested that this matter be postponed until after the Senate shall have disposed of the Caldwell case.

Mr. Sherman said there should be some alterations of the rules by which the transaction of the public business could be facilitated, and in this connection he said that during the last Congress nothing was done to promote the great interests of the country further than the passage of the general appropriation bills. The financial interests were thus neglected. The people of Louisiana, he believed, were suffering under a government irregular in many respects. They could not dispose of the bill involving this subject, because much time had been unnecessarily consumed on other comparatively unimportant subjects. There was no other parliamentary body in the world without some limitation of debate, and he urged that measures be taken for the adoption of some reasonable rule by which two-thirds of the Senate could at any time limit debate, and confine Senators to the subject matter under discussion.

Mr. Scott, of Pennsylvania, said it was obvious no action could be had on this question of rules this session. If Mr. Wright's resolution were referred to the committee and they did not report this session nothing would be gained, and if they did report the Senate would certainly not be willing to stay here this session and devote the great amount of time necessary to discuss and dispose of a subject of such importance. He therefore moved to lay on the table the motion to take up the resolution, but withdrew this motion to allow Mr. Wright to move a postponement of the entire subject until the first day of next session, which was unanimously agreed to.

THE CALDWELL CASE.

Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, offered an amendment to the pending resolution, so that, instead of declaring that Alexander Caldwell was not duly elected, the resolution shall read: "Resolved, That Alexander Caldwell be and he is hereby expelled from the Senate of the United States."

THE REPORTS.

Mr. Anthony, of Rhode Island, said that, in accordance with the authority conferred upon the Committee on Public Printing, they have made a contract with Dennis Murphy, long the head of the Senatorial reporters, to continue reporting the debates, and informed the Senate that the committee had adopted a resolution appointing Mr. Murphy the official reporter of the Senate, and paying the reporters at this called session at the rate of $1 04 per thousand ems, printers' measure, and twenty per cent. additional. The committee have also given instructions to the Congressional printer to have the same number of the *Congressional Record* printed as of the *Congressional Globe* last session, with a suitable index, and that the *Congressional Record* be distributed as the *Globe* was distributed.

CALDWELL'S CASE RESUMED.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Caldwell case.

Mr. Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey, rose to make a few suggestions rather than an elaborate argument. This was, he said, one of the most important and delicate questions that had come before the Senate since he had been a member of it. He considered the Senate the best organized parliamentary body in the world, but if the previous question should be adopted its power and influence would from that moment begin to wane. The Senate, however, as he proceeded to show, was the poorest judicial tribunal in the land, as here a Senator may be put on trial without a formal presentment, a jury or the examination of witnesses. Contrary to the usages in courts the Senate was not responsible for maintaining the majesty of the law; that belonged to the judicial power. If a man charged with murder, forgery, or conspiracy, were to take his seat in this Chamber, and were Senators to be called upon to try these charges away from the vicinage without a formal presentment and without a jury, it would be usurpation to assume judicial functions under the clause of that Constitution which gives the Senate the power to judge of the election qualifications and returns of its members. He maintained that the Senate may expel a member when the charge of his having committed a crime is patent and the case has been judicially determined so plain that forty out of sixty, or fifty out of seventy may see it. The Senator in such case may be expelled in order to the purification of the body. It was the law of Kansas which had been violated, not the laws of the United States. There was no doubt of the fact that Mr. Caldwell paid Carney $15,000, but this was not a crime, as Congress and all the powers of this nation could not make it a crime, and because the Constitution says that no ex post facto law shall be passed, and the Supreme Court had pronounced the test oath unconstitutional. He, however, considered this act of Mr. Caldwell disreputable, as connected with the obtaining of his Senatorial office, but, as to the election of Mr. Caldwell, the electors were legal voters, voted freely and understandingly, and therefore the election was valid, and for that reason he should not vote to declare that Mr. Caldwell was not duly and legally elected.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, confined himself principally to the point that the evidence was overwhelming that Caldwell was duly and legally elected, and therefore he should not vote for the resolution of the committee. The case of an election is determined by a mere majority, but in deciding upon expulsion a vote of two-thirds is required. If they found the man unfit for a Senator they could expel him, but in doing this they had no right to refer to the valid act of the Legislature. He should be prepared to meet the question of expulsion when it rose, and he wanted to say for himself he knew of no law or pretext behind which he would take shelter. He would have to stand face to face with the man and the evidence, and to say for himself whether the public welfare demanded the expulsion of the Senator from Kansas or whether he should be permitted to retain his seat.

Mr. Morrill, of Maine, said among the things which were obvious was the great fact, not debated or denied, but conceded on all sides, deprecated, condemned and denounced by all, that, in Kansas in 1871, on the occasion of the election of a Senator, there were scenes and acts disreputable to the people of that State and to the country at large, and that the legitimate consequences and tendency of such scenes and acts do affect the public welfare. On this fact hinge and turn the great fundamental principles of the Government. If we would live and not perish we must see that such things are not repeated in any of the States. From the time the report of the committee was made the Senate had been under the shadow of a great political enormity. The Senator from Indiana (Mr. Morton) had so characterized it, and it was treated in a like manner by Senators on all sides. Let it be said to the honor and credit of the Senate that nothing of a partisan character had been exhibited during this debate. If the facts were not misstated in the report of the committee, what took place in Kansas was a grotesque sarcasm on the election of a Senator. He would assume what the committee reported, namely, that the election in Kansas was controlled by the bribery of a rival candidate with a large sum of money in order to secure his support and that of his followers; the bribery of another candidate, the bribery of directors directly by the payment of money, and the attempt to bribe other electors. The act of choosing Senators was not a sovereign and unqualified act of the States. The act of the State is the act of the State in the Union under the Constitution, and is not a reserved right outside of the Constitution. A State had no right to send a Senator here, except as directed by the Constitution. All the limitations of the power of the States to choose Senators came also under the provisions which make such house of Congress not only the judge of the qualifications and returns, but the election of its members. In the interpretation of the Constitution it was frequently necessary to refer to the principles of the common law and the unwritten constitution of society. If it be found the electors have been purchased, the Senate has the power to infer by the teachings of common sense, morals, and common law, as well as the practice of civilized nations, that an election is not an election if purchased. The election must be free, and by an unbribed vote. The man who takes a bribe for a vote is a chattel and a vender, and ceases to be an elector. He should vote for the resolution of the committee, because he believed it would be a wholesome exercise of power, and a duty devolved upon the Senate. He held also that the right of the Senate by a two-thirds vote to expel a member was a power otherwise unqualified by the Constitution, and is limited only by the exercise of what lawyers call a sound or legal discretion. He hoped, however, the exercise of this power would not be necessary in this case, and that the Senate would not shirk the performance of its evident duty to decide that it had the authority to inquire into the validity of the election of its members, and to establish the principle that all such elections must be free and unpurchased.

Mr. Stewart, of Nevada, argued that the Senate had no more right to inquire into the vote of the members of a legislature than the members of a legislature could inquire into the votes of Senators. When the law was plain, he felt constrained to act in accordance with it, and would not look for unwritten law or seek a new law to suit the case. In short he would not try to become a reformer while he was a judge. He held in his hand the Kansas statute against bribery, and he would ask why Mr. Caldwell, if guilty of bribery, had not been tried before the courts of that State for the crime. Had Mr. Caldwell no enemies who took sufficient interest in the case to bring the matter to the attention of the Grand Jury? It appeared not. Mr. Caldwell did in an aggravated degree what was too prevalent in this country, namely, used money in elections. He believed the people would wake to the importance of providing a remedy. The time would come when it would be regarded as improper for a candidate to use money in procuring a seat in the Senate, or promise office, or offer other inducements to this end. The Caldwell case will not be without its good effects. The malice of Sidney Clark, and the vengeance of Carney will do something in this direction, but he did not believe they would make the Senate pass the pending resolution in violation of plain law, or expel Mr. Caldwell on hearsay evidence.

The Senate went into executive session and afterward adjourned.

Erie Railway Company.

Controller Green has collected from the Erie Railway Company ground rent for three years and nine months on property of the City located at Duane, Reade, Washington, and West streets, at the rate of $11,250 per annum, up to Feb. 1, 1873, amounting in the aggregate to $42,187 50. The original appraisers having failed to agree upon the valuation of this property as a basis of the rental, the present Controller designated a new appraiser on behalf of the City, by whose action the matter was brought under consideration and the rent agreed upon. The rent reserved under the former lease was at the rate of $1,250 per annum.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—MARCH 21.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

100 Western Union...c. 86⅝	300 N. Y. C. & H. R...c. 100⅛
300 do...c. 86⅝	100 do...100⅛
100 do...c. 86⅝	300 do...c. 100⅛
300 do...c. 86⅝	100 do...100¼
1800 do...c. 86⅝	100 do...b3. 100⅜
300 do...c. 86⅞	200 Union Pacific...c. 34⅛
200 do...c. 86¾	100 Lake Shore...c. 93⅛
700 do...c. 86¾	100 do...93⅛
1200 do...c. 87	100 do...93¼
100 do...b3. 87⅛	100 do...c. 93⅛
100 do...c. 87	600 do...94⅛
200 do...87	200 do...c. 93⅛
400 do...c. 86¾	150 do...93⅛
100 do...b3. 87	200 do...c. 93⅛
1400 do...86⅞	100 do...93⅛
100 do...c. 86⅞	600 Erie Railroad...c. 64⅛
200 Pacific Mail...c. 55⅞	100 do...c. 64⅛
100 do...c. 56	100 St. Paul R...c. 56⅛
400 do...56⅛	100 do...56⅛
100 do...b2. 56⅛	100 do...56⅛
100 do...56¼	100 do...56⅛
100 do...56⅛	700 Bos., H. & E. R...4⅜
100 do...56⅛	100 do...4⅜
400 do...56⅛	200 do...c. 4½
100 C., C. & I. C. R...c. 39⅛	300 do...4⅜
100 do...s3. 39⅛	100 do...b3. 4⅜
200 do...39⅛	100 Tol. & Wab. R...c. 73

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10½ A. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C...119	$1,000 U.S.5-20 C., '65, n. 114⅞
1,000 do...118⅞	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67, bet. call...117
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64. 116	
10,000 do...c. 116	

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$9,000 Tenn. 6s, o...85½	100 Harlem...b.c. 137½
20,000 do...b.c. 85	200 do...b4. 137⅜
5,000 Va. 6s. Con...56½	200 do...138
2,000 N. C. 6s. n...18	200 do...b3. 138⅜
1,000 Missouri 6s...95½	100 do...138½
5,000 do...95⅜	400 Mil. & St. P...b.c. 56⅛
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '83...94½	100 N. Y. C. & H...b.c. 100⅜
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '87...92	20 do...101
1,000 N. Y. C. 6s. '76...100⅛	100 do...c. 100⅜
1,000 H. R. 2d S. F...104⅛	100 do...100⅜
5,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 99⅛	1400 do...c. 100⅜
1,000 Mich. So. 2d...100	1200 do...c. 100⅜
1,000 Mich. So. S. F...105	200 do...c. 100⅜
2,000 C. P. Gold Bds...103⅛	1300 do...100⅜
1,000 W. Pac. Bonds. 94⅛	50 do...100⅜
1,000 M. & E. 2d...97	230 do...100⅜
15,000 Pitts. Ft. W. & Chi. 2d...100	200 do...c. 100⅜
	100 do...c. 100⅜
4,000 Un. Pacific 1st...86	600 do...100⅜
2,000 do...85⅛	100 Erie...b.c...s3. 64⅛
4,000 Un. Pac. 10s In. 73	100 do...c. 64⅛
1,000 Chi. & N. W. 1st. 99⅛	100 do...64⅛
5,000 H. & St. J. 8s C. 88	100 L.S.&M.S...b.c.b3. 93⅛
1,000 Cleve. & P. 4th. 80⅛	500 do...93⅛
16,000 Chic. & Alt 1st. 102	300 do...c. 93⅛
5,000 S.L.&I.M. 1st...94⅛	300 do...c. 93⅛
2,000 C.,C.&I.C. 1st. 91⅛	200 do...b3. 93⅛
14,000 C.C.&I.C. 2d. b3. 74	600 do...93⅛
8,000 B. H. & E. 1st...40⅛	800 do...s3. 93⅛
20,000 do...40	2100 do...93⅛
2,000 Pac. of Mo. 2d...79	600 do...93⅛
30 Mechanics' Bank. 138	40 do...93⅛
20 Central Nat. Bank. 97	100 do...93⅛
20 Am. Express...68⅛	500 Panama...112⅛
15 do...b.c. 68⅛	100 do...112
200 W. Un. Tel...b.c. 86⅞	200 do...112
700 do...c. 86⅞	200 do...s3. 111⅛
100 do...87	100 do...x div. 111⅛
100 do...c. 86⅞	200 do...b.c. 110
400 do...87⅛	300 do...109⅛
700 do...c. 87	100 do...109⅛
1000 do...87	100 Un. Pac...b.c...c. 34⅛
300 do...87⅛	200 do...34⅛
1500 do...c. 87⅛	1100 do...s3. 34⅛
1100 do...c. 87⅛	100 do...b3. 34⅛
100 do...87	100 do...34⅛
200 do...87	100 Cleve. & P. G'd...88⅛
400 do...87⅛	200 do...88⅛
100 do...87	82 do...88⅛
100 do...c. 87⅛	12 do...88⅛
300 do...87	500 Chic. & N. W...b.c. 81
100 do...s3. 86⅞	200 Chic. & R. I...b.c. 114⅛
400 do...b10. 87⅛	200 Tol. W. & W...b.c. 72⅛
200 do...87	300 do...72⅛
200 do...s3. 86⅞	200 B. H. & E...b.c. 4⅛
800 do...86⅞	200 Chic. & Alton...112⅛
200 do...86⅞	50 Ohio & Miss. Pf...73⅛
100 do...86⅞	200 Morris & Essex...90⅛
100 do...b3. 86⅞	82 C. C. C. & I...b.c. 88
500 Consol. Coal...b.c. 54⅛	14 Chi. Bur. & Q. b.c. 112
100 do...b30. 55	400 Ohio & Miss...b.c. 45⅛
200 Maryland Coal. b.c. 25⅛	200 do...45⅛
300 Quicksilver Pf...54	700 do...s3. 45
100 Pac. Mail...b30. 56	500 do...45
100 do...b.c. 56	200 do...44⅛
200 do...55⅛	100 do...45
100 do...55⅛	500 C. C. & I. C...b.c. 38⅛
300 do...55⅛	200 do...38⅛
100 do...55⅛	200 do...38⅛
100 do...55⅛	900 do...38⅛
500 do...55⅛	300 do...38⅛
900 do...55⅛	200 do...38⅛
400 do...55⅛	200 do...38⅛
300 do...55⅛	500 do...37⅛
100 do...55⅛	200 do...37⅛
500 do...55⅛	300 do...37⅛
100 do...s3. 55	500 do...37⅛
200 do...55⅛	100 do...c. 37⅛
200 do...55⅛	100 Del. & H...b.c. 118

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12½ AND 2½ P. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s R., '81...117	10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68. 116⅛
18,000 do...bet. call. 117	30,000 do...bet. call. 116⅛
4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 116⅛	100,000 do...116⅛
2,500 do...115⅛	50,000 do...b3. 116⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 116⅛	10,000 do...b3. 116⅛
7,000 U.S.5-20 C., '67. c. 116⅛	30,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...113⅛
2,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67. 114⅛	2,600 U. S. 5s C., '81...113⅛
6,500 do...114⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ O'CLOCK.

$4,000 Mo. 6s...95⅛	600 Erie Railroad...64⅛
400 C., C. & I. C...38	100 do...64
600 Pacific Mail...55⅛	1000 do...c. 64
2000 do...54⅛	200 do...64⅛
700 do...54⅛	100 do...s3. 64
1800 do...54⅛	500 do...c. 64
2000 do...54⅛	500 Lake Shore...93⅛
300 do...s3. 54⅛	100 do...93⅛
300 do...b5. 54⅛	100 do...93⅛
300 do...b60. 54⅛	300 do...93⅛
200 do...54⅛	100 Han. & St. Jo...43⅛
700 do...54⅛	100 do...43
1000 do...54⅛	500 Panama...110
400 do...s3. 54⅛	100 North-western...81⅛
1900 do...54⅛	65 North-west. Pf. b3. 89
300 do...54⅛	100 St. Paul...56⅛
1800 do...54⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...c. 72⅛
300 do...54⅛	200 Ohio & Miss...45
200 do...54⅛	1500 W. Un. Tel...87⅛
600 do...54⅛	100 do...86⅞
70 C., C., C. & I...88	100 N. Y. C. & Hud. c. 100⅛
13 do...88⅛	100 do...100⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$2,000 N.Y. Cen. 6s, '87. 92	300 Harlem R...b. c. 137⅛
5,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d. 73⅛	700 L. S. & M. So. b. c. 93⅛
10,000 N. & Dest'r. 1st. 88	100 do...93⅛
2,000 Del. & H. R. '91. 103⅛	100 Un. Pacific...b. c. 34⅛
26,000 Un. Pac. 10s In. 73⅛	200 do...s3. 34⅛
2,000 Cleve. & P. 4th. 90	500 Erie Railway. b. c. 64
10,000 Jol. & C. 1st. b. c. 90	1100 do...64⅛
25 St. Nicholas Bk...110⅛	1000 do...64
5 Fourth Nat. Bk...110⅛	300 do...b3. 64⅛
5 Bk. of America...155	1000 do...64⅛
84 D. & H. Cl Co. b. c. 117⅛	2200 do...64⅛
100 Con. Coal of Md...54⅛	2100 do...64⅛
700 do...bet. call. 54⅛	1000 do...64⅛
100 do...54⅛	1500 do...64⅛
300 do...54⅛	500 do...64⅛
500 Wes. Un. Tel. b. c. 86⅞	500 Panama R...b. c. 110
2700 do...86⅞	100 do...110⅛
100 do...86⅞	200 do...111
400 do...86⅞	100 do...111
300 do...86⅞	300 do...111
200 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 55⅛	100 Ill. Central...b. c. 116⅛
800 do...bet. call. 55⅛	100 do...c. 116⅛
1400 do...55⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. b3. 80
1000 do...55⅛	21 C., C. C. & I...b. c. 88
700 do...55⅛	25 N. J. Central...103⅛
200 do...55⅛	200 C. & R. I., b. c. s3. 114⅛
700 do...55⅛	100 Mil. & St. P...b. c. 56⅛
400 do...55⅛	100 do...56⅛
500 do...55⅛	200 do...56⅛
700 do...55⅛	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf...75⅛
1500 do...54⅛	do...bet. call. 75⅛
100 do...54⅛	15 P., Ft. W. & C. G'd. 95
300 do...54⅛	200 B., H. & E. b. c s3. 4⅛
200 Md. Coal. Co., b. c. 25⅛	100 Ohio & Miss. R...45⅛
50 N. Y. C. & H. R...100⅛	40 Morris & Essex...90⅛
100 do...bet. call. 100⅛	200 C., C. & I. C., b. c. 38⅛
500 do...100⅛	100 do...b3. 38⅛
500 do...100⅛	200 do...38⅛
500 do...100⅛	
200 do...100⅛	100 Quick. Mining...43

SALES FROM 2½ TO 4 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.C'p 6s, '81. 119	200 N. J. Central...103⅛
7,000 U.S.5-20 Coup., '62. 116	500 Erie Railroad...63⅛
15,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65. 117	2300 do...63⅛
50,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 117	1400 do...63⅛
110,000 U. S. Cur. 6s...113⅛	1400 do...63⅛
5,000 Vir. 6s, con...56⅛	500 do...63⅛
1100 N. Y. C. & Hud. 100⅛	600 do...63⅛
1400 do...100⅛	1500 Lake Shore...93⅛
1000 do...s3. 100⅛	600 do...s3. 93⅛
400 do...b3. 100⅛	1300 do...93⅛
300 do...100⅛	1500 do...93⅛
600 Western Union...86⅞	900 do...b3. 93⅛
700 do...86⅞	700 do...93⅛
100 do...b3. 86⅞	300 Panama...111
900 do...87	100 do...110⅛
200 do...b3. 87	100 do...111⅛
100 do...87	100 do...b60. 112⅛
100 do...s3. 86⅞	700 Harlem...137⅛
500 do...87	100 do...137
1000 do...87⅛	100 do...136⅛
3300 do...87⅛	100 do...136⅛
100 do...b3. 87⅛	100 do...136⅛
100 do...b3. 87⅛	100 do...135⅛
100 do...87⅛	100 do...135⅛
1900 do...87⅛	100 do...135
300 North-w'n Pf...88⅛	100 do...134⅛
400 Pacific Mail...55⅛	100 do...134⅛
100 do...54⅛	100 do...135⅛
1500 do...54	100 do...135⅛
100 do...54⅛	100 do...135
500 do...s3. 53⅛	100 Rock Island...114⅛
1100 do...53⅛	200 do...s3. 114⅛
100 do...b3. 54⅛	100 do...114⅛
100 do...54	100 do...114⅛
600 do...53⅛	200 Union Pacific...34⅛
200 do...b3. 53⅛	600 do...34⅛
1900 do...54	500 do...b30. 34⅛
1300 do...54⅛	300 do...34⅛
200 do...54⅛	300 do...34⅛
100 do...54⅛	100 St. Paul...56
1300 do...54⅛	200 do...55⅛
200 do...54⅛	100 do...55⅛
100 do...54⅛	100 do...56
2900 do...54⅛	100 do...56⅛
100 do...s3. 54⅛	100 Tol. & Wab...b3. 72⅛
100 do...s3. 54⅛	200 do...72⅛
200 do...54⅛	200 do...72⅛
300 do...54⅛	100 Chic. & Alton...112⅛
300 do...54⅛	100 Ohio & Miss...44⅛
700 do...54⅛	200 do...45
200 do...54⅛	200 do...45⅛
100 do...s3. 54⅛	100 C., C. & I. C...38⅛
100 do...54⅛	100 do...38⅛
900 do...54⅛	190 do...38⅛
100 do...54⅛	200 do...38
1200 do...54⅛	200 do...37⅛
100 Adams Express...95	100 do...38⅛
100 American Ex...68⅛	100 do...38⅛
25 do...69	300 do...38⅛
100 Boston, H. & E...4⅜	100 do...38⅛
100 St. Paul Pf...75⅛	600 do...38⅛
100 do...75	200 do...b3. 38⅛

FRIDAY, March 21—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade, at this port, for the month of February have just been rendered. We annex the figures of the month and also a summary of the Trade and Specie movements at New-York for the first eight months of the current Fiscal Year, (from July 1, 1872,) as compared with the corresponding months of the previous Fiscal Year.

The Import entries at New-York for February, 1873, were as follows, compared with the corresponding month last year:

	February, 1873.	February, 1872.
Dutiable goods, direct	$20,711,242	$21,033,586
Dutiable goods, bonded	10,283,357	14,570,487
Free goods	7,734,965	2,424,389
Total	$38,729,564	$38,028,442

The amount of Goods of the previous importation withdrawn from Bonded Warehouse during the month is $11,061,672, or $798,315 more than went into Bond; so that the total value of Goods marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $39,524,879, upon which the Customs paid are $12,893,638, or at an average Tariff (including Free Goods) of 33 ⅌ cent. The total value of Goods marketed in February, 1872, was $36,192,846, and the average Tariff thereon 40 ⅌ cent., or $14,720,928.

There was entered during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $133,953, as against $177,701 in February, last year.

The comparative value of Foreign Goods entered at the port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the eight months of the Fiscal Years 1873 and 1872, is as follows, the Customs derived from the Goods marketed and the average Tariff rate being subjoined:

	1872-73. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1871-72. July 1 to Feb. 29.
Total [illegible]	$270,925,736	$255,624,336
Total Marketed	$294,530,326	$248,186,144
Customs thereon	88,050,356	102,106,196
Average tariff	30 ⅌ cent.	41.15 ⅌ cent.

Of the Goods marketed in the eight months, the value of $76,139,890 was in articles free of duty, including $18,456,016 Tea and Coffee entered in Bond previous to July 1, and withdrawn during that month, under the Free Tariff, for consumption. For the corresponding eight months of 1871-72, the Free Goods marketed amounted to $18,208,986.

The amount of foreign Specie, not included in the above, entered during the eight months, is $5,064,522, against $1,889,579 the previous year.

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed in eight months were as follows:

July	$7,251,160	November	$7,274,160
August	19,335,157	December	6,603,157
September	13,274,127	January	10,763,679
October	10,685,291	February	12,893,638

Total New-York duties collected ... $88,050,357
Miscellaneous out-port Customs ... 3,648,561
Total deposited at New-York ... $91,698,918

The Export Clearances for New-York for the month of February were as follows:

	February, 1873.	February, 1872.
Domestic produce	$20,474,949	$16,746,878
Foreign re-exports	664,053	1,168,791
Gold and silver	3,670,444	972,657
Total February clearances	$24,809,446	$18,887,826

The exports of all descriptions for the eight months of the Fiscal Year compare as follows:

	1872-73. July 1 to Feb. 28.	1871-72. July 1 to Feb. 29.
Domestic produce	$164,887,825	$150,214,030
Foreign re-exports	6,702,541	6,256,433
Gold and silver	45,642,576	24,823,343
Total eight months	$217,232,942	$181,294,406

The price of Money to the Stock Exchange Brokers to-day was 2 ⅌ cent. a month, or a sixteenth of 1 ⅌ cent. for the day. The demand was active at this rate to carry over Stocks, and there was also a demand from the Gold Room, on which 1@2 ⅌ cent. a month was paid.

The sales of Gold were not especially animated, and the speculators in the last combination to advance the price were paying the extra rates noted above for carrying over their engagements until to-morrow. The speculation for the rise is not so well organized as it was supposed to be a day or two since, and the present impression is that it has less to do with the manipulation of the Money Market. It is denied to-day that Mr. Jay Gould has any concern whatever with the *Bull* movement in Gold. We are assured by the Broker who bought the Treasury Gold yesterday that no prominent Stock Broker, like Mr. Gould, had anything to do with his purchase. He pays for the Gold in Greenbacks to-day because National Bank Notes are not to be had in sufficient amount.

The Foreign Exchanges continue to reflect the scarcity or dearness of Money on this side, as compared with London and the Continent. The drawers are more numerous than the buyers, and at rates full 2 ⅌ cent. below the points at which it would pay to ship American Gold Coin to profit. The terms on London to-day were as cheap as 107¼@107⅜ ⅌ cent., 60 days; and 108⅛@108¼ ⅌ cent. on demand, and 108⅜@108½ ⅌ cent. for transfers by Cable. These low rates in the Spring of the year, on the eve of the usual season for shipping Gold abroad, have less reference to the trade balances to be settled between the United States and Europe than to the immense and tempting differences between the price of Money in New-York and London, of which many of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges, having joint accounts abroad, are ready to avail of on sufficient security. The present difficulty is that the trade demand for Exchange, owing, in a measure, to the scarcity of Money, is not equal to the cheapest offerings of first-class Bills.

The Stock Exchange Share speculation is not encouraged by the condition of the Money market, although holders continue to manifest unusual courage and endurance in paying extra rates of Interest in the hope of an early change in the market, which many of them argue cannot be delayed beyond the middle of April. Some of the cliques, however, begin to falter, and very cheap sales, as compared with last week, were made to-day of Pacific Mail, C., C. and Indiana Central, New-York Central, Erie, Wabash, Ohio, &c. The recent advance in Harlem and Panama has also given way, while on the other hand Western Telegraph is very stubbornly supported under large sales. The Public Funds are in limited offering and higher than yesterday, and at the Exchange Board, and also at some of the Banking Offices, the demand for the Railroad Mortgages show some slight evidences of improvement. The prices are sufficiently tempting on many of these Bonds to induce investment, if not speculative purchases.

The disbursements of the Treasury this month have added, as we anticipated in our report from Washington last week, several million dollars to the Greenback Circulation. The Acts of Congress do not authorize the Secretary, after buying in the Funded Stocks, to increase the Funded Gold-bearing Debt, while under the construction of the present Administration, not forbidden by Congress, contingent drafts may be made upon the Treasury reserve of $44,000,000 Greenbacks. The action of the new Secretary, Mr. Richardson, we know to be sanctioned by the President himself, as the action of last October, when $5,000,000 extra Greenbacks were issued, was sanctioned, if not directed by the same high authority. It is not deemed prudent, at present, to greatly reduce the Gold balances in the Treasury, and resort is therefore had to the Greenback reserve to bridge over the Treasury disbursements, which the recent appropriations and adjournment of Congress made exceptionally large this month.

At the close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the following quotations were made as compared with Thursday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 21.

	Thursday.	Friday.
United States New 5s	113¾	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	117	117⅛
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	117⅞	117⅞
American Gold	115⅜	115⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	107⅞	107⅞
N. Y. Central and Hudson	100⅜	100⅜
Chicago and Rock Island	114⅜	114⅜
Pacific Mail	55⅜	54⅜
St. Paul Preferred	76	75⅜
St. Paul Common	56⅜	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	45	45⅜
Western Union Telegraph	86⅞	87⅜
Erie	63⅞	63⅜
Union Pacific	34⅜	34⅜
Lake Shore	93⅜	93⅜
C. C. and Indiana Central	39	38⅜
Toledo and Wabash	72⅞	72⅜

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, March 21, 1873.

Gold receipts	$782,700 00
Gold payments	1,550,625 78
Gold balance	37,829,975 90
Currency receipts	1,961,030 26
Currency payments	815,208 75
Currency balance	18,279,912 41
Customs	562,000 00

The last prices for the various Public Funds of the United States are as follows:

6 ⅌ ct. reg., '81...117⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...115
6 ⅌ ct. coup., '81...119⅛	5-20 reg., '67...115
5-20 reg., '62...116⅛	5-20 coup., '67...117⅛
5-20 coup., '62...116⅛	5-20 reg., '68...115
5-20 reg., '64...116⅛	5-20 coup., '68...116⅛
5-20 coup., '64...116⅛	10-40 reg...110⅛
5-20 reg., '65...116⅛	10-40 coup...111⅛
5-20 coup., '65...117⅛	5s, coup., '81...113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...114⅛	6s, currency...113⅛

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board to-day for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, new...84½	Cal. 7s, Large bds...109
Va. 6s, old...44	Conn. 6s...101
Va. 6s, new...51	Ark. 6s, Funded...30
Va. 6s, Cons. bds...56⅛	Ohio 6s, '81...104
Va. 6s, Def. bds...14	Ohio 6s, '86...106
Georgia 6s...70	Kentucky 6s...97⅛
Ga. 7s, new...88	Michigan 6s, '73...98
N. Car. 6s, old...31	Michigan 6s, '83...97
N.Car.6s, N.C.R.Co.C...60	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L. 105⅛
N.Car.6s, N.C.R.C.x-c...44½	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L...105⅛
N. Car. 6s, Spec. tax...12½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72. 110⅛
S.Car. 6s, Jan. & July...17½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74. 105⅛
S.Car. 6s, April & Oct...19	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75. 105⅛
S. Car. 6s, F. act, '66...18	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77. 105⅛
Missouri 6s...95½	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78. 105⅛
Mo. 6s, H.&St.Jo. issue...91	N. Y. 6s, C.L., gold, '87. 117
Mo. 6s, Asylum or U...94	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74. 105
California 7s...109	

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York...133	People's...140
Manhattan...155	Grocers'...101
Merchants'...117	East River...112
Mechanics'...138	Nassau...108
Union...140	Shoe & Leather...150
America...150	Corn Exchange...124⅛
City...250	Continental...78
Phenix...101⅛	St. Nicholas...109
Mechanics' & Traders'. 128	Commonwealth...85
Merchants' Ex...90	New-York County...250
Leather Manufact'r's. 175	Importers' & Traders'. 173
State of New-York...111⅛	Park...148⅛
Commerce...117	Manufac'rs' & Merch. 100
Mechanics' Bank. Ass. 107	N. Y. National Ex...98
Mercantile...140	Fourth National...110
American Exchange. 111	Ninth National...105
Hanover...104	Bankers' & Brok. Ass. 80
Irving...122	German American...101
Metropolitan...133⅛	

The London *Times*, referring to the recent acquisition by the Atlantic and Great Western and Erie party, on this side, of the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Road, states, and probably on the authority of the London promoters of the combination, that "Mr. Watson, whose solid business qualities have during the past year resuscitated the Erie Company is likely to become President of the whole of the undertakings thus to be brought into combined working." The same party, as we intimated a few days ago, are making some progress East and North of the Hudson River to extend their connections through New-England and to Montreal, and we learn to-day that their plans are more comprehensive and at the same time of easier success than were generally appreciated on the first announcement of the Loan made abroad for their advancement.

The return from the Bank of England for the week ended the 5th of March, 1873, gives the following results when compared with the previous week:

Rest	£3,703,432	Increase	£179,346
Public deposits	15,311,141	Increase	667,031
Other deposits	18,167,460	Increase	190,316
Government securities	13,393,873	Increase	11,329
Other securities	23,902,048	Increase	1,939,487
Notes unemployed	13,738,455	Decrease	1,086,618

The amount of notes in circulation is £25,244,475, being an increase of £711,785, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £25,087,981, showing a decrease of £187,606, when compared with the preceding return. Subjoined is a comparison of the present position of the Bank of England and the prices of Consols and French Rentes, with the corresponding week of last year:

	At present.	Same week last year.
Bullion	£25,087,981	£23,361,779
Reserve	14,792,909	12,903,[illegible]
Notes in circulation	25,244,475	24,673,166
Rate of discount	3½ ⅌ ct.	3 ⅌ ct.
Consols	92⅞	92⅞
French Rentes	56f.	56f. 50c.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received; all facilities and accommodations granted usual with City banks; in addition thereto four per cent. interest allowed on all daily balances.

Bills of exchange drawn on England, Ireland, Scotland, and the Continent. Travelers' and mercantile credits issued available throughout the world.

☞ CHICAGO, DANVILLE AND VINCENNES Railroad First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Gold Bonds.—$400,000 (the last of the total issue of $4,000,000) for sale at 90 and interest. Parties purchasing before April 1 will have the benefit of the gold premium on the coupons due on that day.
W. B. SHATTUCK & CO.,
Bankers, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

☞ FOR SALE—MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILroad seven per cent. mortgage bonds, principal and interest guaranteed by the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company.
WOOD & DAVIS,
Bankers and Dealers in Railroad Bonds, No. 31 Pine-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILWAY,
MILWAUKEE EXTENSION
FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND GOLD SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, FOR SALE AT 90, AND RECOMMENDED AS AN UNDOUBTED SECURITY BY
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Suspension of California Silk Manufactories.

From the San Francisco Bulletin, March 10.

The California Silk Manufacturing Company completed their establishment on Eleventh-avenue, in South San Francisco, one year ago last July, and commenced active operation. The manufacture of silk (machine-twist) has been carried on ever since, and is being carried on at the present time, although under great disadvantages. Our reporter visited the factory Friday, and was informed of its contemplated cessation for the time being. The reasons for it are numerous, and one in particular is that of labor, it being said that not a sufficient number of small girls could be obtained to work. Large ones could be had, but the business would not warrant the payment of wages demanded by them. Another reason is of the great competition in silk from the Eastern market, the California company being unable to undersell them, and the field being so small that there was not enough demand on the outside to pay them in running the factory to its full extent. A number of young girls are now employed in finishing, or spooling the silk. After the spooling of the silk now on hand is completed, it is believed that further operations for the time being will cease. Immediate steps are, however, to be taken to resume work as soon as possible. It is not known whether a new company will be formed, or whether it will pass into the hands of a private individual. Mr. Lee, the Superintendent of the factory, will perhaps, on proper encouragement, take it on himself and endeavor to continue the business. We are informed that very few of the machine agencies here patronize our home manufacture, which produces as good an article as the Eastern market affords. We are also informed that a silk-weaving factory is about to be constructed in the Hayes Valley, and that considerable money has already been subscribed toward the furtherance of the object; but if they see the downfall of this sister factory, they will no doubt become discouraged and fail to push forward the work. There are two kinds of raw silk in use in this factory, known as the "Psattlee," which is first quality, and from which the machine-twist is made, and the "Canton," second quality silk. They have also been engaged in manufacturing what is known as "tram," used for weaving, also for upholsterers' purposes, thus showing that the enterprise is one greatly needed.

The New-York Times.
TRIPLE SHEET.
NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1873.

Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1—DER FREISCHUTZ—Mme. Lucca, M. Jamet.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—DADDY O'DOWD—Mr. Dion Boucicault, Miss Bella Pateman. Matinée at 2.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—UNCLE SAM—Mr. John Brougham, Mrs. John Wood. Matinée at 1½.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—A BUSINESS WOMAN—Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mrs. Clara Jennings. Matinée at 1½.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—NEW YEAR'S EVE—Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. G. Clarke, Miss Clara Morris. Matinée at 1½.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—DAVID GARRICK—Mr. E. Sothern, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Katherine Rogers. Matinée at 1½.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—HUMPTY DUMPTY—Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. C. W. Ravel, Miss Fanny Beane. Matinée at 2.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—LEO AND LOTOS—Mr. Leffingwell, Mlle. Diani. Matinée at 1.

ST. JAMES THEATRE.—LUCREZIA BORGIA, (Burlesque Opera,) by Buckley and Sharpley's troupe.

BRYANT'S OPERA HOUSE.—ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY—Dan Bryant, Seymour, Reed. Matinée.

STEINWAY HALL.—Morning—READINGS by Miss Charlotte Cushman.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—Matinée at 2—POETICAL READINGS by Mr. Geo. Vandenhoff.

The New-York Times.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra	3
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

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TERMS, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

The Assembly Committee of Investigation on the affairs of Erie, now in session in this City, has placed before it three distinct lines of inquiry. The first is, how was the money expended which is alleged to have been drawn from the treasury of the Erie Railroad to procure the repeal of the Classification act; the second is, was money expended to induce the Legislature to defeat the passage of the Classification act: and the third is, was the change in the Erie directorate effected in March last, obtained by corrupt means? Those who have carefully read the statements published in THE TIMES, to which we give an important addition this morning, will find little reason to doubt that it will be easy enough to answer the last of the three questions in the affirmative. The letter that we print today, in which Mr. SICKLES gives JAY GOULD very ample stipulations that the "revolution" in Erie would not be used to his detriment, either in purse or character, has a very important bearing on the subject, and its phraseology should be carefully studied. It will be observed from GOULD'S evidence that it was only on receipt of this letter that he discontinued the fight which he had begun against the new management. The game of compromise with the ex-President of Erie began, it will be seen, before the discontinuance of the celebrated suit for the recovery of nine millions of dollars.

In the debate on the Caldwell corruption case in the Senate, yesterday, Senator STEWART is reported to have made the following very refreshing prophecy:

> "The time would come when it would be regarded as improper for a candidate to use money in procuring a seat in the Senate, or promise office, or offer other inducements to this end."

We beg to inform the Senator from Nevada that the time *has* come. He may not have learned it in Washington. It is possible that no one sent him word of the event from his own State. But the people have long regarded with detestation the men who buy their way to high places by any kind of bribes, direct or indirect. The only question now is, how to get rid of the corruptionists. One thing is certain, letting them off because their crime is a common one won't accomplish it.

The meshes of the law appear to be closing around the ring of forgers who have so skillfully swindled the Bank of England. The representatives of the bank allege that the number of the conspirators was three—A. B. BIDWELL, alias F. A. Warren; GEORGE BIDWELL, and GEORGE McDONNELL, alias Wilson. The person said to be the latter is now under arrest in this City; another said to be BIDWELL, alias Warren, was arrested on Thursday in Havana; and GEORGE BIDWELL is now the only one of the alleged conspirators not in the hands of the police. Assuming that the London detectives are on the right scent, one is forced to conclude that they do manage these things better in England. No one familiar with the recent achievements of the New-York detective force would credit them with the ability of laying hands on their men so promptly as the gentlemen from Scotland-yard claim to have done.

A tragedy which reads like one of POE'S tales of mystery was brought to light in Brooklyn yesterday. Mr. CHARLES GOODRICH, a man prosperous in business, and of good social position, but of lonely and somewhat eccentric habits, was found lying dead in his house, at 9 o'clock A. M., with three bullets in his brain and an ugly gash in his forehead. As the first inspection of the body showed but one pistol-shot wound, evidently fired close at the temple, and as there were no traces of an assassin left on the premises, the general impression was that Mr. GOODRICH had committed suicide. The discovery of the fact that three pistol shots had been fired—two of them at some little distance from the head—seemed to demolish completely the theory of suicide, but there are still some inexplicable circumstances in the case which militate against the notion that it was the work of a murderer. Among these are the apparently deliberate washing of some of the wounds, the leaving undisturbed of sundry portable valuables, and the entire absence of any signs of a scuffle in any part of the house. If it were possible to imagine that Mr. GOODRICH had hired some one to shoot him, we might find a key to the extraordinary circumstances surrounding his death. Apart from this untenable assumption, the case defies, for the present, any kind of consistent explanation.

Our exchanges are some of them engaged in a lively discussion as to whether a Congressman who cannot conscientiously keep the back pay recently voted, can properly take it and give it away. The only argument we have seen advanced in favor of this method of disposing of other people's money, is that it don't hurt the feelings of other Congressmen who are willing to pocket the money. But why save the feelings of these gentlemen? If they *can* be made ashamed of themselves, the sooner it is done the better. Another suggestion is made that Congressmen may omit to take the money without making the fact public. This might be done from pure modesty, but the modesty is misplaced. The country is entitled to know the name of every man who refuses to touch this plunder called back pay. It is not fair that those who refuse it and those who take it should be indistinguishable. From such confusion the innocent might suffer, while the guilty would stand some chance of escaping public contempt.

Five days from a crime of violence to sentence of punishment is a novel experience for New-York criminals. Judge BRADY, yesterday, sent to the State Prison, for fifteen years each, the young desperadoes COUGHLAN and GREEN, who robbed and stabbed a man on the Madison-avenue cars, on Sunday night last. The Judge praised Mr. PHELPS, the District-Attorney, in the highest terms, for his promptness. Both Judge and Attorney have conferred a great benefit on the community. They have conformed to the golden rule—as true of justice as of charity—"He gives twice who gives promptly."

It was announced in the House of Commons last night that the British Government would undertake to agree with our own on some form in which the rules of neutrality fixed by the Washington Treaty may be submitted to other governments for their adoption. The requirement of the treaty itself, Mr. GLADSTONE assured the House, had not been and would not be neglected. This is a course, as we have already pointed out, far more sensible than ignoring the rules, as if in a pet over the result of the arbitration. It is to be hoped that the two great maritime and neutral Powers will be able to come to a definite understanding on this important question.

The Constitutional Amendments—The Legislature.

It is to be regretted that the recent Constitutional Commission did not accompany its report of proposed amendments with a succinct explanation of its motives in presenting them. In the long run, undoubtedly, the naked merits of the changes will determine their fate, but the public would like very much to know what supposed merits induced the proposal of some of them. The division of the State into eight Senatorial districts, with four members to be chosen from each, would have some obvious results, which, it is to be presumed, were contemplated and desired by the commission. It would, for instance, give to every Senator a constituency of one-eighth of the voters of the State, and large constituencies are prima facie favorable to the selection of worthy candidates. The annual election of one Senator in each district would also concentrate the attention of voters on each candidate in succession, and would measurably prevent trading and combinations. The fewer the candidates to be voted for at any one election, the more likely each candidate is to be a good one.

The representation of localities is not an element in the proposed plan, and that is well. There are three counties in the First District, three and a part of New-York City in the Third District, and from eight to fourteen counties in the other. It is obviously impossible that locality should have much to do with the choice of candidates in such districts. So far as the idea of locality is to be respected, it gets ample consideration in the Assembly. This is not only retained at its present number, 128, but the members are to be distributed by the Supervisors in each county, except New-York, where the Aldermen are to perform that function. It is well that one branch of the Legislature should represent the State at large, and the more nearly we approach to the abolition of special legislation the more valuable will become this feature of the Senate.

But while these are some of the effects obviously to be expected from the amendments, and doubtless contemplated by their authors, there are others which the commission might with advantage have explained to the public. Among these is the division of the lower part of the State into Senatorial districts. It was not without precedent, nor without a show of reason, that Long Island and Staten Island should be grouped together, though the latter would be much more likely to act in efficient harmony with New-York than with Long Island, from which it is as completely estranged as if it were situated on the Catskill slope. But it is difficult to account for the division of New-York City in the manner adopted. All below Twenty-sixth-street is thrown into one district; all above Twenty-sixth-street is placed in a district with Putnam, Westchester, and Rockland Counties. The First District, including Long Island and Staten Island, cast, last Fall, 98,694 votes. The Second District, constituted of the City of New-York below Twenty-sixth-street, cast 103,353 votes. The Third District cast 71,361 votes. There is a very wide discrepancy here. Taking the First District as a specimen, or standard district, and the upper New-York district falls below it over 28,000 votes, while the lower New-York district exceeds it about 5,000 votes. The movement of population is constantly northward. The City below Twenty-sixth-street is already full, and much of it closely crowded. The population is being steadily pushed out, and most of it across the line of Twenty-sixth-street. It will not be long before the voters in the lower district will be reduced to and below the standard adopted. The commission evidently anticipated this result, for it has left room in the upper district for growth. But, while the upper district is having its inequality gradually remedied, the lower district will soon be reduced below the average, and will then continually fall lower and lower. We do not see anything in the present and probable future character of the district to invite a continual proportionate increase of its power in the State. Mr. TWEED already represents (or refuses to represent) a considerable portion of it. The class that elects Mr. TWEED is likely to grow relatively stronger as the population moves northward. If the arrangement by which a smaller number of voters in that district can elect an equal number of Senators with a larger number in other parts of the State is to be fixed in the Constitution, it will be difficult to get it out. It would certainly be the work of years. We do not believe such a result is desirable.

The Death of Foster.

Yesterday morning WILLIAM FOSTER paid with his own life for the murder of AVERY PUTNAM. Since the hanging of GORDON, the slave-trader, no infliction of the death penalty in this City has attracted so much attention as did the death of FOSTER. If the gallows is ever an effectual warning to malefactors, the tragedy yesterday enacted in the prison-yard of the Tombs ought to bear its fruit in restraining the dangerous classes from staining their hands with blood.

But a single enforcement of the law is not enough to convince murderers of the certainty of punishment. The wholesome terror inspired by the hanging of FOSTER can be easily dissipated by the escape of the next two or three murderers, who may be brought to trial only to be acquitted by the perversity of stupid jurymen or the successful pettifogging of legal quibblers at the Bar or on the Bench. The sporadic enforcement of any law is fruitless, except in each especial instance, and this is perhaps more strikingly evident in regard to the law which prescribes death as the penalty for murder than in regard to any other statute. The "rough" who hunts for months the slayer of his brother, that he may execute upon him the fierce vengeance of a brutal nature; who is swift to shoot an unoffending man who accidentally excites his rage, or to cut to pieces a fellow-gambler with whom he has a business dispute, are not deterred from using their murderous weapons by the thought that there is one chance in fifty that their crime will be expiated on the gallows. Except as the righteous punishment of the occasional criminal around whose neck the fatal noose is fixed, the hanging of one murderer out of fifty is useless. When the steady and inexorable punishment of every murderer has become the custom of a community, the gallows is an efficient instrument for the prevention of crime. When juries and courts fancy that the hanging of one murderer is a sufficient excuse for weak leniency to a score of other felons, the law is made a cruel and capricious farce, and the death penalty carries with it no warning to hold the hand of the murderer from his victim.

If justice, two weeks ago, demanded the inflexible execution of the law upon those of the twenty or more murderers now confined in the Tombs, who may be legally convicted of the crimes of which it is nearly a moral certainty that they are guilty, the necessity of the enforcement of the law has been rendered still more binding by the hanging of FOSTER. If the terrible scene that yesterday blurred the fair face of the Spring morning is to be made something more than the mere topic of a day's talk; it it is to be vindicated by its effect in shielding human life from the drunken or devilish rage of wretches to whom fear is the only argument that can deter them from crime; if it is, in short, to have the wholesome effect which is the chief justification for capital punishment, it must be the beginning, and not the end, of a return to the former days when crime in this community was sure of its dire punishment. The most inexcusable error that a future jury could make would be to connive at the escape of the next murderer who is brought to trial, on the ground that the justice meted out to FOSTER warrants an unjust leniency to criminals equally guilty. It remains with jurymen and Judges to say whether the death of FOSTER is to prove a safeguard for the public, or is to be noted hereafter as a rare instance of the capricious vengeance of the law.

The Livelihood of Workingmen.

There have been recently some premonitory symptoms of the occurrence of strikes within the next six weeks in this City and some other places. These symptoms do not appear so decided to us as they do to many people; but yet they are such as to give considerable ground for apprehension. A great strike is a great calamity. Without at all raising the question of the justice in any case of the strikers' demands, or the expediency of that particular way of enforcing them, the thing itself must be admitted by every candid mind—whatever may or may not be the ultimate good to be got by it—to be bad for the men, bad for their families, bad for their employers, and bad for the community in general. We need not argue this point. No one disputes it. The most that anybody claims in favor of strikes is not that they are a good thing in themselves, but that they are an evil necessary to the attainment of certain benefits.

One of the worst results of such strikes as we had last year is their tendency to diminish the sympathy which would otherwise be felt for the real hardships incident to the workingman's condition. The wages of a day laborer, or even a skilled mechanic, are, at best, but short allowance on which to support a large family. If, indeed, a man and his wife have full, vigorous health, and their children are all like them in this respect, they can generally get along pretty well. But there are comparatively few families among either the rich or poor where there is not at least one who has some physical infirmity. Sometimes it is weak lungs, sometimes lameness, sometimes imperfection, or occasionally entire loss, of sight or hearing; and so we might go through the whole catalogue of human ailments. If any of our readers will take the trouble to think of a number of families among their acquaintances, they will, probably, unless they have considered the subject before, be amazed at finding in how large a proportion of them this is the case. But we speak not merely of those in which this is confined to one individual. There are not a few families where hardly any of the members enjoy what, with the utmost latitude that could be given the words, can be called unimpaired health and strength.

A day laborer in this City whose wages amount in the course of a year to $600 is doing uncommonly well. Supposing such a man to have dependent upon him a wife and six children, this gives $75 a year, or rather less than a dollar and a half a week, for each person. This would, in ordinary cases, be little more than enough to provide them with comfortable food, even if it were all spent for that purpose. And by comfortable food we do not mean breakfast with steak or chops, and dinner with poultry or the best roasting pieces of beef, but a moderate quantity of some kind of coarse meat once a day, plenty of bread and potatoes, together with a reasonable amount of not over sweet butter, and a fair allowance of wonderfully poor coffee and incredibly weak tea. But the whole sum cannot be expended in procuring food. About one-half of it is all that can be appropriated to that purpose. Rent, clothing—especially shoes—and fuel must be provided for; and, besides all this, the man needs to lay up something for sickness, and, if possible, make some provision for his family in case of his death.

We have spoken of the yearly income of a day laborer. That of skilled mechanics varies so much with different trades that we cannot be so definite about it. It is generally, of course, greater than that of day laborers, but often not so much greater as might at first glance be supposed. People sometimes get entirely too high an idea of the pay of men employed in certain trades, by multiplying the rate of their wages per day by 312 and taking the product as their annual income. In many of these occupations, one of the principal reasons why wages are so high is, that the time when the work can be done is so dependent upon the weather as greatly to limit the number of working days in the year.

The hardships of the laboring man's condition, instead of being an argument for strikes, are, in our view, one of the main arguments against them. No class of the community is so much injured by strikes as the working people themselves. Destitution has reigned in many a poor family during the past hard Winter, which would have been avoided if it had not been for the time lost in strikes last Spring. A similar amount of time lost this Spring and Summer will, if the next Winter is anything like the past in severity, be followed by similar suffering. For such suffering, the feeling of antagonism against the working classes, created by strikes, will, apart from all other deleterious effects, immeasurably increase the difficulty experienced by the benevolent in obtaining the means of affording relief.

The American Pest.

We all remember the universal laugh with which, a few years since, people received the unique advertisement of Mr. BONNER in regard to the sale of a country place which "*was* afflicted with fever and ague." It was felt to be almost the first instance in American experience where a property-owner confessed to the existence of this malady on his own estate. As a general thing, especially on Staten Island, it is found to prevail on the "neighboring property," or to have appeared suddenly, having been "introduced from the West," or to have existed in the neighborhood a few years since. But to find it on a given time on a given property is an experience which has seldom occurred to any investigator in this subject.

The inhabitants of this City, however, not being so sensitive to their reputation on this point, or being more truthful than their rural neighbors, are compelled to admit that, especially during the past Winter and the last two or three years, this malady has been unpleasantly prevalent in many of the City districts. The celebrated Ring performance in Washington-square, whereby several thousand men were furnished with an agreeable employment during a year or more, and which resulted in various winding walks and one or two Swiss out-houses, has begirt this pleasant plot of ground with a cordon of intermittent fever. The ground manipulations in Union and Madison squares seem to have similar effects in their neighborhoods. Around the Park, wherever a new street is graded or excavations are made, there bursts forth a new crop of fever and ague. During the past Winter all the fine district on the west side of the City, between Twenty-third and Fifty-third streets, has been terribly afflicted with various forms of intermittent fever. We have heard of several cases in a single house, and many houses, not attacked by this malady, have suffered under a variety of diseases related to it. The cause of this unpleasant state of things on the west side seems to have been the want of water in the houses, to insure the proper cleansing of drains and the closet pipes. Many prolific sources of disease have accumulated under each house, and have not been swept away by freely-running waters, as they should be.

There is also prevalent in that portion of the City a peculiar curse of New-York first-class houses, the return of fetid gases from the sewers into the chambers, through the Croton water escape-pipes. These gases are, unquestionably, laden with the germs of disease. They industriously scatter at night in the bed-chambers, their little spores of diphtheria, scarlet fever, cholera infantum, and all the horrible varieties of foul-air diseases. It would seem as if this dreadful nuisance might be prevented by proper traps in the Croton waste-pipes, but the experience of thousands of unhappy households shows that with the present arrangement of water-pipes it is almost impossible to escape the evil. The only perfectly trustworthy remedy is one which has been applied to some of the best houses built up-town—the entire removal of the Croton water-pipes from the bed-chambers, and the placing all the water arrangements of the house in a separate and carefully-closed compartment. Then each bed-chamber is supplied with the old-fashioned basin and ewer, and no foul gases can possibly get into the apartment.

So doubtful, after all, are the most luxurious appliances of civilization, that many physicians believe that the health of New-York would be vastly better if every house were kept as separate from its waste-pipes and drains as is a country farm-house. If we leave the City in looking for further traces of this unpleasant malady which afflicts a new country, we shall find the worst locality for intermittent fever in our most beautiful suburb, Staten Island. So sweeping has been the scourge on this picturesque island, that the loss inflicted by it on the valuation of property could be estimated by millions. Nothing but a thorough and scientific drainage of the whole island will ever deliver the inhabitants from it. If we pass over to Long Island we again find this disagreeable complaint breaking forth at various points, though there are regions on the dry sea-shore where it is almost unknown. All the upper part of New-York Island suffers under it, but not to a very intense degree. Drainage and cultivation seem to continually drive it away. In Westchester County, in the neighborhood of Harlem River, it again breaks forth with peculiar virulence. If we follow up the lateral valleys parallel with the Hudson, we will find the old resident population suffering comparatively little under it, unless some sudden cause intervenes, like the opening of a new railway, which dams up the flowing water and produces stagnant pools. The grading of the "Saw-mill River Railroad," for instance, has filled this whole picturesque valley with fever and ague. The Hudson River towns and villages seem to have a peculiar experience with this malady. Thus a beautiful village like Irvington will be free from it for twenty years, but suddenly, without any assignable reason, it will break forth in nearly all the houses of the laboring classes, and cases will appear here and there in the better houses. There is undoubtedly more or less of this fever always on the Hudson, but many families have lived there a lifetime who have never known a case of it. If we pass to the other side of the river, we find, singularly enough, the top of the Palisades afflicted by it; and we know one splendid property near Bull's Ferry which, though drained and underdrained continually, has been rendered almost uninhabitable by it. As we go westward, however, among the dry sand hills of New-Jersey, the disease more and more disappears, though sporadic cases come forth everywhere through the State. The rational conclusion seems to be, that there is no locality within thirty miles of New-York which is absolutely free from this American pest.

Beware of Beans.

That there is nothing new under the sun, was the calm verdict of the judicious SOLOMON. This statement has often been the text of essayists and lecturers, who have sought to prove that every event or theory that is now-a-days heralded as a novelty, has been anticipated by earlier generations. It is, however, rather startling to find the selectmen of a New-England village unconsciously adopting the philosophy of PYTHAGORAS, and putting into practice his peculiar precepts. Such, nevertheless, is what has actually occurred in the Massachusetts village of Chicopee, and in the form and manner following, to wit:

On a recent Sunday morning the constables of that village made a solemn perquisition throughout the town in search of beans. It has heretofore been the frugal custom of the Chicopee inhabitant to dine on Sunday principally upon baked beans, accompanied, of course, by bread and water, and followed by indispensable cheese. It was this custom that the constables, acting, it is to be presumed, under the authority of the Selectmen, were determined to break up. In pursuance of this determination they penetrated to the public and private ovens of the Chicopee villagers, and practically confiscated the half-baked beans that were found therein. Not that these beans were carried away in the pomp and publicity of official hand-carts, to be solemnly burnt in the presence of the Selectmen, but the oven-doors were closed and fastened, and the beans left to the slow and odorous process of calcining. By this summary action it came to pass that when the people of Chicopee returned from their several meeting-houses they found themselves utterly devoid of beans, and provided at best with but a scanty supply of stale bread, wherewith to fortify their bodies against the afternoon sermon and the "chores" of sunset.

It would be interesting to know what motive actuated the Chicopee authorities in thus forcibly depriving their fellow-citizens of beans. That they shared the Pythagorean horror of beans is sufficiently proved by their conduct; but it does not appear what specific evil they laid at the door of the bean-baking oven. Can it be that they connected, in their own minds, the spread of heresy with the prevalence of beans, and held that the baked beans of the midday dinner counteracted the orthodox teachings of the morning sermon? Did they believe that the sudden epidemic of ghosts which has lately appeared in the rural districts of New-England, was due to the unwholesome fancies engendered by a weekly dinner of beans, and that by destroying the latter they would lay the former? Or was their hostility to beans dictated solely by some unusual digestive difficulty, in which an unwise excess of beans on some previous Sunday had involved them, in consequence of which they had suddenly became convinced that baked beans are dangerous both to the body and the soul? These are questions to which they alone can make answer. The public scorns the vain pretext that the suppression of the Sunday beans of Chicopee was only an effort to enforce an absolute Sabbatarian law, and declines to believe that the constables there acted not because they loved baked beans less, but the Puritan Sabbath more. It is plain that they are the determined enemies of beans, and it is not improbable that the cause of their sudden hostility to that unoffending vegetable will remain in the same profound mystery which has shrouded the motives of PYTHAGORAS in bidding his disciples to "beware of beans."

MINOR TOPICS.

It is not very easy to get an idea of the character of a bill from its title, but unless we misapprehend greatly the scope of the measure introduced in the Assembly yesterday, by "Billy" COOK, its designation ought to read, "To promote the ends of injustice and newspaper conspirators against the public treasury." It is decidedly to the credit of the Republican majority in the Legislature that these swindling bills about Corporation advertising have been left to the exclusive charge of Tammany Democrats like Messrs. COOK and NORTON. So long as their fortunes remain in such hands, they need excite but little disquiet in the minds of the tax-payers. They are worth watching, however.

Public confidence in the efficacy of existing checks upon bank management will not be greatly strengthened by the mystery surrounding the suspension of the Bull's Head Bank. Mutilated books, a "round robin" of directors and employes forcing a President's resignation, clerks indulging a taste for fast horses, and able to purchase fine houses—all these items would better befit the composition of a melodramatic play than the conduct of the affairs of a staid and respectable institution like the one in question. As yet, "no one in particular" has been implicated in the robberies which have led to a suspension. Altogether, the money of depositors and the stock capital of people who can ill afford to lose it, appear to have been manipulated in the highly-reputable Bull's Head Bank in a manner so little open to restraint or prompt correction, as to recall the free and easy system of certain savings banks not unknown to fame.

Variety in official information concerning a point on which one desires precise knowledge, is not of the kind that is the spice of life. A correspondent relates in another column an experience he had in trying to learn when the overland mail closed at the New-York Post-office. It would be amusing if it were not so provoking. It is evident that the new Postmaster has a splendid field open before him.

The bill to provide for District Civil Courts at Newark appears to be about the only one passed by the present Legislature of New-Jersey which meets the approval of Democrats as well as Republicans. The Judges appointed under it also give satisfaction to both political parties. The persons who have any fault to find are the "Justices of the Peace," and their reason for dissatisfaction is grounded upon the fact that the law in question deprives them of bread and butter. Having done everything in their power to bring justice into contempt with the poorer classes for several years past, they have few sympathisers. It is to be hoped that the new law will be found to work well enough to make it desirable to have it so amended as to allow every county in the State to organize District Civil Courts.

In the *Journal Des Debats* is an interesting account of the Mardi Gras fancy ball, given for the lunatics at Saltpetriére. This entertainment is looked forward to by these poor people with the keenest delight for weeks, and a threat that an inmate shall not be permitted to join it is far more efficacious than the straight waistcoat in reducing him to order. The ball commenced at 6 and closed at midnight, the dancers having all comported themselves with the utmost decorum. It is to the lasting honor of the French that the present benevolent system of treating lunatics, which is now in vogue among all civilized nations, originated with them. Up to 1770 the insane were treated with terrible brutality, and in Bethlehem Hospital, London, made a show of as if wild beasts, and often excited to frenzy to make this exhibition more enticing to visitors and profitable to keepers. Not until 1792 did the great change take place. This was at the instance of Monsieur PINEL, and it was, perhaps, the one bright spot in the government of the *Commune*, then in force. The Bicêtre was the scene of his benevolent efforts. Up to that time madmen in France were loaded with heavy chains, which were never removed, and immured in dark, cold, unventilated cells. What the English HOWARD was to prisoners, PINEL was to lunatics, and the memories of such heroes should ever be kept green.

Postal Reform.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is with great pleasure that we notice in your journal of this morning, under your special dispatch from Washington, that the new Postmaster is about to reform the abuses and render the New-York Post-office more efficient and more in accordance with the new ideas in relation to managing mails and post-offices. Having reason to doubt the time at which the overland mail was advertised to close for San Francisco, we sent to the Post-office three different times, and to three different officials, and from each one we received an answer naming a different hour, and neither hour corresponded with the advertised time. We then abandoned the attempt to learn from official sources the hour when that mail closed.

CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK, Friday, March 21, 1873.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

THE ITALIAN OPERA.

Donizetti's bright and tuneful opera "La Figlia del Reggimento," was sung at the Academy of Music last evening with Mme. Lucca, Signor Vizzani, and Signor Ronconi in the principal rôles. "La Figlia," until yesterday, had not been done this season, and it was quite evident then that additional rehearsals would not have been fruitless. Happily, Mme. Lucca's spirited acting and expressive and finished singing were potent as ever, and the lady's personation of *Marie* rendered the recital quite acceptable. Like most *opéras-comiques* "La Figlia del Reggimento" suffers by the substitution of recitative for the brisk dialogue of the original libretto. But there are not a few agreeable numbers in the score, and while Signor Vizzani approved himself a fair representative of *Tonio*, and Signor Ronconi compelled frequent merriment as *Sulpizio*, Mme. Lucca gave to the archness of the regimental song commencing "Ciascun lo dice," to the touching melody of "Convien partir," when she bids adieu to her adopted family; to the romping gaiety of the "Rataplan" duet, and to the enthusiasm of the patriotic song, their fullest meaning and impressiveness. At the end of each of the two acts Mme. Lucca was called before the curtain again and again. On the other incidents of the entertainment we need not dwell; Monday's repetition of "La Figlia," for the benefit of Mme. Lucca, will supply an opportunity for more extended reference.—To-day, "Der Freischütz" will be the matinée opera.

ANNOUNCEMENTS FOR TO-DAY.

Miss Charlotte Cushman reads to-day at 2 o'clock, at Steinway Hall. Her programme may be found in our advertising columns. Mr. Geo. Vanderhoff also reads at Association Hall, at the same hour, and his selections are likewise named in the same place. "Der Freischütz" is to be sung at the Academy, and those who have not heard Mme. Lucca in *Agatha* will be wise not to miss this last opportunity. There will be to-day the usual matinées at the theatres. At the Union-square Theatre, to-night, Miss Logan's comedy, "A Business Woman," gives way to a new piece, said to be translated from the French of M. Louis Leroy, adapted by Mr. W. J. Florence, called "Cousin Jack."

Miss Cushman's Readings.

To an audience whose numbers, though respectable, fell far below the extent of her deserving, Miss Cushman read last evening selections from the tragedy of "Macbeth," comprising parts of the first, second, third, and fifth acts. Our opinion of the merits of Miss Cushman's reading has been already set forth in these columns, and it need only be added that in last night's performance the best and strongest qualities of the lady's genius were brilliantly conspicuous. Perhaps because the play is most familiar to the public, perhaps because its dark and stormy argument fits itself more naturally and freely to Miss Cushman's powers, more probably for both of these reasons combined, its recitation stirred the audience more deeply, and evoked more frequent evidences of approval than the previous readings from Henry VIII. Indeed, it would be difficult to commend too highly the dramatic intensity and vividness with which the more important scenes were invested. The famous soliloquies, "If 'twere done when 'tis done," &c., and "Is this a dagger that I see before me!" were rendered with a beauty of emphasis and a keenness of sympathetic perception beyond all praise. Throughout the assassination scene, one of the most powerful, as well as one of the most terrible pictures of guilty passion ever put upon the stage, the wonderful realistic force of Miss Cushman's interpretation was especially striking. Her admirable versatility, too, and thorough command of her resources were not less visible in the ease with which she descended from the high-pitched tragedy of the regicide's remorse to the maudlin drolleries of the drunken porter, summoned to answer the fateful knocking at the gate. This was the supreme effort of the evening, although the sleep-walking scene lacked little of the delicacy of conception and truthfulness of portraiture which Miss Cushman's acting long ago made memorable on the stage. It is this lady's fortune as a reader that in her dramatic insight of uncommon fineness and precision is allied a noble and flexible voice, which lends itself kindly to every phase of emotion. With these advantages, schooled and molded by a high order of intelligence, painstaking study, and thorough culture, it is not strange that her readings should be really what so many mendaciously claim to be, an intellectual treat. It is, however, both strange and discreditable that they should not evoke a more numerous attendance. Miss Cushman is our one great actress, and her reading is a study of pure and natural declamation which no cultivated person can share without pleasure and instruction, and few will miss without future regret.

The Amended Constitution—How the Work is to be Submitted.

The final Committee on Revision, on Saturday, recommended the following form of ballot on the proposed amendments to our State Constitution, and it was unanimously adopted by the Commission:

NEW CONSTITUTION TICKET.

For all propositions on this ticket which are not canceled with ink or pencil; and against all which are so canceled.

For the proposed amendments to article 2, relative to suffrage and bribery.

For the proposed amendments to articles 3 and 13.

ARTICLE III.

Part 1. Legislature and its organization, sections 1 to 8, inclusive, and section 1 of article 12.

Part 2. Powers and forms of Legislature, sections 15 to 26, inclusive.

For the proposed amendments to article 4, "The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, their powers and duties."

For the proposed amendments to article 5, "The State officers, their powers and duties."

For the proposed amendment to section 13, article 6, "Judiciary."

For the proposed amendments to article 7, "Finance and canals."

For the proposed amendments to article 8, part 1, relating to "corporations, local liabilities, and appropriations," sections 4 and 11; part 2, "State appropriations," section 10.

For the proposed amendment to article 12, "Oath of office."

For the proposed amendment to article 15, relating to cities.

For the proposed amendment to article 16, relating to official corruption.

For the proposed amendment to article 17.

Each of said tickets to be counted as a vote cast for each proposition thereon, not canceled with ink or pencil, and against each proposition so canceled, and returns thereof shall be made accordingly by inspectors of election and canvassers.

The Late Mrs. Reverdy Johnson.

From the Baltimore Gazette, March 20.

The announcement made this morning of the death of Mrs. Reverdy Johnson will be received with regret by a very large circle of acquaintances and friends. Mrs. Johnson breathed her last at the family residence, No. 122 Park-street, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning, in the presence of her husband, Hon. Reverdy Johnson, and other immediate members of her family. The death of this estimable lady was not unexpected, as she had been under the care of physicians, Drs. Johnston and Chatard, for the past six months, and for several weeks past her death has been anticipated at any time. She was in the seventy-first year of her age.

Mrs. Johnson was the daughter of Gov. Robert Bowie, of Prince George's County, one of the early Governors of Maryland, and was married to Hon. Reverdy Johnson when he was in his twenty-first year, she being at the time a lady of rare beauty and force of character and mind. During more than half a century of married life Mrs. Johnson, by her cultivated grace and intelligence, adorned the leading circles of society in this city, and when in Europe met with great attention among its distinguished circles.

About two years ago Mr. and Mrs. Reverdy Johnson celebrated their golden wedding—the anniversary of their fiftieth year of married life—at the Mount Vernon Hotel, on which occasion her children and grandchildren residing in this city, New-York, and Virginia, were present. The following are the children of Mrs. Johnson—eleven in number—all living except Mrs. Lewis: Mrs. Thomas Morris, Mrs. C. J. M. Gwinn, Mrs. Andrew Sterrett Ridgeley, and Mrs. C. G. Kerr, of Baltimore; Mrs. W. K. Travers, of New-York; Mrs. Henry Dangerfield, of Alexandria, Va., and Mrs. Washington Lewis, of Virginia. Her four sons are Reverdy, Jr., Edward C., Louis E., and Bowie Johnson.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRE.

In Jersey City—Burning of the Erie Railroad Depots—Loss Estimated at $250,000.

The depots of the Erie Railroad Company, at Pavonia, Jersey City, were yesterday almost wholly destroyed by fire which originated in the waiting-rooms of the passenger depot. It is supposed to have been caused by the heat of a pipe from the steam apparatus used in heating the building. A lady sitting in the room first gave the alarm by screaming "fire." The men of the Jersey Fire Department arrived promptly, and went to work with a will. The depot buildings were constructed of pine wood, which had been thoroughly dried and seasoned with age. A strong north-west wind prevailed, and the firemen soon found that the flames were almost beyond their control. They spread with frightful velocity, and in twenty minutes nearly one-half of the passenger depot and a large portion of the Pavonia Ferry-house, were destroyed. The freight depots on the north side of the passenger depots were next attacked, and it became evident that all efforts to save them would be futile. The red flames flashed and shot up on all sides, rapidly consuming everything in their fearful progress, and great volumes of smoke poured forth, hiding the buildings from view. The fire spread so fast that people who happened to be standing on the pier between the depots and river had much difficulty in escaping from imminent peril. With some it was a run for life. A number of men who were standing around the ferry-house were struck with consternation to find that they were entirely cut off by the rapidly advancing flames. In their terror and despair, they hailed the tug-boat David Cox, which came to their assistance, and they were thus rescued from probable death.

The depot was filled with passenger-cars at the time, but they were all saved by the prompt and energetic exertions of employes of the road, many of whom had clothing and other personal property aboard. Very little of the rolling stock was injured, only one freight-car being destroyed, and three others badly charred. The cars, with the exception of one train which was drawn out by the locomotive James Fisk, Jr., were pushed out of the depot by the 300 or 400 men who rushed to their rescue.

Mr. A. A. Gaddess, a freight agent, as soon as the fire broke out telegraphed to No. 97 Water-street, New-York, for steam-tugs. About twenty of these vessels steamed over at once and saved twenty-two freight-barges lying at the docks from destruction, by towing them to places of safety. Taylor's Restaurant, a branch of Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, a frame structure, standing at the entrance of the ferry-house, caught fire and was partially destroyed. The damage to this building, and destruction of stock and fixtures, and that of the dining-saloon and fruit-stand in the passenger depot, are the only losses outside of that incurred by the Erie corporation. The firemen, working with great energy, did not succeed in subduing the flames, which threatened to destroy the entire property of the company on the river side, until 2 P. M. It was then discovered that one half of the passenger depot, the Pavonia Ferry houses, and the two freight depots, used for the reception of freight for New-York, were utterly destroyed. Almost irreparable damages were also inflicted on four of the company's piers, and their rebuilding will be necessary, as the piles are found, on examination, to be greatly injured. These piers were 800 feet long by 200 wide, and were well constructed. One of the freight depots was 600 feet long by 300 wide, and was valued at $20,000.

The depot used for Western-bound freight from this City was saved by the tug-boats, which kept constant streams of water playing upon it. It was badly scorched, though not materially damaged. The buildings, freight, &c., destroyed are as follows: Passenger and two freight depots, ferry-house, and four piers, belonging to the Erie Company; Taylor's restaurant, one hundred tons of oil-cake, two hundred hogsheads of tobacco, two freight-cars, stock and fixtures of dining-saloon in depot, library belonging to H. S. Henderson, train-dispatcher for Eastern Division, valued at $1,500; news and book stand, valued at $3,000, and the loss of the appurtenances and furniture of the Western Union Telegraph Company and Pullman Palace Sleeping-car Company, situated in the passenger depot.

Mr. Taylor's loss by the destruction of his restaurant is estimated at about $8,000, for which he is fully insured. It is estimated that it will cost about $12,000 to rebuild the ferry-house and put the piers in repair. There are conflicting statements as to the total loss, some placing it as low as $21,000. Mr. A. A. Gaddess, one of the chief freight agents, who made an estimate after the fire, told THE TIMES reporter that he believed that the loss would be about $250,000. The buildings and piers cost the company, he said, over $350,000 originally. They would need entire reconstruction, and the loss of freight, &c., added would swell the amount to the sum he had stated. The Erie Company have no special insurance, but they have a floating policy of about $15,000,000, which, it is understood, covers all losses by fire or accident on the road wherever they may occur. The fire was extinguished by the Jersey Fire Department, there being ten engines and three hook-and-ladder companies on the spot. There was also at hand a large Babcock fire-extinguishing apparatus, drawn by horses, which was formerly attached to the New-York Department. This apparatus was carried to a point where it became surrounded by the flames before it could be got to work, and the men were forced to abandon it, and it was destroyed. The horses and driver had a narrow escape from death. Col. Gregory, one of the Fire Commissioners of the Jersey City Fire Department, also had a narrow escape. He went into the passenger depot to sound a general alarm at Box No. 25, when the roof of the building fell in, and very nearly buried him beneath it. Travel on the Pavonia ferry was interrupted until about 4 P. M., when landings were effected at the pier of the White Star Steam-ship line, and on the south side of the burned ferry slip. Engines Nos. 6, 20, and 7 from this City, accompanied by Chief Engineer Perley, went over to the assistance of the Jersey City Department, but the engines could not be landed from the ferry-boat, owing to the destruction of the slip. Happily their assistance was not needed. Mr. O. P. Archer, General Superintendent of the Erie Road, stated that no interference to the business of the road would result from the disaster. There were four docks left for the receipt and delivery of freight to and from New-York, and the damage to the others would, he said, be repaired as speedily as possible. All the books and records of the freight depots were saved and are in the office of Mr. Skillman, in charge of the Western bound freight depot. A large sum of money in care of the pay-master of the road is said to be in an iron safe which has passed through the ordeal of the fire. It was found impossible to open this safe in the afternoon, but the money is believed to be secure. About 600 bales of cotton were thrown overboard, and were also saved by tug-boats. A large quantity of valuable papers and books, however, are lost. The Erie Company were just about to make some improvements on the passenger depot destroyed, and scaffolds were erected in the waiting-room, and men at work. It is understood that the entire structure was to be replaced in a short time by one of iron and glass. The fire has saved the trouble of tearing down the old wooden concern, and there is now a clean site for a new one. It is said that the engineer in charge of the steam-heating apparatus remained at his post as long as possible. He did not leave it, though in danger of his life, until he had assured himself that there was not more than twenty pounds pressure on the boiler, because he was fearful that if there should be more a terrible explosion, attended with loss of life, might be the consequence. He thus displayed a degree of heroism which will not probably be as much appreciated as it should be. A large number of way passenger-trains were delayed between the hours of 3½ and 5 P. M., and the passengers were much troubled at the delay. A multitude of people lingered around the scene of the fire in the afternoon and evening, watching the firemen engaged in preventing the smoldering embers from again breaking out.

The burning of the depot will not cause an interruption of travel, but, until further orders, no boats will be run from Twenty-third-street Ferry to the Erie Railway. For the present the boats will leave the Chambers-street Ferry for Long Dock.

Large Fire in Crosby-Street—Loss $24,000.

At 7:10 last evening fire was discovered on the second floor of the two-story brick building Nos. 160 and 162 Crosby-street. The building fronts on Broadway, Nos. 628 and 630, near the Olympic Theatre, and is there four stories in height, but the front to Crosby-street is only two stories. The building in Broadway, owned by John H. Graham, was damaged $1,000, and that in Crosby-street, owned by A. T. Demarest & Co., $3,000. The first floor of Nos. 628 and 630, and the second floor of No. 628 were occupied by A. T. Demarest & Co.'s carriage repository. Their loss will be about $12,000. The second floor of No. 630, occupied by Alfred P. Reynolds, manufacturer of hats and caps, was damaged $6,000. Charles A. Miller, manufacturer and dealer in silk-hats, occupied the third floor of No. 628 and part of the third floor of No. 630. Loss $2,000. The insurances could not be ascertained. The first floor of Nos. 160 and 162 Crosby-street was filled with carriages belonging to A. T. Demarest & Co., but they were all taken out without sustaining much damage, excepting from water. The police from the Fourteenth Precinct were augmented by the reserves of the Eighth and Fifteenth Precincts, and succeeded in maintaining order among the crowd gathered in the vicinity. The buildings being almost next door to the Olympic theatre, it was thought by some, at first, that the theatre was on fire. The flames were subdued before the performance at the theatre commenced.

Fire in Lispenard-Street.

Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred on the fifth floor of the building, No. 54 Lispenard-street, which, together with the third and fourth floors, is occupied by Ansel Hecht, manufacturer of plaited and fluted trimmings. Damage to stock and machinery, $6,000; insured as follows: Springfield, Mass., $2,800; Liverpool, London & Globe, $7,700; Commercial Union, $6,000; Queen, $6,000. The second floor is occupied by I. Gottscho, fancy goods dealer; damage, $500. The building is owned by Waldo Haines; damage, $2,000; insured for $30,000. The fire was caused by hot ashes placed in a wooden box.

Other Fires Last Night.

At 8 P. M. a slight fire occurred on the second floor of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 15 Monroe-street, occupied by Michael Murphy, who in putting it out was burned severely about the hands and arms. Slight damages.

At 8:10 p. M. a fire broke out on the second floor of the four-story brick tenement-house No. 215 Avenue C, occupied by Herrman Girts. Damage $10. Caused by explosion of a kerosene lamp.

At 8:35 P. M. a fire occurred in the second floor of the three-story brick building in the rear of No. 437 First-avenue, owned and occupied by John Matthews as a soda-water manufactory. Damage $500; fully insured. The origin of the fire is unknown.

FOREIGN NOTES.

A man named Henri Devries has just died at Beneden-Knijpe, in Holland, at the age of 108 years.

The death of Pierre Vernet, a French artist, is announced by the Russian journals. He was aged seventy-seven years.

Professor of Theology Sabatier, having cast some aspersions on the women of Germany, in two lectures at Bischwiller, received orders to leave Elsass within forty-eight hours.

The British *Army and Navy Gazette* states that a survey has been ordered of all the chain cables in the Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons, in consequence of the late accident in Funchal Roads.

The German Emperor and the Emperor of Austria are expected to arrive in St. Petersburg about the 29th of April, the Czar's birthday. Great preparations are being made for their reception.

A discovery has just been made near the small town of Volbrem, in Russia, of an immense quarry of lithographic stone. M. Heckmann, a merchant of Berlin, is said to have purchased it for 100,000 francs.

The sale of the paintings of the artist Anastasi, who last year became suddenly blind, has just taken place at the Hotel-Drouot, and produced 52,500 francs. At another auction, among the objects sold was an album containing sixty-three drawings by the Duke de Berry, and which was adjudicated at 400 francs.

The *Gazetta di Genova* of the 14th ult. says: This morning the thin remaining portion of the rock which still separated the two parts of the Biassa Tunnel was pierced. This work, which is on the line of the Ligurian shore to the west of Spezzia, is 3.281 metres in length, and the most considerable that has been executed in Italy after that of Mont Cenis. The meeting of the two workings was most exact, both as to direction and level.

The Shah of Persia is expected at St. Petersburg on the 7th or 8th of May. He will start from Euseli toward the end of April, on board the Russian war steamer Nasar-ed-Din Shah, cross the Caspian to Astrakhan, ascend the Volga by Zaritzyn and Saratoff, and proceed from Moscow by rail. The Shah will be accompanied by about forty-three personages of blood and rank and some fifty servants.

M. Mussot, money-changer in Paris, having a central office at No. 55 Rue Vivienne, and branch establishments at No. 4 Boulevard St. Martin, No. 9 Boulevard Bonne-Nouvelle, No. 211 Rue St. Antoine, and No. 19 Rue du Bac, is said to have absconded, leaving a deficit of 500,000 francs. The failure is attributed to the fall in the titles of the *Crédit Communal*, in consequence of the arrests. The defaulter is supposed to have fled to Belgium.

A magnificent present of Peruvian skulls has lately been received by the British Anthropological Institute from Consul Hutchinson, of Callao. This highly instructive series consist of one hundred and fifty specimens dug out—not gathered from the surface—of the old aboriginal burying grounds of Pasamayo and of Ancon, twenty and thirty miles north, and from Cerso del Oro, about one hundred miles south of Callao. Twenty-four of these were taken by the Consul himself from the Huacas of Ancon, and are probably those of Chinchas, or perhaps Aymaras.

An important scientific work has been decided on. A careful geological survey is to be made of the St. Gothard tunnel. At every 100 metres, and elsewhere when a change in the rock warrants it, ten cubes of stone are to be carefully cut out and numbered. A catalogue will be made, including a register of where the specimens were taken from, when taken, and at what temperature. The temperature of every spring cut is to be taken and recorded. Eventually these collections are to be sent to the Universities of Zurich, Bonn, Basle, Milan, Rome, and Florence, for preservation in their museums.

A letter from Munich, in the *Independance Belge*, describes the artists of Germany as in a state of great excitement owing to the preference alleged to be shown by the directors of the Vienna Exhibition to the French artists, who are said to have more space allotted them in the building than the German. The total space put at the disposal of the latter is 3,000 square metres, although Munich alone asks 2,800, and Dusseldorf, Berlin, Weimar, &c., have sent in applications. To the French artists, on the other hand, have been allotted 6,000 square metres, while their works will be hung in the north rooms where the light is better than in the south ones allotted to the Germans. The latter demand equal privileges with the French on this point as on all others. And an ultimatum has been sent to Vienna requiring this as a condition sine qua non of exhibition. If the demand is refused all the German artists will be invited to withdraw their works from Vienna and to send them to a great exhibition of German art to be opened at Munich.

A singular discovery, says the London *Globe*, has been made at the old Conciergerie, in Paris. At the Court of Cassation, fire had destroyed two out of the three towers, and a few days since the workmen engaged in repairing that named after St. Louis came suddenly upon a mysteriously deep well. This was contrived curiously in the wall facing the quay, and proved to be nothing less than the fatal dungeon of the old Palace of St. Louis. Yet none of the historians of the Conciergerie mention it, and chance and mischance only have now made it known. An opening of two square yards in one of the turrets reveals a horrid tunnel reaching the level of the Seine. There it forms a gallery sloping downward to the bed of the river. The attempt to penetrate into this fearful dungeon was fruitless, as the interior is lined with sharp iron spears and points, which cross each other in every direction. When this Tower of St. Louis was used occasionally as the dwelling of the Kings of France, captives of note were confined in its underground prisons, and when the powers that were became anxious to get rid of any one of them, they led him through a passage formed in the interior of the wall toward this newly discovered dungeon. A secret door was opened, and he was precipitated into the yawning chasm, and there, transfixed by spikes, he perished in slow torture. Of course, it may be easily imagined that it was only portions of skeletons that ever reached the bed of the Seine.

A German correspondent of the *Pall Mall Gazette* writes: Louise Mühlbach, the German authoress, is now publishing in the Cologne *Gazette* a sort of loose biography of the lately deceased Baroness Kinsky, who, from a magnetic medium, had become the intimate friend of the Prussian Prime Minister, Prince Hardenberg, and after the latter's death a very influential personage in Papal society at Rome. In the last article the following amusing story is related: Pope Gregory XVI., who was a very pious but not a highly educated man, often found time very heavy, and to amuse him the Baroness procured for him in secret an Italian translation of the works of Paul de Kock. One day Lamartine and some other gentlemen had an audience of the Pope. To the latter it had been intimated that Lamartine was a great poet, and that it would therefore be well to address to him a few words on French literature and on his own writings. The Pope asked him whether he was the great poet. Lamartine, beaming with joy, said "Yes." Mildly smiling, the Pope then continued, "E come sta il Signor Paulo di Kock!" Lamartine, horrified, murmured some unintelligible words, which the Pope received graciously as an homage rendered to his knowledge of French literature.

GENERAL NOTES.

Gov. Converse, of Vermont, has appointed Friday, April 11, Fast Day.

New-Hampshire people are expected to fast on Thursday, April 10.

The cotton-mills in Fall River, Mass., were all stopped on St. Patrick's Day.

Alex. H. Stephens delivered the St. Patrick's Day oration in Augusta, Ga.

A society for the prevention of cruelty to animals is being organized in Louisville.

Two deaf mutes were arrested in Atlanta, Ga., one day last week for making a disturbance while drunk.

The latest complaint against the Chinese in California is that they are making up ravens into barbarous pot-pies.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* predicts that Hon. Elihu B. Washburne will be the next President of the United States.

The authorities of Dartmouth College suspended the entire sophomore class, a few days ago, for disorderly conduct in the chapel.

The Chicago *Tribune* is already discussing at great length the claims and prospects of Presidential candidates. It confines its attention to Republicans.

A man who repaired the fire-engine and hose-carriage, in Great Barrington, Mass., was compelled to attach and sell a portion of the town's hose to get his pay.

The Middleburg (Schoharie County) *Gazette* asserts that there has been a reckless waste of over $6,000 of the people's money in that county during the past year.

The total loss by the Boston fire, according to the latest estimates, was $81,841,144. One-half of the whole was owned by fifty-seven persons, trustees, or corporations.

The centennial anniversary of the Rainbow Fire Company, of Reading, Penn., was celebrated by a grand parade of the Fire Department of the city, on Monday, and a ball in the evening.

A Brooklyn policeman was observed to gratify his ruling propensity, Monday afternoon, by knocking down an unoffending dummy in front of a tailor's shop on the lower part of Fulton-street.

An Oregon youth is accused of dressing up a straw woman and giving it a sleigh-ride through the town, after his bashful approaches had been rebuffed by the genuine articles among his female acquaintances.

Ex-Gov. Gratz Brown, of Missouri, has published a letter in which he denies that there is any truth in the statements connecting his name with impropriety in the employment of convict labor, &c.

Rev. Dr. Jabez Swan, a noted Baptist minister, whose golden wedding was celebrated at his house, in New-London, Conn., a few months ago, has become violently insane, and has been taken to the Hartford Retreat.

The Worcester (Mass.) *Spy* says that Mrs. Isabella Beecher Hooker, of Hartford, sister of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, has become a Universalist, and preached in the Universalist church, at Bridgeport, on Sunday.

The Charleston (S. C.) *Courier*, one of the oldest and most valuable newspapers in the South, is to be sold at auction April 3. The sale is necessitated by the death of its senior proprietors, Messrs. A. S. Wilmington, Richard Teadon, and William S. King.

A Providence girl, on repairing to her room late on Monday evening, was astonished to see a pair of feet, without boots, protruding from under her bed. She did not scream, but she went down stairs quietly and informed her father, and the burglar was then nicely caught and handed over to the police.

An Oregon paper reports that an Eastern man is now in that State who has been purchasing horses in Idaho, Nevada, and Eastern Oregon for shipment to Atlantic cities, to take the places of those killed or ruined by the epizoötic. He has purchased and shipped over 5,000 head since leaving the Missouri River.

Gen. Sherman's famous horse Lexington, which he rode from Atlanta to the sea, died in Madison, Wis., on the 12th inst. Gen. Sherman gave him to Col. Thomas Reynolds, of Madison, five years ago, after he had sustained some injury. Col. Reynolds passed him over to the Regents of Wisconsin University, and there he has since remained.

The Providence *Journal* of Monday says: "We hear from Greenwich, Conn., that 'Boss' Tweed has been re-elected President of the notorious Americus Club, and that arrangements are making to renew the sumptuous life at the club-house that was interrupted last year by the exposure of the frauds which furnished the feasts."

The latest dog story comes from Maine. It relates how, after a heavy snow fall, a young Belfast girl was endeavoring to make her way along the street to a house at which she was employed, when a strange dog, a large Newfoundland, came to her aid. He kept ahead of her, breaking a path, until he saw her turn in at her destination, when with a satisfied wag of the tail he trotted back.

A captive robin has just died in Troy at the age of sixteen years. For the first ten years of his imprisoned life he was very musical, singing from morning till night. Since then he has been less active, and his head and neck became wholly destitute of feathers. For the last year he has been totally blind, not being able to find his perch, and he has remained constantly on the bottom of his cage.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* has discovered that "in no commonwealth in this Union are there more amenities and less bitterness in party politics than in the old Granite State, only second to Virginia as the mother of statesmen." The statement will astonish those tough old fighters up in New-Hampshire, who know how to give and take as hard knocks as any political managers in the country.

Complete returns from New-Hampshire, with the exception of one small town that last year gave twenty Democratic majority, give Straw, for Governor, 34,010; Weston, 31,981; Blackmar, 1,059; Mason, 698; Straw's majority over all, 272. The Republicans also have two of the three members of Congress, four of the five Counselors, nine of the twelve State Senators, and at least fifty-two majority in the House. This is pretty good for a "defeated" party. The vote for Governor is 7,217 less than last year.

The will of the late Lewis Downing, the coach-builder of Concord, N. H., after making provision for his widow, divides the income of his estate among his five children and the Unitarian Church. As the children die the income is to continue to be divided equally among the legatees, until finally, after all are dead, it goes entirely for church purposes. But it is carefully stipulated that the income shall be faithfully devoted to the maintenance of the Unitarian doctrine "as preached and enunciated by Rev. Dr. Channing in the pulpit and in his published works."

The Syracuse Murder—Previous Condition of the Murderer.

Old Mrs. Keeler having become more composed, now says that she saw her grandson, Albert Keeler, kill the girl Ida Spencer, in Syracuse, while she was sitting in an adjoining room, the connecting door being open. She is seventy-five years old, and has suffered a paralytic stroke, and her mind is impaired to some extent. She says: "It has come back to me like a dream; but it isn't a dream—it is too real." The Troy *Times* of Friday evening speaks as follows of the murderer, who was killed by falling under a freight train, while attempting to escape from Syracuse:

"Geo. W. Allen, of this city, uncle of the young man Keeler, the principal actor in the recent Syracuse tragedy, writes to his family that he has arrived in Syracuse, and he has taken charge of Keeler's body, and will have it decently buried in Oswego, where Keeler's father, brothers, and sisters have been interred. A strange fatality seems to have followed the Keeler family. The father of Albert J. was killed on a railroad in Canada some years ago, in a manner precisely similar to that in which the young man met his death on Monday. Albert had a brother and sister who were killed at different times by accidents. Edward Allen, another of Albert's uncles, tells us that the statements made by Mrs. Spencer that Albert was of a sullen and revengeful nature are untrue. The boy, he says, was alone in the world, and was persuaded away from a situation which his uncle George had obtained for him by Mrs. Spencer, who is represented as being a woman's rights person. She had planned to convey a colony of persons to Kansas, and induced Albert to join the company. Last Thursday, only four days before the double tragedy, Albert wrote to his uncle George that Mrs. Spencer was starving him, and that his mind was affected. We are told that this tragedy has a secret nearly as terrible as any of its incidents already known to the public, and that in due season this secret will be disclosed."

HEAVY WEATHER AT SEA.

Vessels Stranded on the Coast From Maine to Delaware—Six Persons Drowned.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—The bark Josephine, of Portland, Capt. Haven, from Buenos Ayres, for Boston, with wool, hides, sheepskins, &c., went ashore on the beach at Scituate, at 6 P. M. Thursday, during a thick snow-storm. The crew launched their boat and landed in safety. When they left the vessel she did not leak, but during the night the wind and sea increased, and at daylight this morning her cabin and portions of her upper works were found to have been broken by the force of the waves. The wind has gone down, and it is possible the property may be saved in a damaged condition, but nothing can be done in saving the vessel or cargo until the sea becomes calm. About 500 bales of wool on board, consigned to Larkin, Stackpool & Co., of Boston, are insured abroad.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 21.—Another severe snow-storm commenced here yesterday afternoon, with strong wind, which increased to a heavy north-east gale, and continued through the night. At about 3 o'clock this morning the schooner New-Zealand, of Deer Isle, dragged from her anchorage, and went ashore on the rocks on the south side of Cobb's Wharf, in South Cove. In her course she drifted into the schooner Alleghany, carrying away her bowsprit and head-gear. The New-Zealand is badly damaged, and, should the gale continue, the vessel will probably be broken up.

The schooner Oregon, of this port, broke from her moorings at Snow's Wharf and went ashore on the beach, where she lies bedded in the sand. Some minor damages were also done to the wharves and shipping. The snow has ceased, but the gale continues.

LEWES, Del., March 21.—The schooner Virginia, from Philadelphia, for Boston, was run into by the schooner General Sheridan, while at anchor in the harbor yesterday, carrying away the Virginia's main boom, stove boat, and broke her main gaff. She is repairing.

The bark Jens Lassen, from London, for Philadelphia, went ashore at Indian River Inlet yesterday. The Captain's wife and daughter, the first and second mates, and two seamen, were drowned in attempting to land. The vessel is on the northern point of the inlet, and is full of water.

Rescue of a Crew by Life-Saving Station No. 33, Coney Island.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—A report has been received at the Revenue Marine Office, giving an account of the wreck of the bark Ida E., from which a crew of nine persons were rescued by the crew of Life Saving Station No. 33, at Coney Island, on the coast of Long Island. The Ida E. was from St. John, N. B., and was driven upon the outer bar, with the surf breaking heavily over her. Considerable danger was experienced in saving the crew of the bark.

On the 18th inst. the revenue cutter Hamilton rescued from a dangerous position on Black Rock, in the harbor of Gloucester, the American schooner E. L. Rowe.

The Loss of the Brig R. L. George.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 21.—A seaman of the brig R. L. George, which was lost at St. Croix, West Indies, having made a report respecting the wreck, damaging to the character of the captain, the latter demands a court of inquiry. The owner has asked the underwriters to hold an inquiry. The vessel was insured in Halifax offices for $16,000.

A Steamer Overdue at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—The British steam-ship Mexican, from Jamaica on the 28th ult., via Vera Cruz, for New-Orleans, has not been heard from since she left Jamaica. The agents think she was detained probably nine days off Vera Cruz by northers, and may reach here by the 25th inst.

Personal.

Gen. J. J. Peck, of Syracuse; Rev. Robert Collyer, of Chicago; Gen. James A. Hall, of Maine, and Hon. Lewis W. Hall, of Pennsylvania, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Assemblyman Smith M. Weed, of Plattsburg, and Hon. J. M. Oakley, of Jamaica, Long Island, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Prof. G. W. Green, of the Cornell University, is at the Hoffman House.

Capt. J. Macaulay, of the steam-ship Cuba; Col. H. S. Kearney, of California; Judge Chauncey Smith, and Judge Levi Woodbury, of Boston, are at the New-York Hotel.

TWO YEARS AGO, my son contracted the Bronchitis, and soon became so ill he had to take his bed. After using a bottle of Dr. Jayne's Expectorant he obtained some ease, and was evidently better, but a strong fever coming on subsequently, his mother and myself became anxious and sent for our family doctor. He told us the Expectorant might give him relief, but would not cure him, so he gave us some medicine of his own prescribing. He rapidly became so much worse under the treatment, that we all feared he would die, and as a last resort, determined to give the Expectorant another trial. To our great joy, after taking two bottles of this remedy, with the Sanative Pills as they were required, he was soon entirely cured. I have since cured a troublesome case of Croup with the Expectorant, and know of its being used with beneficial results in other cases of Bronchial Disorders. I can safely say, it is a most excellent medicine for the throat and lungs.—*John Shaffer, of Mount Carroll County, Illinois.—World.*

The Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad.

The steamship Polynesian, at Portland, has just delivered one of the heaviest cargoes ever brought across the ocean, consisting of pig-iron, railroad bars, nails, yellow metal, tank plates, machinery, soda, earthern-ware, tea, oil-cloth, &c. The import and export business of Portland, $43,988,000, last year, will take on a great increase so soon as the new railroad to Montreal is completed—the Portland and Ogdensburg. The Grand Trunk cannot begin to do the business now offering, and the new road will be crowded with freight as soon as opened. Three lines of trans-ocean steam-ships now sail from Portland.—*New-York Evening Post.*

The Murray Hill Publishing Company have undertaken a contract with the friends of sanitary reform to cleanse the unwashed. But their real object is to advertise a book—*Plain Home Talk and Medical Common Sense*, by Dr. FOOTE. So, while supplying the requisite soap, they stamp each cake on one side, "Use this soap for the outside," and on the other, "Read *Plain Home Talk* for the inside." Barnum had better run his head under the canvas of his circus and menagerie.—*Evening Telegram.*

The best bar to overreaching in trade is to have the means of detection close at hand. The diffusion of Fairbanks' Scales has about made an end of false weighing as a trick of trade.—*Exchange.*

Rev. Dr. Landis is the greatest orator of the age, and should be heard by every one.—*Philadelphia Dispatch.*

TEXAS JACK, the living Scout, now performing with Buffalo Bill and Ned Buntline in the drama of the "Scouts of the Prairie," is the hero of an exciting story just commenced in the *New-York Weekly.*

"MARRIED IN MASK," a new story, by Mansfield Tracy Walworth, is now ready in the *New-York Weekly.*

Dr. Colton—Advice.

Patients from a distance, who would avoid waiting, should write and secure an appointment. Office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.—*Advertisement.*

DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL cures deafness, rheumatism, and all pain, in from one to ten days. $1 per bottle. Dr. DEGRATH will see patients at the drug-store, No. 11 Carmine-street, each day and evening. Sold by all druggists. Beware of counterfeits. See that the United States revenue-stamp of A. L. Scovill & Co. is on each package.—*Advertisement.*

SNOW'S PECTORAL PEARLS, a noted confection for coughs, sore throats, and hoarseness. Sold by druggists. Twenty-five cents per box. H. H. SNOW, sole manufacturer, New-Haven, Conn.—*Advertisement.*

NEW-YORK TIMES FOR EUROPE.

The EUROPEAN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter of the publication office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

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MARRIED.

CHAMBERLAIN—HORTON.—On Thursday, 20th inst., by Rev. Dr. Bottome, CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., to D. EMMA HORTON, both of this City. No cards.

STEPHENSON—WELLING.—In New-Rochelle, on Wednesday, March 19, 1873, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. L. I. Coutant, STUART A. STEPHENSON, of New-York, to CLAUDINE, daughter of Samuel G. Welling, Esq.

DIED.

BLANKE.—On Wednesday, March 20, at Brooklyn, FLORENCE EMMA, wife of Geo. C. Blanke and daughter of the late Geo. W. Nexsen, in the 26th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Brooklyn-av., corner of Bergen-st., on Monday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

BALDWIN.—At Yonkers, Wednesday, March 19, ARMENIA, wife of Anson Baldwin, and daughter of the late James Palmer, aged 73 years.

Funeral from her late residence, at 3 o'clock, Saturday, March 22. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 1¼ train from 30th-st., and 2 o'clock train from 42d-st.

DECKER.—At Brooklyn, Thursday, March 20, Mrs. CHARLOTTE DECKER, aged 73 years.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, S. C. Decker, No. 217 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on Sunday, 23d inst., at 12 M. The remains will be taken to Havana, N. Y., for interment.

EDEY.—March 8, at sea, on board the steam-ship Rising Star, the seventh day out on her voyage to Aspinwall, JULIA, wife of Charles C. Edey, and daughter of Wm. I. Schenck, of this City.

Notice of funeral will be duly given.

ELLIS.—In this City, March 20, NATHANIEL ELLIS, in the 61st year of his age, senior partner of Ellis, Knapp & Co.

Funeral from Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church, Rev. S. D. Burchard, D. D., on Saturday at 2 P. M. Remains will be taken to Massachusetts for interment.

FAVRE.—At Havana, March 15, OTTO FAVRE, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FELIX.—At Passaic, N. J., on Wednesday, March 19, of pleurisy, HARRIET P. FELIX, wife of Francis J. Felix, aged 64 years and 11 days.

Funeral will take place from her late residence on Saturday, March 22. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot on the arrival of the 1½ P. M. train from New-York.

HAMILTON.—At Flushing, Long Island, March 21, Gen. C. A. HAMILTON, in his 63d year.

Funeral services on Sunday at St. George's Episcopal Church at 2 P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Cars leave Hunter's Point at 1 P. M.

☞ Long Island papers please copy.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, March 20, at Elizabeth, N. J., THOMAS HARRISON, aged 4 months, infant son of John H. and Mary J. Harrison.

Funeral from the residence of his parents at 12 o'clock on Saturday, March 22. Carriages will be in waiting at South Elizabeth Depot for train of Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving New-York at 10 A. M.

MAXWELL.—Suddenly, on the 21st inst., at the residence of her nephew, Wm. P. Douglas, Miss MARY ANN MAXWELL.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MCKINLAY.—At Wappinger's Falls, N. Y., on Thursday, March 20, JAMES S., second son of the late Daniel McKinlay, aged 18 years.

Funeral on Sunday, at 2 o'clock.

PATCHELL.—At Jersey City Heights, on Thursday, March 20, 1873, after a short illness, ELIZA H. PATCHELL, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 23, from the First Presbyterian Church, West Hoboken, at 12½ P. M.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy.

POOLE.—At Beloit, Wis., on the 5th inst., MARIA BISHOP, daughter of Otis Manchester and widow of Augustus Poole.

REA.—At Fordham, Thursday, 20th, JOSEPH REA, aged 50 years.

RANDOLPH.—At Jersey City, March 19, Hon. JOSEPH F. RANDOLPH, in the 71st year of his age.

Funeral service at No. 87 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Friday afternoon at 5 o'clock. Burial at Easton, Penn., on Saturday, March 22. Nine A. M. train from New-York. Friends are invited.

UHL.—March 19, ISABELLA UHL, beloved daughter of Oswald and Anna Ottendorfer.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 7 East 17th-st. on Saturday, the 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment in Green-Wood Cemetery.

WRIGHT.—On Wednesday, March 19, WM. D. WRIGHT, eldest son of the late Wm. Wright, of White Plains, Westchester County, N. Y.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, at White Plains, on Monday, the 24th inst., at 12¼ o'clock P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Depot 10:40 A. M.

WILKINSON.—On Friday, March 21, ELIZABETH P., widow of late James M. Wilkinson, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services at the Forty-third-street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Monday, at 12½ o'clock. Interment at Stanley, N. J.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873.

At a meeting of the Umbrella Manufacturers' Association held this day, it was

Resolved, That inasmuch as it has pleased God in his providence to remove from this life our esteemed President, NATHANIEL ELLIS, Esq.;

We desire to take this opportunity of expressing in a public and marked manner our high appreciation of the character of the deceased.

By his integrity and straightforward sincerity, always tempered by manly courtesy, he had secured, and always held a degree of respect and good-will accorded to few.

We are happy to bear testimony that he always honored the profession of high Christian principles which he had made.

We deeply regret his loss, and proffer to his bereaved family our assurance of profound sympathy in their affliction.

J. W. POTTER,
Secretary pro. tem.

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ILLUSTRATIONS.—Balandra Head, at the Entrance of Samana Bay.—Discovery of Santo Domingo, from a Sketch by Columbus.—Map of Samana Bay.—Town and Bay of Puerto Plata.—Caves of Santana: the Amphitheatre.—Figures cut in the Rock.—A Buccaneer.—A Boucan.—Going Ashore.—Loading Cargo.—The old Fort at Puerto Plata.—Washing Clothes.—Old Part of Santo Domingo City.—A Dominican School.—Business Street in Santo Domingo City.—Apartments.—The only Steam-engine in Santo Domingo.—The Vega Real, from the Santo Cerro.—Market Square of Santiago.—Haytian Waiter.—The Guide.—Palace of Sans Souci at Cape Haytien.
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Portrait of Joseph Arch.
TOLD IN THE DRAWING-ROOM.
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD STAGER.
SEA AND SHORE.
ILLUSTRATIONS.—Section of the Atlantic in the Tropics.—Comparative Saltness of Seas.—Icebergs of the Antartic Ocean.—Rollings of a Ship upon the Waves.—Average Heights of Waves Observed at Lybster, Scotland, in 1852.—Route of Steam-Packets.—Profile of a Tidal Wave in the Bay of the Seine.—"Giants' Caldrons" of Haeistolmen.—Section of the "Giants' Caldrons."—Tidal Wells.—Different Positions of Cape Ferret from 1768 to 1863.—Formation of a Dune.—Formation of Sand Dune.—Section of a Dune.—Calm during the Hurricane at Reunion, Feb. 15, 1861.—Calm during the Hurricane at Reunion, Feb. 27, 1761.—Spirals made by the Vessel Charles Heddles.—Cyclone in the Indian Ocean, in January, 1852.—Parabola Described by a Hurricane.—Whirlwinds of Dust.—Comparative Amounts of Rain-fall.
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Cotton, bales	442	Cut-meats, pks	2,323
Flour, bbls	7,029	Beef, pkgs	61
Meal, bbls	300	Pork, pks	826
Meal, bags	800	Lard, tcs	2,247
Wheat, bushels	3,880	Lard, kegs	265
Corn, bushels	12,600	Lard Hogs, No.	350
Oats, bushels	20,850	Butter, pks	496
Grass-seed, bags	122	Cheese, pks	3,195
Dried Fruit, pks	65	Tallow, pks	385
Eggs, bbls	1,845	Grease, pks	63
Beans, bbls	340	Skins, bales	116
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Pea-nuts, bags	6
Hides, No	6,953	Starch, pks	3,260
Hides, bdls	471	Wine, pks	143
Leather, sides	13,512	Wool, bales	52
Oil, bbls	100	Whisky, bbls	1,285
Rosin, bbls	2,777	Tobacco, hhds	410
Spirits Tur., bbls	304	Tobacco, pkgs	39

ASHES—Have been dull as a rule, with Pots quoted at $8 ℘ 100 lbs. on more liberal offerings, and Pearls unsettled, with a limited supply available.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The trade shows a fair degree of animation in most lines, with a very steady market throughout. The order business is unusually active and satisfactory. The jobbing demand is good, and the local retail interests show more signs of life. Through the auction houses, which are attracting more numerous companies to the offerings as the season advances, all desirable styles of work find prompt buyers at full rates.

BRICKS—Are arriving, and selling rather more freely on the basis of previous quotations. Common at $7; Long Island, $10; North River, $11 50; Croton, $12@$15; Philadelphia, $42 50@$45, ℘ thousand.

CANDLES—Have been moderately dealt in, with Adamantine, 16 ounces, quoted at 20c.@21c.; Paraffine, 32c.@33c.; Sperm, plain, 31c.; Sperm, patent, 40c.@42c.; Stearic, 28c.@30c., ℘ lb.

COAL—Has been less active, the demand being mostly for supplying present wants; prices quoted steady. Liverpool House Cannel quoted at $20; do. Gas do. at $15@$18; Cumberland Soft at $8 50@$9; Anthracite, $5@$6 25 ℘ ton.

COCOA—Has attracted more attention, with Caracas quoted at 15½c.@16c.; Guayaquil, 11¾c.@12¼c.; San Domingo, 7¾c., gold, ℘ lb.

COFFEE—The Flamsteed arrived to-day, adding 16,601 bags to the available supply of Rio and Santos, the market for which has been much depressed, with values further reduced ¼c. ℘ lb., on sales of only 1,750 bags Rio, by the Merrimac, chiefly prime cargo grades, at 18¾c., gold, usual terms, leaving the stock in first hands here this morning 65,529 bags. Other kinds have been quoted firm, but without important dealings. We now quote invoices nominally thus: Rio, ordinary, 16¼c.@16½c.; fair, 17c.@17¼c.; good, 17¾c.@18c.; prime, 18¼c.@18½c., gold, ℘ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit; Rio, in lots, 16¼c.@18¼c., gold; Java, 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 18c.@19c.; Laguayra, 18c.@19½c.; San Domingo, 15½c.@16c., gold.

COTTON—Has been more freely dealt in for early delivery, mostly for shipment, at the revised official quotations, which indicate an advance of ⅛c. ℘ lb. on Low Middling, and a reduction of ¼c. on Good Ordinary. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,545 bales, (of which 300 bales were to arrive,) including 2,327 bales to shippers, and 221 bales to spinners. For forward delivery a moderately active movement was noted at an advance of 1-16c.@⅛c. ℘ lb. Sales have been officially reported since our last of 20,700 bales, (of which 4,500 bales last evening and 16,200 bales to-day,) basis of Low Middling, with April contracts closing at 18 9-16c.; May at 18⅞c.; June at 19¼c.; and July at 19⅝c. The receipts at this port to-day were 442 bales, including 15 bales from Bull's Creek, 427 bales ℘ rail. The receipts at all the ports to-day 9,136 bales, and for the week 73,709 bales, against 87,902 bales the previous week, and since Sept. 1, 2,944,143 bales, against 2,373,780 bales same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	14⅛	14⅜	14¼	14¾
Good Ordinary	16⅜	16⅜	16⅝	16⅝
Strict Good Ord'y	17⅜	17½	17¾	17⅜
Low Middling	18⅜	18⅜	18½	18⅝
Middling	19⅛	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Good Middling	21⅛	21¼	21⅜	21⅜

EGGS—Have been in fairly active request; fresh, with price ranging from 21c.@22c. for ordinary to fancy marks of Western and near-by stock, ℘ dozen.

FISH—A generally firm market is noted, with a very good demand for most kinds of stock. We quote: Dry Cod at $5@$6 75 ℘ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $17@$20; No. 2 at $12@$15; No. 3 at $8@$9, ℘ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50; Smoked Herring at 23c. for Scale, and 18c. for No. 1, ℘ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been comparatively quiet since our last. Shipping stock has been offered very reservedly, and has been quoted somewhat firmer on a moderate inquiry, though the scarcity of freight room has been against free dealings. Trade and family grades have been in limited request, and rather irregular as to values, within the previous range. Sales have been reported of 8,900 bbls., all told, including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 90@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 50; inferior to good Extra State, $7@$7 50; good to very fancy do., $7 50@$8 35; poor to very good shipping Extra Western, $6 90@$7 40, chiefly at $7 20@$7 35; poor to good shipping brands round hoop Ohio, $7 15@$7 50, ℘ bbl. Included in the sales were about 2,700 bbls. shipping extras within our range.

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 00@$5 65
Fine Flour	4 00@ 7 75
Superfine State and Western	5 90@ 6 60
Extra State	7 00@ 8 35
Extra City, shipping brands	7 25@ 8 35
Extra Genesee	8 85@10 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	7 15@ 7 50
Extra Western shipping brands	6 90@ 7 40
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 75@10 50
Extra Western, trade and family brands	7 50@10 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to family	7 25@12 75
Extra Minnesota, ordinary to very fancy	7 15@12 75

Southern Flour has been quoted steady, but has been inactive. Sales, 500 bbls. at from $8@$8 25 for ordinary to very choice shipping, and $8 25@$12 75 for fair ordinary to very choice Family Extra, ℘ bbl.... California Flour inactive and nominal at $9 75@$10 25 ℘ bbl.... Rye Flour continues in moderate request at $3 75@$5 75 for inferior fine to very choice Superfine, chiefly at $5@$5 50 ℘ bbl.; sales, 465 bbls.... Corn-meal has been moderately sought after since our last at from $3@$3 35 for inferior to very good Yellow Western; $3 25@$3 45 for White do.; $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 45@$3 75 for Brandywine. The reported sales have been 450 bbls., chiefly Brandywine at quotations.... Bag-meal has been in demand at from $1 18@$1 22, chiefly at $1 20@$1 24 for coarse; $1 21@$1 25 for fine Yellow; $1 25@$1 30 for White; 85c.@95c. for Cob.... Oat-meal at $7 65@$8 45 ℘ bbl.

FRUIT—A limited business has been reported at about former rates. Sales, 1,000 boxes Layer Raisins, in lots, at $2 15; 500 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 45@$2 50; 250 half boxes Valencia do., part at 7⅜c.; 225 bbls. Currants at 6⅜c.@6½c.; 35 casks Turkey Prunes, part at 8c.; 300 frails Dates at 7c.@8¼c.; 100 bales Walnuts, 150 cases Figs, and 200 cases Sardines on private terms. We quote: Layer Raisins at $2 12@$2 15; Loose Muscatel do., $2 40@$2 50 ℘ box; Valencia do. at 7⅜c.@8½c.; Currants at 6⅜c.@6½c.; Figs at 8½c.@15c.; Turkey Prunes at 8c.@8¼c.; Almonds at 18c.@19c.; Filberts at 11½c.@12¼c.; Brazil Nuts at 10½c.@11c., ℘ lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been moderately sought after, chiefly by export buyers, who have been bidding equal to $1 68 for prime No. 2 Milwaukee, afloat, with $1 69@$1 70 asked, and holders showing reluctance to recede from these figures; hence reported dealings since our last have been comparatively light, in all about 41,000 bushels, including good No. 2 North-western Spring at equal to $1 64, afloat, choice No. 2 Milwaukee reported on private terms, and small lots of No. 3 and inferior Spring, $1 54@$1 58 and $1 48@$1 50. Winter Wheat has been dull, but steady; 2,000 bushels fair ordinary Amber Ohio sold at $1 85; small lots of White Western at $1 95, and Red State at $1 75 ℘ bushel.... Corn has been in moderate request, and without material alteration as to values. Sales have been reported of 56,000 bushels, at 63½c.@63¾c. for inferior to prime old Mixed Western, in store; 65c.@65½c. for new Mixed do.; 65c.@66c. for new Yellow do.; 68c.@70c. for new White do.... Rye quiet at unchanged figures; Canada, in bond, quoted at 85c.@90c.... Barley has been offered less freely, and has been in moderate demand at rather firmer prices for prime lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 26,000 bushels, at 86c. for two-rowed State; 90c.@$1 12 for ordinary to very good Western; 85c.@86c. for very inferior do. and for prime Canada West, in store, with choice lots held at $1 30. Barley-malt dull, but essentially unaltered; 700 bushels four-rowed State sold at $1 15; Canada quoted at $1 40@$1 45; Western at $1 15@$1 25 ℘ bushel.... Oats have been quoted rather stronger in price, on a reduced offering and moderate call from the trade for suitable supplies. The dealings have been mainly in the better grades of new Black. Sales have been reported since our last of 59,000 bushels at 44c.@49½c., chiefly at 47c.@47½c. for new Mixed Western; 44c.@47½c. for new Black do.; 48c.@50½c. for new White do.; 44c.@47c. for new Mixed State; and (nominally) 51c.@51½c. for old Mixed Western, in store.... Feed in fair jobbing demand at from $23@$26 ℘ ton; sales included 60 lbs. stock at $23, and 40 lbs. at $24.

HAY AND STRAW—Fair arrivals of Hay are noted, with a moderate inquiry at steady rates. Bale stock quoted at depots thus: Shipping grades, $1@$1 05; retailing stock, including fair ordinary to choice Timothy, $1 10@$1 50; shipping quoted from store $1 05@$1 10, and the range of retailing qualities, $1 20@$1 60; good Clover at depots at 85c.@90c.; good Mixed do. at $1@$1 10. Straw in light supply and demand, with Long Rye Straw quoted from depots at $1 10@$1 20; Short Rye Straw, 80c.@90c.; Oat Straw, 80c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Sales, 300 bales Jute Butts at 2¾c., currency, 60 days' credit; market generally dull but steady. We quote American at $125@$130 for Undressed, and $195@$235 for Dressed, ℘ ton; Manila, 10¼c.@10⅜c.; Sisal, 8¼c.@8⅜c., gold; Jute, 2¾c.@; Jute Butts, 2¾c.@2⅞c., currency, ℘ lb.

HOPS—There has been rather more inquiry for stock, with a freer movement, chiefly in English growths, on a steady basis as to values. The arrivals of domestic have been 271 bales for the week, (chiefly of stock bought for this market in the interior,) making the total since Sept. 1, of last year, 20,582 bales. The imports of foreign have been 72 bales, all told, making the total since Sept. 1, 20,155 bales. The week's exports have been only 1 bale. We quote: New-York, growth 1872, 40c.@55c.; Eastern, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; Western, growth 1872, 40c.@50c.; crop of 1870, 8c.@15c.; Old Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, 40c.@50c.; English, 35c.@40c.; Belgian, 35c.@40c.; California, 55c.@60c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Prices show steadiness for most kinds of stock, on a rather more satisfactory inquiry for supplies.

LEATHER—The demand for stock, from both manufacturers and shippers, has been good, and, with comparatively moderate offerings, prices have been well supported. Hemlock tannages are in much lighter supply, especially good damaged and light weight goods. Oak product is offered moderately. Union Crop sells readily on arrival. Upper stock is in improved request. For Harness stock a fair inquiry is noted.

METALS—Copper has been in very moderate request for early delivery, the firmer views of holders operating to some extent, as a check on business; 125,000 lbs. sold, in lots, at 34½c.@35c. English has been more active and quoted stronger; 150 tons at 30½c.@30¾c., thirty days' time. For forward delivery, a brisk movement has been noted, embracing sales of about 1,000,000 lbs. Lake, June to October deliveries, at about 32c., and 750,000 lbs. Tennessee, deliverable through the year, at 31c.... Iron has been comparatively quiet since our last, at essentially unchanged quotations. The demand has been mostly for job lots, wanted for manufacturing; 250 tons No. 2 American, sold at steady rates. We quote: Glengarnock Pig at $57; Eglington do. at $55; Gartsherrie at $60; Coltness at $65; No. 1 American Pig at $50, No. 2 do. at $45@$48; Wrought Scrap at $57 50@$60; English rails at $70@$71, gold.... Pig-lead wanted, and held firmly, at 6⅜c., gold, for ordinary foreign; sales, 100 tons, on private terms. Other kinds quiet, at former prices.... Regulus Antimony has been active and buoyant in price; sales, 75 casks, at 14c.@14¼c., closing with holders claiming 14¼c., gold.... Silesian Spelter is held at 8c., gold; 50 tons were placed on private terms.... Pig-tin has been held above the views of buyers, checking transactions; sales, 1,250 slabs Straits, at 33¼c.@33⅜c., closing at 33¼c., with English quoted at 33c., and Banca at 39½c., gold. A moderate trade has been noted in Tin Plates, on a rather firmer market, with sales reported of 1,500 boxes Charcoal, at $12 25; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne, at $10 75; and 500 boxes Coke, 10x14, at $10 75, gold. Charcoal-Plates quoted here at $12 25@$12 75; Charcoal Terne, $10 75@$11 50; Coke, $10 75@$11; and Coke Terne, $8 87½@$10, gold, ℘ box.... Zinc dull, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—There has been more call for foreign on a steady basis as to values; 563 hhds. and 60 tcs. Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ℘ gallon. New-Orleans selling slowly in small lots at unchanged rates. New-Orleans quoted at from 62c.@74c.; New Crop Cuba at 30c.@40c.; Old Crop Porto Rico at 33c.@55c.; New do., 50c.@65c.; Old Crop English Islands, 28c.@40c.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been depressed and lower, on freer offerings and moderate demand, closing, however, more firmly, with a better inquiry; sales 5,100 bbls. Strained in lots at $3 25@$3 45, closing at $3 40 bid for cargoes to arrive; and 700 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $4@$4 75 ℘ 280 lbs.... Tar quiet at former prices. ...Spirits Turpentine, dull and quoted at 56½c.@57c., small lots, in all about 50 bbls. sold from store at 58c.@59c. ℘ gallon.

OILS—There has not been much animation in the general market. The demand has been mainly to provide for urgent wants, in the jobbing line. Prices have not varied materially.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk quoted up to 9¾c., with sales reported of 1,600 bbls.... Refined has been more active and quoted firmer in the local market, with sales reported, since our last, of 1,350 bbls., early delivery, at 19¼c. now held at 19¾c.; 15,000 bbls. April, at 19⅝c.@19½c.; and 3,000 bbls., first half of May, at 19⅝c.... At Philadelphia, Refined quoted a 18⅞c.@18¾c. for prompt, and 18⅝c.@18⅝c. for April deliveries, on a tame market. 2,000 bbls., last half of May, sold at 19⅛c. ℘ gallon.... Refined in cases and Naphtha, unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been lightly dealt in for early delivery, yet has been held with confidence. Sales have been reported of 240 bbls. Rump on private terms, and small lots of New Western Mess at $16 15@$16 25, and City Prime Mess reported at $16 50@$17 ℘ bbl.... For forward delivery a fair business has been reported, embracing sales of 750 bbls. Western Mess, April options, at $16; 750 bbls. do., May, at $16 10; 175 bbls. do., June, at $16 25@$16 37½.... Dressed Hogs quoted steadier and wanted at 7c.@7¼c. for City and 7c. for Western.... Cut Meats have been in moderate supply and held firmly, though rather quiet; sales, 10,500 lbs. Bellies, in bulk, 15@16 lbs., at 8¼c.; 1,100 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 11c.@12c.; 100 tcs. Western do., 15 lbs., at 11¼c.; 1,800 Smoked Hams, in bulk, at 12c.@13c.; 650 Smoked Shoulders, in bulk, at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 50 boxes Dry-salted Shoulders at 6¼c., which was the asking rate for full lots, with 6⅛c. bid; 130 boxes Dry-salted Hams at 10¾c.@10½c.... Bacon has been held higher, on lighter offerings, and has been quiet; sales 20,000 lbs. Western Short Clear, in bulk, at 7¾c.; 25 boxes City Short Clear at 8½c.; 25 boxes Western Long Clear at 8¼c., with full lots quoted at 8⅛c.; 800 boxes Short Rib and 100 boxes Cumberland at 8¼c.... Lard has been comparatively quiet for early delivery, at about former figures; the main call has been for City and No. 1 Western; sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. Western Steam, part on dock, at 8¾c.; 152 tcs. do. Kettle at 8¾c.; 325 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 8½c.@8⅝c.; 500 tcs. choice No. 1 at 8¼c., and 500 tcs. Refined at 8¾c.... For forward delivery, the demand has been on a moderate scale at about previous quotations, with sales reported of 2,000 tcs. Western Steam, April option, at 8 9-16c.; and 1,500 tcs. do., June, at 9c.... Beef has been quoted as before, on, however, a dull market. We quote at from $8@$11 for New Mess, and $12@$13 50 for New Extra do. ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef quoted at $18 50@$21 50 for Prime Mess; $22@$25 for India Mess, and $26@$31 for Extra India Mess. Beef Hams in very moderate request, within the range of $23@$32 50 for very inferior to choice brands. Sales, 50 bbls. Western at $32. ....There has been a fair trade call noted for the better grades of Butter, and prices have been quoted steady. We quote from 30c.@34c.@45c. for fair to very choice State Dairies; 36c.@44c. for fair to very choice State firkins; 42c.@48c. for do. to do. tubs; 48c.@50c. for fancy State tubs, in small lots; 22c.@40c. for ordinary to very choice Welsh Dairies; 14c.@28c. for poor to strictly prime Western; 30c.@33c. for fair to very choice do.; 20c.@30c. for common to choice Western Roll; 30c.@32c. for fancy do., and 7c.@9½c. for Grease stock. ....The demand for Cheese has been on a moderate scale within the previous range as to prices. We quote at from 12c.@17c. for fair ordinary to strictly fancy Factory, with the main inquiry for fair to choice stock at 14½c.@16c., and 10c.@15c. for State Dairy, ℘ lb.

RICE—Has been salable, in a jobbing way, at steady rates, with Carolina quoted at $7 75@$9 for fair to choice; Patna, $7 50@$8; Rangoon, $6 75@$7 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock of Rangoon estimated at 15,000 bags.

SEEDS—Of Clover, 750 bags good changed hands, since our last, at 8⅝c.@8¾c., chiefly at 8¾c.; market steady.... Other Grass-seeds quiet.... Of Calcutta Linseed, 7,000 packets, to arrive, January shipments, sold at $2 65, gold, 60 days' credit. We quote: Clover, 8¼c.@9c., the latter very choice, ℘ lb.; Rough Flax, $2 25@$2 35; Timothy, $3 50@$4, and Calcutta Linseed, $2 65@$2 67½, gold, ℘ bushel.

SUGARS—The business of the day in Raw stock has been on a restricted scale, yet prices show no further change of moment. Refiners have been less disposed to operate. Sales have been made of 1,082 hhds. and 1,208 boxes, including 900 hhds. and 125 boxes about fair Refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; 93 hhds. New-Orleans on private terms; 10 hhds. Demerara at 10¼c.; 79 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7¾c.; and 1,081 boxes Centrifugal at 9⅞c.@9⅝c. ℘ lb. The sale of 1,110 boxes Centrifugal reported in our last was at 8¾c., for inferior stock. We now quote: Fair refining Cuba at 8c.@8⅛c.; good do., 8⅛c.@8¼c.; prime do., 8⅜c.; No. 12 Box, clayed stock, 9c.@9⅛c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. Refined have been quiet since our last, with Hards quoted at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; A's, 10⅝c.@10⅝c., and Yellows at 9⅛c.@10⅛c. ℘ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow sold to the extent of 117,000 lbs. fair to choice at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c., chiefly prime to choice at 8⅝c.@8 15-16c.; market firm. Of Stearine, 25 hhds. prime, March delivery, sold at 8⅞c.; 50 tcs. good at 8⅛c.... Of Grease Stearine, 40 bbls. sold at 7⅛c.

TOBACCO—Has been generally quiet since our last, yet quoted steady; sales, 75 hhds. Kentucky at 7½c.@14c.; 100 cases 1871 Connecticut at 50c.@60c.; 100 cases 1871 sundries at 15c.@30c.; 100 cases old crop sundries at 9c.@11c., and 200 bales Havana at 95c.@$1 10, ℘ lb. Manufactured quiet.

WHISKY—Lower and dull; sales, 150 bbls. at 90¾c.@91c., with 50 bbls. reported as having been placed before 'Change at 91¼c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The arrivals have added somewhat to the available supply of tonnage, but owners have shown rather more confidence and have been insisting on previous figures, which tended to check demand, especially from Petroleum shippers, and a restricted business was reported in the chartering line. There was a moderate movement in the way of berth Freights, with Grain rates quoted somewhat stronger by the Liverpool steamers.... For Liverpool, the reported engagements, since our last, have been, by steam, 1,000 bales Cotton, at equal to market rates; 16,000 bushels Corn, at 7d. ℘ bushel. Also, the British steam-ship Flamsteed, 1,375 tons, placed on the berth for a general cargo. And a German bark, 392 tons, with Sugar, reported from Ancon, at 60s.... For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 6d. ℘ bbl., with Wheat room in some request at 8d. ℘ bushel; 700 bbls. Resin, at 3s. 7½d. ℘ 280 lbs.... For Bristol, by sail, 100 hhds. Tallow, at 37s. 6d. ℘ ton. Also, a British ship, 1,067 tons, with general cargo, on private terms. ....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 370 tons, hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 7s. ℘ bbl., to the United Kingdom. And a French bark, 302 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.... For Antwerp, by sail, 150 tons Cedar at 33s. 3d.; 53 bales Wool at 11-16d.... For Havre, or Bordeaux, a Norwegian bark, 612 tons, hence, with about 3,500 bbls. Crude Petroleum, reported at 6s. 9d. ℘ bbl.... For the Continent a British bark, 582 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 7s. ℘ bbl.... For Bremen, by sail, 850 boxes Bacon, part at 42s. 6d. ℘ ton. Also, a German ship, 715 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo; a German bark, 625 tons, (to arrive,) with about 4,200 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ℘ bbl.; a German ship, 1,291 tons, with equal to about 7,000 bbls. do., and a German bark, 559 tons, with about 4,300 bbls. do., reported loading on owner's account, and a German bark, 383 tons, (to arrive from a Southern port,) with about 5,500 bbls. do., from Philadelphia at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl.... For Hamburg by sail, equal to 800 tons Provisions and Resin, the former at 45s., and the latter at 5s.; 50 tcs. Lard on private terms; 125 bbls. Lard-oil at 47s. 6d. Also a British ship, 1,012 tons, with Guano, reported from Megillones, at 60s., and a German bark, 331 tons, with Cedar, from West Coast of Mexico, on private terms. ....For Stettin, by sail, 200 boxes Bacon and 900 tcs. Lard, part at 50s. ℘ ton, and 400 bbls. Resin at 6s. ℘ 280 lbs.... For the Baltic, a Norwegian bark, 315 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 2,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 7s. 3d., to the German Baltic, or 7s. 1½d.@7s. ... to Riga or Stockholm, direct; and Norwegian ship, 478 tons, with Cotton, from Savannah, on private terms.... For Gottenburg, a Swedish brig, 246 tons, hence, with about 1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 7s. 6d. ℘ bbl.... For Rotterdam, by steam, 250 boxes Bacon and 300 tcs. Lard at 42s. 6d.@45s.; 4,000 cases Petroleum on private terms; 100 bbls. Apples at 5s. ℘ bbl.; 1,300 boxes Extract Logwood at 4/s.; 10 bbls. Pearl Ashes at 45s.; 50 bbls. Beef at 5s. 6d.; 200 salted Hides on private terms.... For St. Thomas, a British brig, 292 tons, (to arrive,) with Coal, from Baltimore, at $5 50, gold. ....For the north side of Cuba and back, a British brig, 237 tons, at $7.... For Hampton Roads, an American bark, 518 tons, with Guano, reported from Peru, at $16.... For Bahia, a Danish brig, 168 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Flour, reported at $1 62½, gold, ℘ bbl.... For San Francisco, an American ship, 1,497 tons, hence with Coal at $10, and another, 1,142 tons, with do. at $9 ℘ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 37 cars reported to arrive, 680 head, making the total supply for the week thus far, 7,157 head, or 421 cars, against 399 cars for the same time last week. There was not sufficient trade to-day to justify a quotable market; most of the arrivals were through consignments, but few cattle in yards offering; scarcity of cars for shipping and a blustering snow storm prevents business. Sales, 33 head Illinois steers, averaging 1,248 lbs., at $6 00; 16 head Indiana Steers, averaging 1,050 lbs., at $5; 21 head Illinois Stockers, averaging 962 lbs., at $4 37½; 19 head Canada Stockers, averaging 923 lbs., at $4 50. Sheep—Receipts to-day, 400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,000 head, against 16,200 head for the same time last week; Western Sheep rule at $5@$6 25, with choice lots higher; no Canada stock in market; sales, 586 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 90 to 104 lbs., at $6 12½@$6 50; 227 Ohio Sheep, averaging 98 lbs., at $6 50; market closed firm with all in yards sold. Hogs—Receipts to-day 5,860 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 22,100 head, against 19,200 head for the same time last week; market slow and weak at $5 25@$5 50; most of arrivals were through consignments; there has been a large demand for stock Pigs this week, with culled lots selling as high as $5 75@$6.

ALBANY, March 21.—In the Cattle Market the supply is ample, with prices lower than last week; the decline is ⅛c.@¼c. ℘ lb. The receipts are about ten car loads short of those for last week. The market for Milch Cows opens dull. The supply of Sheep and Lambs is small and the market dull; fine Wool Sheep sold at 5½c.@7¼c. There are but few Lambs in the market; prices range from 6½c.@8c. Nothing doing in Hogs.

NEW-YORK, Friday March 21, 1873.

Trade on yesterday forenoon in Live Stock, was not so firm as on the previous forenoon, and the financial troubles of the Bulls Head Bank caused a great depression, which will probably be felt for several days to come. Prices for Beeves on yesterday and to-day ranged from 10c.@13c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt., on 55 lbs. to 57 lbs. to the cwt., net. Only a few live Veals have been sold since last Wednesday. These went from 9½c.@11c. ℘ lb. Sheep continue slow; sales effected in large lots from 5¼c.@7¾c. ℘ lb., extreme range; general sales from 6c.@6¾c. ℘ lb. There was a slight depression in the Hog trade on yesterday forenoon, but business recovered on this forenoon, and the markets closed firm. Live Hogs nominal from 5¾c.@5¾c. ℘ lb.; City-dressed from 6⅞c.@7c. ℘ lb.; light Pigs from 7⅛c.@7¼c. ℘ lb. The run of Western dressed Hogs, for two days past, has been too light to constitute a market.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for selves 137 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@13c. ℘ lb., average weight, 6¾ cwt.; for Bell & Morris, 96 coarse Kentucky Steers, at 11¼c. ℘ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 10 cwt.; a few top Steers in this lot sold at 13c. ℘ lb.; for J. Reed, 30 good Ohio Steers, from 12c.@13c. ℘ lb., weight 7¾ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Norris 31 fair Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 rough Missouri Steers, from 10¾c.@11¾c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 6¾ cwt.; 100 common Illinois Steers, from 10¾c.@11c. ℘ lb., weights from 5½ cwt. to 6 cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 32 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@12c. ℘ lb.; weights from 5½ cwt. to 7¼ cwt.; for J. Vaeteer 17 good Ohio Steers, from 12c.@12½c. ℘ lb.; weight 7¼ cwt. W. G. Dudley sold for N. Morris 102 fair Illinois Steers from 11c.@11¼c. ℘ lb.; weight 6¼ cwt.; 131 Illinois Steers, from common to good, from 10c.@12c. ℘ lb., weights from 5¾ cwt. to 7¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 68 Texan Steers, grazed in Missouri, at 11c. ℘ lb., weight 6¼ cwt.; 50 pair Missouri Steers, from 11½c.@11¾c. ℘ lb.; weights from 6¼ cwt. to 7 cwt.; and 2 cars due. Fitch & Bray sold for S. Taylor 33 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12¼ ℘ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. M. Landerbeck sold for N. Morris 32 fair Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12¼c. ℘ lb.; average weight 7¼ cwt. J. & D. Waixel sold for selves 404 fair Illinois Steers, from 11½c.@12c. ℘ lb.; weights from 6½ cwt. to 7¾ cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

T. N. Pidcock sold 200 coarse-wooled Ohio Sheep, weight 24,012 lbs., at 8c. ℘ lb.; Kase & Houver sold 158 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,020 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; held on sale, 1 car of Sheep.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

Hume & Elliott sold 180 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,490 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 150 State Sheep, weight 14,400 lbs., at 6¾c. ℘ lb.; 484 Ohio Sheep, weight 44,812 lbs., at 7c. ℘ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Communipaw Yards, 1,228 head horned Cattle, 1,847 Sheep, 6,926 Hogs.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday at One Hundredth-street Yards, 891 head of Horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals on yesterday at Weehawken Yards, 272 head of horned Cattle.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Flour unchanged; only a local trade. Wheat steady; No. 2 Spring $1 20 cash; $1 20½ April; No. 3 do., $1 07¼@$1 08½ for regular and fresh; Rejected, 93c.@94c. Corn steady; No. 2 Mixed, 31¾c. cash; 31¾c. bid April; 35¼c. May; Rejected, 28c. Oats unchanged; No. 2 at 26c. for regular; 26¾c.@27c. for fresh; Rejected, 23¾c.@24c. Rye firmer and higher; No. 2 at 65c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Fall, 77c. for fresh. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and declining; sales at $14 85 May; quoted at $14 65 cash or April. Lard nominally unchanged at $7 90, cash; $8 05, May. Bulk Meats unchanged; sales, Shoulders, 5¼c.; Short Rib Middles, 7⅛c., both packed. Bacon in fair demand and firm; sales, Clear Rib Sides, April, 8½c., packed; Clear Sides, April, 8⅞c., packed. Whisky steady at 86½c. Receipts—10,000 bbls. Flour, 26,000 bushels Wheat, 113,000 bushels Corn, 31,000 bushels Oats, 7,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—10,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 10,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; only an order trade. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of No. 4 Fall at $1 45@$1 50; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 90, seller May; choice Red and White, $1 95, cash. Corn steady at 32c. for No. 2 Mixed, at east side, on track; 34½c.@35c., in elevators. Oats firm at 27c. for No. 2 at east side, on track; 28½c., in elevators. Barley in good demand for best qualities, which are scarce; a small lot of No. 2 Spring sold at 80c. Rye dull and lower at 60c.@62c. for prime. Pork quiet at $15 50, seller April; Dry-salted Meats held firmly, but very little disposition to operate; only a small order trade. Lard nominal at 7⅞c. for Steam. Hogs quiet at $4 50@$5. Cattle more active at $1 75@$4 25 for Texans; $2 25@$4 75 for Native Cows and Heifers; $5@$6 for prime to choice Steers. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 12,000 bushels Wheat, 43,000 bushels Corn, 5,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,500 bushels Rye, and 1,300 Hogs.

BUFFALO, March 21.—Flour quiet; Western Spring, $7 50@$8; Amber Winter, $8 50@$9 25; White Winter, $9 50@$10. Wheat dull; sales in small lots; Milwaukee No. 2 Spring at $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring at $1 49; quoted Milwaukee No. 2 Spring, $1 60; Chicago No. 2 Spring, $1 49@$1 50; Duluth No. 1 Spring, $1 65; White Canada, $1 75@$1 93; White Michigan, $1 80@$2. Corn steady; sales, 2,250 bushels Western, on track, at 51c.; held in store at 52c. Oats quiet; Western Mixed held at 42c. Barley firm; sales of Western, on track, at 90c., and Canada, on track, at $1; quoted—Canada, 95c.@$1; Western, 90c.@95c.; two-rowed State, 80c.@85c.; four-rowed State, 85c. Rye—sales nominal at 85c. Barley-malt steady; Western, $1@$1 10; prime Winter Western, $1 10@$1 15; prime Canada, $1 20@$1 25. Rye-malt held at 75c. The balance of the market is unchanged.

LOUISVILLE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged; demand fair and market firm. Wheat sold at $1 70@$1 80. Corn sold at 54c.@57c. for Mixed and White, shelled and sacked. Oats steady at 42c.@43c. for sacked. Rye quiet at 75c. on arrival. Provisions steady. Pork sold at $15 50@$16. Bacon sold at 6¾c.@6¾c. for Shoulders; 8¾c.@8⅞c. for Clear Rib Sides; 8⅝c.@8⅞c. for Clear Sides, packed. Sugar-cured Hams sold at 13¼c.@14c.; plain, 12c.@12¼c. Bulk Hams sold at 10c. Bulk Meats sold at 5¼c. for Shoulders; 7¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 7¾c. for Clear Sides; ¼c. higher for packed. Lard sold at 8½c.@8¾c. for Tierce; 9¼c.@9¾c. for Keg; order lots, ¼c.@½c. higher. Whisky in fair demand at 85c.@86c.

PHILADELPHIA, March 21.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 held at $32 50. Clover-seed active at $8@$8 75; Timothy, $3 25. Flax-seed wanted at $2 10@$2 15. Flour more active: Superfine, $4 75@$5 50; Extras, $6 25@$6 75; Iowa, Minnesota, and Wisconsin Extra Family, $7 50@$8 55; State, Indiana, and Ohio do., $8 25@$10 50, the latter for Fancy. Wheat in fair demand for prime; other grades not wanted; Red, $1 95@$1 97; common White, $2. Rye dull. Corn in good demand; Yellow at 60c. Oats dull; White, 48c.@50c.; Mixed, 47c.@47½c. Coffee, Sugar and Molasses—Nothing doing. Petroleum steady; Crude, 13¼c.@13¾c.; Refined, 18c.@18¼c. Whisky firm at 92c.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Cotton dull and nominal; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat more active, and with a better feeling in the market; Choice White, $2 05@$2 10; fair to prime do., $1 80@$2; Choice Amber, $2@$2 05; good to prime Red, $1 85@$1 95; common to fair do., $1 60@$1 80; Western Red, $1 65@$1 80; do. Western Amber, $1 80@$1 90. Corn steady and firm; White Southern, 61c.@62c.; Yellow do., 58c.; Mixed Western, 59c. Oats quiet; Southern, 46c.@48c.; Western Mixed, 46c.@48c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Hay unchanged. Provisions unchanged and quiet. Western Butter unchanged. Whisky, 90½c.

TOLEDO, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand; sales of No. 1 White Michigan at $1 78; Amber Michigan, $1 65½@$1 66; seller May, $1 70; seller June, $1 72½; No. 2 Red, $1 75. Corn steady at 39¼c. for High Mixed; 41¼c. seller May; Low Mixed, 38¾c.; no grade, 37½c. Oats dull and declining; sales of No. 2 at 33c., spot; 35c. seller May; Rejected, 31c. Clover-seed sold at $4 70 for Prime; $5 80 for Mammoth. Receipts, 1,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn, and 3,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—7,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, and 3,600 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged; sales, 700 bbls. at $8 75 for No. 1 Spring; $9 75 for Amber Winter; $10 50 for White Winter; $11 for Double Extra. Wheat firm and quiet. Corn dull; sales, car lots State at 58c. Oats quiet; State at 42c. Barley scarce. Corn-meal, $1 30 for Bolted; $1 25 for Unbolted, ℘ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $21; Shipstuffs, $22; Middlings, $23, ℘ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour to Philadelphia, 60c.; to Boston, 72c.; to New-York, 62c.; to Albany, 54c.

CINCINNATI, March 21.—Wheat quiet and steady at $1 68@$1 70. Corn quiet and steady at 39c.@40c. Rye quiet and steady at 80c.@82c. Oats quiet and steady at 30c.@38c. Barley unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Pork steady; held at $15 25. Lard firm; Steam, 7¾c.@8c.; Kettle, 8¼c. Bulk Meats firm; Shoulders, 5¼c.@5½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅛c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides held at 7¾c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 6¼c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8⅜c.; Clear Sides held 8⅝c. Whisky steady at 85c.

DETROIT, March 21.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; $1 92 bid for Extra; $1 84 for No. 1 White; $1 67 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 42½c. Oats in good demand at 35½c. Clover-seed sold at $4 85@$5. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bbls. Flour, 5,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn.

MILWAUKEE, March 21.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; sales of No. 1 at $1 27¾; No. 2, $1 20. Oats steady at 26¾c. for No. 2. Corn firm at 35¼c. for No. 2 Mixed. Rye in fair demand and lower at 62½c for No. 1. Barley firm at 77c. Receipts—42,000 bbls. Flour, 39,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—42,000 bbls. Flour, 3,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, March 21.—Flour weak and unchanged. Wheat dull at $1 68 for No. 1; No. 2 Red held $1 62. Corn firmer; held at 44c.@45. Oats advanced and in fair demand; 39c. offered for No. 1 State. Petroleum firm and unchanged.

ALBANY, March 21.—Wheat still neglected. Rye dull and nominally unchanged. Corn steady; sales of six cars Mixed Western on private terms, and a bag lot Round Yellow at 69c. Barley unchanged. Oats quiet.

COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 21.—Cotton in moderate demand; Ordinary, 13¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; Low Middling, 17¼c.@17¾c.; Middling, 18¾c.; net receipts, 3,959 bales; gross, 3,898 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,378 bales; to the Continent, 3,968 bales; coastwise, 980 bales; sales, 700 bales; last evening, 5,300 bales; stock, 206,747 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 35,345 bales; gross, 39,576 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 17,406 bales; to the Continent, 9,794; bales; coastwise, 7,222 bales; sales, 34,000 bales.

CHARLESTON, March 21.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 18¾c.@18⅞c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.@18c.; good Ordinary, 17c.; Ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; net receipts, 498 bales; exports coastwise, 1,022 bales; sales, 400 bales; stock, 30,055 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 4,967 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,181 bales; coastwise, 3,011 bales; sales, 2,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 21.—Cotton quiet and steady; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; good Ordinary, 16¾c.; Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 1,277 bales; exports coastwise, 1,036 bales; sales, 583 bales; stock, 49,224 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,907 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,758 bales; to the Continent, 5,560 bales; coastwise, 3,929 bales; sales, 4,258 bales.

GALVESTON, March 21.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary, 15¾c.@15¾c.; Texas Ordinary, 14¾c.@14¾c.; strict good ordinary, 16c.@16¼c.; net receipts, 737 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 2,967 bales; coastwise, 235 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 64,223 bales. Weekly net receipts, 6,357 bales. Exports to Great Britain, 5,793 bales; to the Continent, 1,250 bales; coastwise, 2,524 bales; sales, 4,700.

MOBILE, March 21.—Cotton firm; Middling, 18¾c.; Low Middling, 17¾c.; Good Ordinary, 16¼c.; net receipts, 848 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,454 bales; coastwise, 147 bales; sales, 800 bales; stock, 38,798 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 5,169 bales; gross, 5,195 bales; exports to Great Britian, 8,784 bales; coastwise, 814 bales; sales, 5,500 bales.

BALTIMORE, March 21.—Cotton dull; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 166 bales; gross, 415 bales; exports, coastwise, 39 bales; sales, 55 bales; stock, 9,729 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 568 bales; gross, 2,510 bales; exports to Great Britain, 650 bales; coastwise, 417 bales; sales, 280 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 21.—Cotton firm and higher; Low Middling, 17¾c.; receipts, 1,657 bales; shipments, 1,259 bales; stock, 1872, 33,806 bales; 1873, 47,852 bales. Weekly—Receipts, 13,191 bales; shipments, 10,929 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

NASHVILLE, March 21.—Cotton steady; Low Middling, 16¾c.; weekly receipts, 1,343 bales; shipments, 3,161 bales; stock, 1872, 7,462 bales; 1873, 12,173 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, March 21—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅞@92¾ for money and 92¾ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93⅜; 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 89; New Fives, 90½. Erie Railway Shares, 51¾.

5 P. M.—Consols closed unchanged. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865, old, 93⅜; 1867, 93⅜; New Fives, 90⅞. Erie Railway Shares, 51⅝.

PARIS, March 21—P. M.—Rentes closed at 55f. 65c.

2½ P. M.—Rentes, 55f. 65c. The specie in the Bank of France has increased 300,000f. during the past week.

LIVERPOOL, March 21—10½ A. M.—Cotton—The market opened quiet and steady. Middling Uplands, 9¼d.@9⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅜d.@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 12,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 82,000 bales, including 8,000 bales for export, and 6,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 607,000 bales, including 269,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 47,000 bales, including 17,000 bales American. Actual export 5,000 bales.

2½ P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is steady. Corn, 27s. 6d. ℘ quarter. The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, including 4,000 quarters American.

3 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and steady. The sales of the day are still estimated at 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. The stock at sea bound to this port is 555,000 bales, including 270,000 bales American.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Of the sales 8,000 bales were American. The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, but not quotably lower. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 10,000 quarters, all of which were American.

Evening.—Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 3d. ℘ cwt.

LONDON, March 21.—Refined Petroleum, 16d.@16¼d. ℘ gallon; Spirits, 16d.

Evening.—Common Resin, 9s.@9s. 3d. ℘ cwt.; Spirits Turpentine, 44s. 6d. ℘ cwt.

SIEGFRIED POISONING CASE.

Continuation of the Trial of Frederick Heggi—The Testimony of Experts.

The trial of Frederick Heggi for the murder of Frederick J. Siegfried was resumed in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Recorder Hackett.

Deputy Coroner Marsh was recalled by the prosecution, and repeated, for the information of the medical experts present, his testimony as to the condition of the stomach and intestines of the deceased when examined by him after exhumation.

Prof. Endeman, recalled and examined—Did not know whose remains had been delivered to him for analysis; was not aware that charges of poisoning had been made against any person; would say that arsenic had been administered to deceased within twenty-four hours before death.

The Professor was subjected to a rigorous cross-examination by counsel for the prisoner in reference to an analysis made by him of the nitrous acid gas used by a dentist at the time. Mr. O'Shaughnessy died while under its influence. Counsel attempted to impeach Dr. Endeman's credibility as an expert by showing that, on the occasion in question, the dentist had found fault with witness' mode of analysis.

Dr. Krebbiel testified that he thought (judging from prescriptions in his possession) he attended the deceased on the 19th of August, 1869. Could not say whether prisoner was present. Visited him next day, and found the symptoms the same. Deceased complained of violent pains in the stomach. Thought he was suffering from gastritis. Arsenic did not form any portion of the medicine prescribed by witness. The symptoms were similar to those resulting from arsenical poisoning; the same symptoms would appear in gastritis.

Rosina Siegfried, daughter-in-law of the deceased, testified that when she heard Siegfried had left New-York and gone to Newark, she went thither accompanied by her husband and child; her husband did not go to the house to see his father; witness found him lying in bed, and he told her he wanted to go home; he said he did not want to leave New-York, and did not know where he was being brought; he was very affectionate to witness and her child; Heggi shortly afterward came in and deceased insisted on going home with her; a coach was then procured and Heggi took Siegfried down-stairs on his shoulders, the latter being unable to walk. Deceased was suffering great pain. Heggi, deceased, witness, and her child then got into a coach. After driving a short distance Heggi ordered her out and put the child on the sidewalk. Deceased began to cry. She and her husband then went to Heggi's house in New-York and saw deceased. He was lying in bed, his mouth open, and his teeth and tongue quite bad. Next day when she went Heggi would not let her see him. She did go, however, and deceased told her that the Heggis were giving him poison. Next day again she visited him and saw Heggi give him a brownish medicine and something like milk. Saw him again on Friday, when he was unable to move. Did not see deceased next day, but saw by the Sunday papers that he was dead.

Prof. Chandler, of Columbia College, was examined as an expert in chemistry, and testified that he had perfect confidence in the test employed by Dr. Endeman.

Dr. McCready, formerly connected with Bellevue College Hospital, described the symptoms of arsenical poisoning and its effects upon the body after death. If he found the stomach, intestines, and other portions of a body in a remarkable state of preservation two years after death, he would have no doubt that arsenic had been administered. A solution of arsenic might be injected through the arterial passages of the body after death, and diffuse itself through the entire system; but this was scarcely ever done, except by anatomists or embalmers.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

Inspection of Kings County Institutions.

The Brooklyn Grand Jury were discharged yesterday, after presenting reports of their inspection of the various county institutions. The construction and management of the penitentiary were highly commended, but the jury state that they were unfavorably impressed with the lunatic asylum and the alms-house and nursery. In the lunatic asylum are nearly 700 patients, and the jury suggest that the asylums be increased, so as to avoid such crowding. The general condition of the alms-house and nursery is condemned. Of the Raymond-street Jail the presentment of the jury says:

> We can scarcely find language strong enough to express our abhorrence of things at this prison, resulting not from mismanagement, but from the entire unfitness of the building for the purposes to which it is devoted. * * * Disorder, confusion, brutality, obscenity, and general demoralization are the inevitable results, which cannot be remedied, except by the erection of a new building, which the jury earnestly recommend.

The accommodations for detained witnesses are also denounced. They are herded together in mean apartments, and receive ordinary prison fare.

Burglaries in Brooklyn.

Between 1 and 5 o'clock yesterday morning, the residence of Mr. James Howard, No. 847 Jefferson-street, was robbed of numerous articles of clothing, bank and memorandum books, and notes amounting to $2,600.

The carpenter's shop of A. W. Henriques, at Broadway and Jay-street, was forced open about 6 o'clock yesterday morning, and the tool-chest and other portables removed.

Overcoats and umbrellas to the value of $50 were stolen from the hat-stand at No. 46 Sands-street on Thursday night.

Shortly after midnight on Thursday a party of burglars endeavored to force an entrance through the rear door of Menyon & Newton's planing-mill, No. 598 Union-street, but being interrupted by the watchman, they fired pistol-shots from the yard and fled.

Several burglaries of a minor character are also reported as having occurred during Thursday night.

Westchester Nominations.

The Republicans of East Chester have nominated the following town officers for the ensuing year:

For Supervisor, Wm. P. Esterbrook; Town Clerk, Emil Emmuleth; Justice of the Peace, W. H. H. Barker; Receiver of Taxes, G. E. Archer; Assessor, J. H. Sheperd; Commissioner of Highways, A. George; Overseers of the Poor, P. H. Sharkey, J. Booker; Town Trustees, E. L. Touraine, William Leroy, P. O'Conner; Constables, L. A. Fleming, J. Greery, S. Sternhagen, J. Tomlinson, D. Leary; Dock-master, James Barker.

The Republicans of Yonkers have made the following nominations for officers to be voted for on Tuesday next:

For Supervisor, Charles R. Dusenberry; Justice of the Peace, full term, Stephen H. Thayer; Justice of the Peace, short term, Elisha S. Patrick; Aldermen, First Ward, Walter Underhill; Second Ward, Wm. Macfarlane; Third Ward, James Stewart; Fourth Ward, Isaac V. Underhill.

The Democrats of West Farms, on Thursday evening, nominated the following ticket for town-officers:

John Bussing for Supervisor; Ferdinand Meyer, Town Clerk; Wm. Lent, Justice of the Peace; Edward Laurence, Assessor; William Fitzgerald, Commissioner of Highways; Charles Foulke and John Murphy, Overseers of the Poor.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEARLY READY.
THE NATIONAL QUARTERLY REVIEW.
VOL. XXVI., NO. LII. SPRING NUMBER.
CONTENTS:
I. North America Before the Spanish Conquest.
II. Motives and Struggles of Shakespeare in Setting in London.
III. World Wealth.
IV. Jean Babtisté dé La Salle.
V. Supplement to "The University of Pennsylvania and its New Windows."
VI. The Internal and External Fire of the Earth.
VII. Notices and Criticisms.
VIII. Appendix—Insurance, Good, Bad, and Indifferent.
IX. Alphabetical Index to Volume XXVI.
The work may be had from agents in all parts of the country. General agents, American News Company. A specimen copy, postage paid, sent by the editor to any part of the United States or British America, on receipt of $1 25.
EDW. I. SEARS, LL. D., Editor and Proprietor, No. 65 Bible House, Astor-place, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of NEAL & RUTZLER, has this day dissolved.
JOHN NEAL,
ENOCH RUTZLER.
NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873. No. 135 Centre st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—BANK BOOK—NO. 27,340, ON EAST River Savings Bank. The finder will please leave it at the Bank, No. 3 Chambers-st., New-York.

DRY GOODS.

R. BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY
HAS A COMPLETE STOCK OF
REAL LACES,
IMITN. LACES,
EMBRD. TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
AT POPULAR PRICES.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND. Established in 1819.
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DYE, CLEANSE, AND REFINISH every variety of Ladies' and Gentlemen's GARMENTS and PIECE GOODS; also, CLEANSE WINDOW-SHADES, CURTAINS, and CARPETS in their usual superior manner. Note.—These are our only offices.

LACE CURTAINS from Auction at prices less than cost of importation. Also a complete stock made from our own drawings, wholesale or retail.
G. L. KELTY & CO.,
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GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN FANCY mattings, fine white 20c. canvas buckrams, burlaps, bagging, blankets, robes, &c.
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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE of New-York, City and County of New-York.—CHARLES M. CORNWELL, plaintiff, against LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract, (Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new Court-house in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Beekman-street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred and eighty-four dollars, with interest from the 20th day of September, 1872, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office in the new Court-house in said City.—Dated New-York, Feb. 26, 1873.
JOHN H. V. ARNOLD,
mh1-law6wS. Plaintiff's Attorney.

LITTLE, HORACE, ET AL.—SUPREME Court, New-York County.—CHAUNCY T. BOWEN, plaintiff, against HORACE LITTLE and JOSEPH S. HYDE, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 90 Broadway, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four thousand seven hundred and thirty dollars and fifty-four cents, with interest from the 1st day of December, 1872, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 14th December, 1872.
STRONG & SHEPARD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 3d day of February, 1873.
STRONG & SHEPARD,
mh8-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—WILLIAMINE MARK, plaintiff, against JOHN NEWTON SEARS, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 294 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty ($150) dollars, with interest from the 21st day of December, 1870, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. 22, 1873.
SAMUEL D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the new County Court-house, in said City, on the 22d day of February, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 294 Broadway, New-York City.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—CATHERINE A. GEORGE, plaintiff, against DANIEL GEORGE, defendant.—Summons—For Relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Feb. 13, 1873. MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was, on the 14th day of February, 1873, duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York. Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873.
MIDDLEBROOK & PHILLIPS,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
fa15-law6wS* No. 54 William-st., New-York City.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Conn., plaintiffs, against HANFORD N. HAYES, Lucretia M. Birdsall, Anthony W. Dimock, Frederick Butterfield, Mary Archer, Jesse R. Irwin, George Kraemer, William Ullner, the American National Bank, Robert J. Roberts, Eugene Randall, Moses W. Redding, James Bennett, Lewis S. Chase, John H. Hollingsworth, Edward F. Leeds, John G. Bolen, James S. Myers, John Powers, Hiram Bissell, Sylvester Bissell, and Andrew B. West, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.—To the defendants.—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 39 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated Feb. 19, 1873. F. E. MATHER,
mh8-law6wS* Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—New-York County.—WILLIAM H. JACKSON, plaintiff, against ISAAC H. NICHOLS and HARRIET P. NICHOLS, his wife, Christopher O. Watson, Friend P. Cox, and —— Cox, wife of Friend P. Cox, and William Walton.—Summons for relief.—To the defendants, Friend P. Cox and —— Cox, his wife: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Feb. 26, 1873. J. H. K. BLAUVELT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of February, 1873.
J. H. K. BLAUVELT, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh15-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—HENRY EISNER, plaintiff, against the AMERICAN FERTILIZING COMPANY, defendant.—Summons—For a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named.

You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 294 Broadway, in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and, if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of six thousand four hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents, with interest on three hundred dollars, and parcel thereof, from the 1st day of November, 1872, and on eleven hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-five cents residue thereof, from the 14th day of February, 1873, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Feb. 14, 1873. S. D. SEWARDS,
Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 294 Broadway.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 11th day of March, 1873.
S. D. SEWARDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY of New-York.—LYDIA M. BRIGGS, plaintiff, against JAMES W. BRIGGS, defendant. Summons for relief—Com. not ser.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, March 4, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, JR., Plaintiff's Attorney,
Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, New-York.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at his office, in the new Court-house, in said City.—Dated New-York, March 15, 1873.
WILLITT DENIKE, JR.,
mh22-law6wSa Plaintiff's Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—QUEENS COUNTY—Place of trial, Kings County.—MILLS P. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY A. BEERS and —— BEERS, his wife, (Christian name unknown,) defendants.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not Ser.)—To the defendants—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, First-street, corner of Broadway, Brooklyn, E. D., within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 7, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in this action was filed in Queens County Clerk's office on the 7th day of March, 1873.
OSCAR H. STEARNS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
mh13-law6wS*

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

BROOKLYN TABERNACLE.
REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D., PASTOR,
At the
ACADEMY OF MUSIC TO-MORROW AND HEREAFTER; the Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation will occupy the Academy of Music MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½, until their new church is built.

GRACE CHAPEL, IRVING HALL, IRVING-place and 15th-st., Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER, Pastor.—Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., 3½ P. M., and 7½ P. M. In the EVENING, lecture in the course on the Gospels—*Jesus a Fugitive; Flight, and Return.* Seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, Madison-av. and 47th-st.—Hours of service, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Rev. STEPHEN H. TYNG, Jr., D. D., will preach. Children's church at 3½ P. M.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d-av. and 10th-st.—Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING at the usual hour. Strangers are cordially invited.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48th-st., west of 6th-av. Rev. R. HEBER NEWTON, Rector.—Services at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. The next of the course of sermons in the afternoon on heroes of the Bible. Subject—*Joseph, the Terrible Temptation.* Children specially invited. The Rector will preach at each service.

AT SECOND-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Avenues C and D.—Preaching 10½ and 7 o'clock, Rev. HENRY ASTON, Pastor. EVENING, subject: *The Cause and Cure of Crime.* Pastor's Bible Class at 2 o'clock; young people's meeting at 6 o'clock, Thomas Elliott, Leader.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th st.—March 23, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. MORNING—Discourse on *Authority the Essence of Civil Government.* EVENING—*The Decade of the Passions*—a sermon for young men. Seats all free in the evening.

A TERRIBLE SHEPHERD.—BISHOP SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in the University, Washington-square, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—*The Work of that "Foolish Shepherd" whom the Lord Raises Up in the Latter Day.*—Zech. xi, 16.

A MISSIONARY MEETING WILL BE held in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st., next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, when Right Rev. ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, D. D., will give an account of his recent visit to Hayti.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 23D-ST. and 4th-av.—Service of song SUNDAY EVENING at 7½, followed by an address by Rev. J. M. McCAMPBELL. Bible-class conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D., at 5 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York, Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Divine service SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. WEDNESDAY at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY at 9 A. M. Seats free.

APOLLO HALL, BROADWAY AND 28th-st.—Miss JENNY LEYS, inspirational speaker, will address a few remarks to the Lyceum children, their parents and friends, at 10½ A. M., and will lecture for the Society at 7½ P. M. Conference 2½ P. M.

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOR.—REV. J. M. PULLMAN will preach SUNDAY MORNING at the rooms of the Young Men's Universalist Association, No. 1,286 Broadway, and in the EVENING at Trenor's Lyric Hall, 6th-av., opposite Reservoir-square. EVENING subject—*A Lost Soul.*

CHURCH OF SEA AND LAND, CORner of Market and Henry sts. Rev. Dr. E. HOPPER, Pastor.—Preaching SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young People's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Seats free. Strangers and others are cordially invited.

CONFIRMATION.—RIGHT REV. BISHOP POTTER will administer the Rite of Confirmation in the Church of St. John Baptist, (Rev. Dr. DUFFIE, Rector,) Lexington-av., corner 35th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock. MORNING service at 10½. Strangers furnished with seats.

CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION, 31st-st., west of 2d-av. Rev. E. SOLLIDAY WIDDEMER, Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Subject in the evening—*Is There Any Physical Value in Prayer?* Seats free.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH, PARK-av., corner 34th-st.—Rev. HENRY POWERS, Pastor, will preach at 11 A. M., and in the EVENING at 7½ P. M. The public are invited.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, (Episcopal,) 50th st., east of 3d-av. Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector. Services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH-ST. and Park-av.—Preaching by Pastor THOMAS D. ANDERSON, D. D., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Hampden Singers will sing at the MORNING service. Prayer-meeting at 7 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, (SITE OF THE Old Brewery,) No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent.—Sunday-school at 9½ A. M., and from 2½ to 4 P. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. A great improvement, but no millennium yet.

LESSONS FROM OLD TESTAMENT BIOGRAPHY.—I. *Jacob's Vision.* Sermon to young people by Rev. N. W. CONKLING, D. D., SUNDAY EVENING, Rutgers' Presbyterian Church, Madison-av. and 29th-st. Service begins at 7½ o'clock; Morning service 10½.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH-AV., BELOW 42D-ST.—O. B. FROTHINGHAM, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*A Genuine Love of Man.*

MR. MORGAN, COOPER INSTITUTE.—Rev. HENRY MORGAN, of Morgan Chapel, Boston, author of "Ned Nevins," by request of the two thousand assembled last Sunday, will repeat—*Why Men Don't Marry? How Some Act Who Do!* (Give the whole lecture) in Cooper Institute, SUNDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock, charging a dime only, except for reserved seats.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.; preaching by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—Preaching SUNDAY in the Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY; at 3 P. M., at Mission No. 273 Water-st., by Rev. O. B. BIDWELL, and at 3½ P. M., at No. 275 West-st., by the Associate Pastor, Rev. BENJ. F. MILLARD.

OLD JOHN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. L. S. WEED at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Evening subject—*Man's Experience in Heaven.* Seats free. All cordially invited.

OLD FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Canal and Division sts.—Rev. J. W. BARNHART, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free; come everybody. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison-av., corner of 53d-st., Rev. CHAS. S. ROBINSON, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M. The Hampton Students will sing at the commencement of the evening service, and a contribution will be made in behalf of their Institute.

REV. W. F. BUTLER, PASTOR OF St. Mark's M. E. Church, (colored,) will preach in the Alanson M. E. Church, SUNDAY EVENING, March 23, at 7½ o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. N. G. CHENEY, will preach in the MORNING. At 2 P. M. a missionary meeting will be held. Rev. JOHN PARKER, Rev. J. W. BARNHARDT, and Ex-Mayor BOOTH, of Brooklyn, will address the meeting. Some sacred songs will be sung by the school and others. Come all. Seats free.

REV. DR. CHEEVER, PASTOR OF THE Church of the Puritans, will preach SABBATH EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Chapel of the University, on East Washington-square. Subject—*God's Method in the Creation of a New Heart.*

REV. WM. F. ABBOTT, PASTOR OF Washington-square Methodist Episcopal Church, will preach on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6½ P. M. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. THEODORE L. CUYLER, D.D., will preach in the Madison-avenue Reformed Church, corner 57th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Morning service at 11 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. All are invited.

REV. DR. DOWLING WILL PREACH on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING at the South Baptist Church, 25th-st., near 8th-av. Strangers specially invited.

REV. A. D. GILLETTE, D.D., PREACHes in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. GEO. TAYLOR WILL PREACH at the Willett-street Methodist Episcopal Church, SUNDAY, 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL preach on SUNDAY, in the Madison-avenue Baptist Church, Madison-av., corner 31st-st., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

SOUL-STIRRING SERMONS.
SIMON M. LANDIS, M. D., D. D.,
Founder and pastor of the P. C. Church of Philadelphia, having leased THE ATHENEUM, No. 585 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, will give a series of his scientific, thrilling, and eloquent sermons on Sunday evenings, beginning with the subject:
THE ROCK UPON WHICH "THE CHURCH" SPLIT.
Next SUNDAY, 8 P. M., March 23.
Tickets, 50 and 25 cents. For sale Saturday, from 10 to 2, and Sunday evening, at the Atheneum ticket-office.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 40TH-ST., BEtween 5th and 6th avs., Rev. Dr. EWER, Rector.—In addition to the usual services there will be a special service in this church SUNDAY, at 4 P. M., when the rite of confirmation will be administered by the Bishop of the Diocese. The regular services will be as usual, at 7 and 9 and 10½ A. M. and 7½.

SEVENTH-AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. S. H. GRAHAM, Pastor, will preach SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, commencing at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath-school at 2 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers are cordially invited.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH-ST., NEAR 5th-av.—Seats free. SUNDAY, March 23. Holy Communion at 7 A. M. Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. H. C. POTTER at 7½ P. M. Service for deaf mutes at 2½ P. M.

SERVICES FOR THE PEOPLE IN the Harvard Rooms, 42d-st. and 6th-av., EVERY SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ P. M.; sermon by Rev. Dr. ALEX. R. THOMPSON. Seats free.

THE PRESBYTERY OF NEW-YORK will meet in the Forty-second-street Presbyterian Church (west of Broadway) on SABBATH EVENING, March 23, 1873, to reinstate the pastoral relation between Rev. W. W. NEWELL, Jr., and the Forty-second-street Church and congregation. Rev. Dr. HATFIELD will moderate the meeting. Rev. Drs. ADAMS, THOMPSON, and BOOTH will deliver addresses.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. JOHN M. REID, D. D., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, and Rev. WM. H. BOOLE, in the EVENING. Seats free.

TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, corner of Hicks and Rapelyea sts., Brooklyn.—Divine service on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. A. C. OSBORN, D. D. Sunday-school and Church Bible class at 3½ P. M. Baptism at close of service. All are cordially invited to attend.

THE CHURCH OF THE NEW JERUSALEM, on 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs., is open for the worship of the Lord Jesus Christ SUNDAYS at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.—Subject of the EVENING discourse—*The Correspondence Between Spiritual and Natural Things.* The public are cordially invited.

WEST TWENTY-FIFTH-STREET UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, between 6th and 7th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. J. J. STEWART, will preach on next SABBATH, at 10½ and 3. Morning subject—*He Conquers Who Conquers Himself.*

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Rev. J. K. DEMAREST preaches SABBATH MORNING and EVENING at 10½ and 7½. Strangers welcome.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the "Times" Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av. And the "Times" West-side Office, No. 208 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

COOK.—BY A MOST EXCELLENT FAMILY cook, capable of doing anything in her line; can please the most fastidious; wages $20; no washing; age thirty; very neat; two and a half years' City references. At Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

COOK.—BY A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER and ironer; is capable to take a laundress' place; good City reference. French Office, No. 421 6th-av.

COOK.—BY A VERY COMPETENT MAN cook; either public or private; good City testimonials. French Office, No. 421 6th-av.

COMPANION.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady to travel with a lady as companion and maid. Address M. E. M., *Herald* Up-town office.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FRENCH PARISIAN dress-maker solicits the patronage of families at reasonable prices; patterns cut and fancy machine sewing done in the latest styles. Call or address Mme. Carolina Hanson, No. 1,164 Broadway, formerly dress-maker and costumer to the Court of Denmark.

DRESS-MAKER.—A FASHIONABLE dress and cloak maker wishes a few more customers in or out the house. Apply at No. 329 8th-av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, TIDY girl, a situation to do general house-work in a small family, or would do chamber-work and fine washing; good City reference; no objection to the country. Call at No. 280 6th-av., between 18th and 17th sts.

HOUSE-KEEPERS.—IMMEDIATELY BY a young American lady. Address A. C., care of Mrs. Fraser, No. 276 1st-av.

LADIES.—YOU WILL FIND THE BEST servants, of every nation, at No. 137 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

NURSE.—ENGLISH PROTESTANT; EIGHteen months' City reference. Can be seen at present employer, whom she leaves on the 24th; young, neat; the care of children out of arms, and makes their clothes; good tempered; kind to children; has tact in amusing them, and they take to her readily; wages $16; City, country, or to travel. Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., below 27th-st., up-stairs.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, AS infant's nurse; can take entire charge; no objection to the country; City reference. Call at No. 222 West 43d-st., corner 8th-av.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—A thorough artiste in her line; City recommendations; would act as maid to a lady or children going abroad. Send your orders to Aubrey's Select Family Office, No. 437 6th-av., above 26th-st., up-stairs.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY THE DAY, A FEW engagements as seamstress by a respectable young woman; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson and Singer's machines. Address M. H., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 145 West 35th-st.

WASHING DONE FOR FAMILIES ON reasonable terms. Apply to Mrs. Lamax, No. 105 West 40th-st., Room No. 10.

MALES.

ALL WHO ARE IN WANT OF COPYists, mechanics, laborers, porters, office boys, or any kind of male labor, are requested to apply to W. B. Churchill, at No. 134 Bowery, between Grand and Broome sts., personally or by letter; no charge to employer or employe; office hours from 10 A. M. to 12 M., and 1½ to 3½ P. M., daily, Saturdays and Sundays excepted. Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Y. M. C. A.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—Wanted, by his late employer, a situation for an excellent man as coachman and to make himself generally useful in a country place near the City; has been employed six years; for the last five years has been trusted with the sole charge of the place during about half of each year; the place is now rented for a term of years, and the man has always been so trusty, capable, and willing that his late employer will always feel an interest in his welfare, and can heartily recommend him to any one in need of an honest, trusty man; his wages heretofore have been $11 per week; he is at present at Passaic, N. J. Inquire of Rev. Marshall B. Smith, Passaic, N. J., or of John H. or Frederick A. Pell, No. 51 Wall-st., New-York.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent young married man, Protestant; thoroughly understands his business; is a good groom, and careful City driver; first-class references; disengaged 1st of April. Call or address R. H., No. 138 West 50th-st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, (single,) as coachman and gardener; also understands fowls and stock generally; has experience and good references; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 34 Park-row, Room No. 7, New-York.

FARM HAND OR USEFUL MAN.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant young man, single; can care and drive horses, milk, do plain gardening, furnace work, &c.; good recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN AS first-class gardener; thoroughly understands the care of green-house and grapery and laying out pleasure-grounds, and will be found willing and obliging and not afraid of work; the best of reference from last employer. Address Gardener, Box No. 218 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, married, who has a practical knowledge of green-houses, hot and cold graperies, fruits, and vegetables; has good reference from last employer. Address R. S., Box No. 209 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—SINGLE; FULLY COMPEtant; sixteen years' experience in flowers, vines, cattle; good driver; not afraid of work; good reference. Address M. B., New-England Hotel, No. 30 Bowery, for one week.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARried, of practical experience; has taken charge of first-class places in the vicinity of New-York; fifteen years' experience. Address W. R., seedsman, No. 67 Nassau-st., for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, thoroughly practical in all departments; green-house, grape-growing; all kinds of work out-doors; would take charge of the farm if required. Address F. L., in the florist store, No. 822 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A MAN WITH FAMILY; understands the care of the green-house, flower-beds, grape-houses, kitchen-garden, and hot-beds. Address Gardener, No. 132 Columbia-st., Brooklyn.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, ONE child; understands the business in all its branches; three years' reference from last employer. Address W. C. H., Box No. 204 Times Office.

GENERAL SERVANT.—BY AN INTELligent, active young man; can wait on table, attend door, do errands, black boots, build fires, and most work required in a family boarding-house, &c.; good recommendations; wages moderate. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN, OR ASsistant Gardener.—By a Protestant young man; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, care cattle, mow lawns, and do general work about a gentleman's place; good recommendations. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN; is leaving present employer on account of family going abroad. Address B. M., No. 235 Madison-av.

WATCHMAN OR PORTER.—BY A young English man as watchman or porter; first-class reference to both. Address D. W., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

CLOTH SALESMAN WANTED.—MUST possess a knowledge of fine goods and an acquaintance with Western merchant tailors. WATERBURY, SMITH & CO., No. 51 Walker-st.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT IN AN ARCHItect's office, a boy or young man who desires to work his way up. Every facility in the study of perspective and free-hand drawing offered to students. Inquire of ARCHITECT, Room 32, No. 57 Broadway.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER OR LADY'S companion, to go a short distance in the country. Address NUTWOOD, Box No. 63 New-York Post-Office.

WANTED—A LADY, AS MATRON OF A church school for boys. Address SCHOOL, Box No. 2,396 Post-Office, New-York.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBERmaid: three in family; best references required. Apply at No. 35 5th-av., between 9 and 11 o'clock.

MISCELLANEOUS.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., HAS REmoved his private hospital to the vicinity of his residence, No. 42 Fifth-av. Spacious apartments and competent nurses are provided for those who require careful dietetics or constant surgical attendance. Specialty: The more obscure diseases of the Pelvic Viscera; Hernia and its radical cure; Stricture and Irritability of the Bladder; Varicocele, Hemorrhoids, Fistula, and its consequences. Consultations at Dr. D.'s residence from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9, evenings.

GUERLAIN, NO. 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving; fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief; Eau Lustrale for the hair; Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE BROOK AND OTHER POEMS. By WILLIAM B. WRIGHT. New-York: SCRIBNER, ARMSTRONG & Co. 1873.

There are a great many nice words in Mr. Wright's volume. Indeed, except in an unabridged dictionary of the very largest size, it would be impossible to find so extensive a collection of sweet things in polysyllables, and beautiful words in one syllable. These pretty words Mr. Wright has lavished all over his pages, and at times has so grouped them that they seem to express intelligible ideas. The latter, however, are not sufficiently numerous to merit much attention, and are neither fresh nor brilliant. It is as a collection of nice words that Mr. Wright's volume must be judged.

The author has arranged his words in the form of verse, a form which, since it admits of a wide margin of white paper, displays his work to better advantage than closely-printed prose could have done. Indeed, had he carried this idea still further, and made his pages wholly blank, the public would have been his debtors. To select one of his minor poems as an example of what can be accomplished by a skillful use of the dictionary, and an entire indifference to the meaning of the words employed, let us take the verses entitled "Reminiscence." In this poem Mr. Wright remarks that he has—

> Forgot the beach I frolicked o'er,
> The ocean whose smaragdine floor
> Reposed unswept by mortal oar.

"Smaragdine" is unquestionably a very pretty word, and Mr. Wright knows it. Hence he writes in order to introduce it, and cares little for the connection in which it is used. He is not, however, guilty of reckless assertion, for every one will agree that the floor of the ocean has never been swept, or, for that matter, scrubbed with soap and brushes—a state of things that certainly reflects no credit upon Neptune's house-maid. Further on, Mr. Wright speaks of—

> Nature, appareled as a bride,
> Opening soft her maiden gait.

Let no one fancy that he intended to write "gate." Is not "gait" a much nicer and less common word, and shall not Mr. Wright use it if he chooses? Less justifiable are his remarks concerning the muse. That lady is well understood to have had an active interest in poetry for the last two or three thousand years. It is therefore hardly proper for Mr. Wright to refer to her as—

> The muse
> With whom I travail.

He thus deprives her of all right to claim seniority of age over him, and represents himself as being guilty of conduct quite unprecedented among masculine poets. He is, however, clearly an extraordinary person in point of physical endowments. As a gymnast he is really remarkable. He thus speaks of his athletic feats:

> I clear at one heroic bound
> The pale of Time, and proudly cease
> From the Day's inharmonious round;
> Yea, on the heart of that which is
> Melt like a flake of softest sound.

A leaper who can clear pales in this triumphant manner and proudly rest on a heart "which is melt" ought to devote himself to the flying trapeze, instead of the duller and less exciting Pegasus. Precisely what, if anything, is meant by the mysterious allusion to "Day's inharmonious round" is not quite certain, though it may refer to the inharmonious rhymes in which the charms of Day & Martin's blacking was formerly celebrated. Can it be that Mr. Wright was formerly the poet of that enterprising firm, and that he has proudly ceased this honorable employment?

Of his poetry, the author has as high an opinion as that which he entertains concerning his ability to leap over pales. He even warns the reader against the dangerous intoxication of his verse:

> Who drinks my fountain may repent it,
> Such fiery ferments and so rare
> The long, eternal suns have lent it.
> And Temperance guards with falchion bare
> This stately wassail of the heart,
> And sifts all men that enter there.

In deference to this warning, we decline to invite the reader's further attention to Mr. Wright's volume. If to read these poems is to incur the danger of being sifted with a bare falchion, the safest course would be to leave them unread, and to firmly decline to meddle in any way with the dangerous, even if stately, wassail of Mr. Wright's heart.

THERAPEUTÆ. ST. JOHN NEVER IN ASIA MINOR. IRENÆUS THE AUTHOR OF THE FOURTH GOSPEL. THE FRAUDS OF THE CHURCHMEN OF THE SECOND CENTURY EXPOSED. Published by the Author, GEORGE REBER.

It is unfortunate for the Greek Church that its claim to an apostolic origin through the apostle St. John, the bishop of the Church of Ephesus, should be as ruthlessly destroyed as it has been by Mr. George Reber. That learned theologian and controversialist, proves that St. John never was at Ephesus, for the reason that Irenæus says that he was, and Irenæus was incapable of telling the truth. Moreover, as an additional argument, Mr. Reber asserts that if there was any St. John at Ephesus he was a person "lymphatic, and of negative qualities," and hence could not have been the John mentioned in the New Testament as the son of Zebedee.

This close and cogent argument is a fair specimen of the reasoning by which Mr. Reber has not only destroyed the theory that St. John wrote the Fourth Gospel, but has utterly upset the Christian religion, and proved the falsity of its pretended origin, as well as its intrinsic worthlessness. He shows that the miracles of the New Testament are unworthy of credence, for the reason that they did not result in the immediate conversion of the whole world. "A few pretended miracles and revelations on the part of Mahomet," says the author, "established his claims to be the prophet of God, and were the means, backed by the scimetar, of fixing the faith of millions." If then, the miracles of Christ were genuine, they ought to have accomplished greater results than were accomplished by Mahomet. This reasoning is, of course, unimpeachable, but it would have been more effective had Mr. Reber omitted that allusion to the scimetar. As to the star which guided the wise men of the East, Mr. Reber asks, "How could a star, a million of miles off, lead any one on the earth, and how could it, at that distance, be in a position to indicate a spot on the earth where the child was?" This entirely disposes of the story of the star in the East, and will, at the same time, excite an inquiry as to how Mr. Reber obtained the measure of the exact distance of the pretended star.

Arguments such as these, set forth by a master of style, whose English is almost as elegant as that of A. J. Davis, cannot but produce a tremendous effect. It is easily understood by the reader why Mr. Reber was obliged to act as his own publisher. Of course, no professional publisher could be found who was willing to aid in the sure and speedy extermination of the Christian religion, by bringing out a book so conclusive and unanswerable. This is something to their credit, but in spite of their caution the mischief is now done; there is an end of all further belief in anybody except Mr. George Reber.

SERMONS ON ECCLESIASTICAL SUBJECTS. By HENRY EDWARD, Archbishop of Westminster. American edition. Volume II. New-York: The Catholic Publication Society. 1873.

The sermons contained in this volume are, for the most part, upon topics suggested by the conflict between the Pope, as a temporal Prince, and the Italian revolution. Thus the author preaches upon the battle of Monte Rotondo, the capture of Rome by the Italian troops, and the peculiar position which the Pope now occupies as a voluntary prisoner in the Vatican. Other sermons discuss the Syllabus, the late Ecumenical Council, and the "Old Catholic" revolt. Few of them are doctrinal, or practical, as these terms are usually used in connection with sermons. They are, with few exceptions, thoroughly political in their character, and show more concern for the safety of the Papacy than for the salvation of souls.

Archbishop Manning is conceded to be a man of marked intellectual force. That these sermons do not exhibit the author either as a close reasoner or a particularly eloquent writer is due, doubtless, to the peculiar subjects of which they treat. They abound in bold assertions and vigorous vituperation, but they contain little of argument, and do not wear the appearance of impartial charity. It should be remembered, however, that certain of the positions which the author defends are incapable of being supported by intelligent argument, and that he is thus forced to rely upon violent assertions and upon abuse of his opponents. While the style of these sermons is accurate, and at times elegant, it would be an easy matter to collect from the author's non-political sermons a volume that would do much more justice to his reputation than will the present one.

AN ORPHAN OF THE OLD DOMINION. Her trials and travels; embracing a history of her life, taken principally from her journals and letters. By LUMIN SILVERVALE. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 1873.

Outwardly this volume presents the specious appearance of a novel. Possibly it is not intended to be classed among books of that usually worldly character, but it is nowhere asserted that it is a truthful biography. We may, therefore, assume that it is a novel written in the interests of foreign missions, and based upon fact. Candor compels the statement that to whatever province of literature it may belong, it is wantonly dull, and painfully common-place. The heroine is a young Virginia lady, who goes to China as a missionary. It can hardly be doubted that the passages which are represented as having been taken from her letters and journal, are accurate extracts from genuine documents. No mere effort of the imagination could succeed in producing pages of such dreary common-place as these. Were they developed from the inner consciousness of Miss Silvervale, they would prove her to be a woman of extraordinary genius, a writer gifted with the rare self-command necessary to enable her to write reams of conscious twaddle in order to produce the precise sort of letters which a very weak and dull woman might inflict upon, let us say a grandmother, too old and decrepit to perceive their deadly dullness. To waste no more words upon the book, it is sufficient to say that it is utterly uninteresting and profitless, even its unexceptionable religious purpose being nullified by its dreary folly.

THE TRUE STORY OF JOSHUA DAVIDSON, Communist. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co. 1873.

Joshua Davidson, we are told, was originally an English carpenter. Gifted with more or busier brains than his fellow-workmen, he devoted himself to the solution of religious and social problems. Gradually he became a sort of socialist saint and infidel prophet. He nobly discarded the trammels of religion and spent his life in utterly confounding, by the strength of his arguments, all miserable believers in Christianity and social order. Of course, he was at the same time a philanthropist of the most tender variety, and a political reformer whose knowledge of government and political economy would put to shame such shallow charlatans as Gladstone and Disraeli. The Communist insurrection breaking out in Paris, he went over and took part in it, accompanied by a prostitute of such surpassing purity and goodness that she is a living rebuke to all merely virtuous women. Escaping back to England, he was attacked at a public meeting by the emissaries of Christianity and order, and brutally kicked to death. Any one who desires to know more of this interesting person has only to wade through the frothy and slightly blasphemous pages of his pretended biography.

WANDERINGS OF A VAGABOND. An Autobiography. Edited by JOHN MORRIS. New-York: Published by the author.

The particular vagabond whose wanderings are here chronicled writes with a high moral object in view, and undoubtedly believes that in so doing he is fulfilling a mission. He is, by his own account, a professional gambler, and he has long suffered from the unjust public prejudice against members of his profession. He has, therefore, written his life as a demonstration of the blamelessness of a gambler's profession, and the general excellence of all honorable professional gamblers. They are, in his opinion, the most moral, courageous, innocent, and gentlemanly people in the world, and he is rather inclined to believe that the perpetuity of civilization is due to the noble labors of these excellent men. So far as a very badly written and very dull book can resemble one of the masterpieces of English fiction, this book resembles *Barry Lyndon;* the point of similarity being the unconsciousness of either Mr. Lyndon or the Wandering Vagabond that, in narrating their adventures, they have proved themselves to be totally destitute of the principles which obtain among honest men.

TRUTH AND ERROR. By Rev. HENRY A. BRANN, D. D., author of "Curious Questions." New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 1873.

Dr. Brann asserts in his preface that "the active tendency of the most prominent English writers on mental philosophy, as Mill, Spencer, and Hamilton, is toward skepticism." This tendency he aims to oppose by exposing the sophistries of "Spencer and Hamilton." Dr. Brann is not, to put it mildly, one of the greatest philosophers of the age, but he is an earnest opponent of skepticism, and a firm believer in the Roman Catholic Church. He urges his readers to abandon the study of philosophy, falsely so called, and of history when written by sectarian (meaning Protestant) writers, among whom he mentions Mr. Froude as one who "is notorious for wrongly citing authorities." In the place of free thought and Protestant history, he offers the creed of Catholicism, as combining all that is good, true, and beautiful. His book may not induce Mill and Spencer to recant their opinions, but it will undoubtedly please the faithful members of Dr. Brann's flock.

GREAT EVENTS OF HISTORY FROM THE CREATION OF MAN TILL THE PRESENT TIME. By WILLIAM FRANCIS COLLIER, LL. D., Trinity College, Dublin. Edited by an Experienced American Teacher. New-York: J. W. SCHERMERHORN & Co. 1873.

The author in his preface admits that books professing to give "outlines of general history" are "worse than useless for class purposes." It is difficult to perceive wherein his work is a decided improvement upon the class of books with which he justly finds fault. It is, as it professes to be, a condensed statement of the chief incidents in the history of nearly all nations. In other words it is an abridgment of universal history. In so far as it is shorter than the usual text-books of universal history, it may be regarded as a slight improvement upon its predecessors. It is, however, essentially a work of precisely the same character, and whatever faults can be found in the "outlines of general history" are present in the [illegible] of the *Great Events of History.*

DOCTOR IN MEDICINE, AND OTHER PAPERS ON PROFESSIONAL SUBJECTS. By STEPHEN SMITH. New-York: WILLIAM WOOD & Co. 1873.

These essays which touch upon a large variety of topics, directly or indirectly connected with medical practice, are brief, thoughtful, and full of useful suggestions. The author is both a clear thinker and a lucid and vigorous writer, and being at the same time an intelligent philanthropist and an accomplished physician, he cannot discuss such topics as "Mortality in Hospitals," "Specialists in Medicine," "Medical Ethics," and the "Prevention of Crime," without saying much that is worthy of attention. As a rule, his pages are remarkably free from illiberality and dogmatism, except where he touches upon "homeopathy," for which he expresses his contempt and hatred with the cheerful freedom so characteristic of the old school physician.

MARIE DERVILLE. A STORY OF A FRENCH BOARDING-SCHOOL. From the French of Mme. Guizot de Witt. By MARY G. WELLS. Philadelphia: J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., 1873.

It is a common remark of superficial Anglo-Saxon writers that the French have no "homes," in the English sense of the word. Inasmuch as there are people sufficiently ignorant to believe this shallow nonsense, it was worth while, for this, if for no other reason, to translate *Marie Derville.* Mme. de Witt's charming little volume is a faithful picture of the domestic life of a happy French household, as well as a spirited description of juvenile life in a French boarding-school. It is not a remarkable book judged purely from a literary point of view, but as a study of a phase of French civilization, of which foreigners rarely gain a glimpse, it is a very interesting and useful little work.

Literary Notes.

The Sacred Gospels of Arabula is a collection of rubbish of various degrees of idiocy taken from the writings of noted spiritualists, and bound up with brief extracts from Confucius, Ralph Waldo Emerson, and Theodore Parker. It is compiled by Mr. A. J. Davis, and is intended to supersede the Bible. William White & Co., of Boston, are the publishers. —Prof. David Murray, of Rutgers College, is the author of an excellent *Manual of Land Surveying,* published by J. W. Schermerhorn & Co. —Of *Treason at Home,* a novel by Mrs. Greenhough, recently published by the Petersons, the publishers kindly state that it is "a book of rare merit," and that it is "admirably written." Now, were it not for this disinterested assurance, the reader would probably find the book exceedingly vapid and exceedingly dull. —Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. publish an *Analysis of Letter-Writing,* by Calvin Townsend, which is the most thorough and minute treatise upon letter-writing which has yet appeared. —One "Major Jep Joslynn" is the author of a volume entitled *Tar-heel Tales,* which contains the worst specimens of "vernacular verse" that the public has suffered from since that literary vice became prevalent. Mr. Doolady, of this City, has been seduced into placing his name as publisher on the title page. —*The Home: Where it Should Be, and What to Put in It,* is the title of a very useful little volume, by Frank R. and Marian Stockton, that should be in the hands of every housekeeper. It forms one of the excellent "Handy-book" series published by Putnam & Sons. —Mr. Coffin, better known under his assumed name of "Carleton," has written a brief account of the *Great Fire in Boston,* which is published by Shepard & Gill. It is a fine specimen of reporting, and is illustrated by a few wood-cuts. —Harper & Brothers have added to their edition of Dickens' works, *Nicholas Nickleby.* Of the print and paper of this edition we have often spoken. It is decidedly the best cheap edition in the market, and although Mr. Reinhart's illustrations are not altogether satisfactory, *Nicholas Nickleby,* in its present shape, will be gladly welcomed by all lovers of large, clear type and fine white paper. —The Harpers have also added to their series of student histories, *Hallam's Constitutional History,* edited by William Smith. —A new edition of D'Aubigne's *Cromwell* has just been published by Robert Carter & Brothers. It is neatly bound and printed. —*The Wonderful Lamp* is the title of a collection of short sermons for children, by Alexander Macleod, D. D. It is an English work, republished here by the Carters. —Gilbert E. Currie & Co., of this City, have issued in a handsomely-bound volume, the *American Life Assurance Magazine* for the year 1872.

—*Potter's Complete Biblical Encyclopedia* is the title of a profusely illustrated work edited by Rev. Dr. William Blackwood and published by John E. Potter & Co., of Philadelphia. It is to be issued in semi-monthly parts, four of which have already appeared, and from the thoroughness and beauty with which it is edited and illustrated is sure to meet with a large sale. —A new magazine called the *Chronotype* and occupied with genealogical and heraldic matters has made its appearance. It is published by "The American College of Heraldry." —A little pamphlet on the *Mysteries of the Voice and Ear,* by Prof. O. N. Rood, of Columbia College, forms No. 10 of the University series of papers on popular science, published by Charles C. Chatfield & Co., of New-Haven. —*Wright's Savings Bank Life Insurance Tables,* by Elizur Wright, is a book of reference which will prove exceedingly useful to persons engaged in the insurance business. Wright & Potter, of Boston, are the publishers. —*The American Baptist Year Book* for 1873 is full of statistics interesting to those of the Baptist faith. —*The Chapel Hymn Book* is an abridgment of the church hymn book, and is designed chiefly for use in social meetings and the family. It is edited by Edwin F. Hatfield, and published by Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co. —Robert Carter & Brothers publish a volume of excellent sermons by J. R. Macduff, D. D., entitled, *Comfort Ye; or, the Harp Taken from the Willow.* —*The Mysterious Guest,* by Eliza A. Dupuy, is one of those wonderful novels with which the press of the Petersons perpetually teems. It is founded upon the story of Eleazar Williams, the half-breed "Bourbon," and its claims to attention are almost as strong as were those of Mr. Williams. —*Guy Mannering,* the second volume of the "Pocket Edition of the Waverley Novels," has been published by Scribner, Welford & Armstrong. —Devout members of the Episcopal Church will welcome a little volume entitled *Lenten Thoughts,* recently issued by the Protestant Episcopal Society for the promotion of evangelical knowledge. —A clear and interesting pamphlet on the *Unconscious Action of the Brain, and Epidemic Delusions,* by Dr. Wm. B. Carpenter, forms the next number of *Half-Hour Recreations in Popular Science,* published by Estes & Lauriat, of Boston.

The Tweed Investigation by the Senatorial Committee.

The committee appointed by the Senate to investigate the charges against William M. Tweed, met yesterday morning at the Metropolitan Hotel, Senator Johnson presiding. The other members of the committee are Senators Lowrey, Lewis, Allen, and Graham. Previous to the hour assigned for the commencement of the proceedings, a private caucus of the members of the committee was held, at which Mr. John C. Parsons, the legal representative of the Senate, was in attendance. The newspaper reporters were not permitted to be present, but as the result of their deliberations, Mr. Tweed and his counsel, Mr. John Graham, who have engaged the apartments in the hotel adjacent to those of the committee, were sent for. Mr. Tweed, Mr. Graham, and a few henchmen of the "Boss," at once presented themselves before the committee, who still sat with closed doors. After about thirty minutes' waiting, it was announced that the proceedings were adjourned until this morning, in consequence of the previous engagements of Mr. Parsons. It is understood that at least two members of the committee are indignant at the idea of coming to New-York to investigate the charges against Tweed, that they are most anxious to have the investigation conducted at Albany, and will make a determined effort in that direction. The "Boss" himself characterizes such a proceeding as arbitrary and tyrannical, and his counsel seem disposed to deny the right of the Senate to take any action whatever concerning him. In the mean time he is preparing his defense, and confidently asserts that he has a library of documents in his possession with which to investigate the committee. He stated yesterday that he would supply matter for very interesting newspaper reading. As the case now presents itself, it is very probable that the most interesting feature of the Tweed prosecution is about to be developed.

A Relic Gone—The Fate of an Ancient Tea-Urn.

From the Portland Oregonian, March 7.

The other day an ancient tea-kettle was brought to Mr. J. H. Fisk, of this city, for that gentleman to purchase or to melt and cast into a bar. The tea-kettle was made of silver, and was offered for sale very cheap. Mr. Fisk declined to purchase the article, but run it into a bar. On placing the pot on the scales he found it weighed forty-nine ounces. It proved on the analysis to be of the purest quality of silver, and was worth $54 75. The only remarkable thing connected with this tea-pot was its great age and historic associations. The vessel was of the most elegant and elaborate workmanship, the sides and edges being ornamented with quaint chasings. It was of English manufacture, as was indicated by the lion and the unicorn struggling for the possession of the crown. There was no date by which the exact age could be determined, but it must have been more than a century old. In the early colonial history of New-York this article was attached to the household of one of the Governors appointed by the English Crown, and has subsequently descended in the regular order from father to son until it reached the owner who offered it for sale. The main part of the vessel rested on an urn-shaped base. Attached to this was a small lamp, by which the temperature of the liquid—tea or coffee—could be kept up to the proper degree.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., March 21.

The President presented the annual report of the New-York Hospital.

Petitions were presented from 1,000 citizens of New-York City asking for the passage of the Civil Rights bill.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Winslow—To change the name of George L. Barton to George R. Whitney.

By Mr. Palmer—To repeal the law for drainage of lands at Fishkill.

Also, relative to the publications of the proceedings of the Common Councils in the State, directing all the proceedings to be published in full in the official papers, except in New-York and Brooklyn.

By Mr. Cock—To amend the charter of New-Brighton, Richmond County.

By Mr. Bowen—Relative to the calendars of the Circuit Court.

By Mr. Benedict—To extend Desbrosses-street, in New-York City.

BILLS PASSED.

Incorporating the Hempstead Lodge of Odd-fellows.

To enable the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad to extend its tracks.

Incorporating the Mount Carroll and Prospect-street Railroad, in Binghamton.

To incorporate the Union Savings Bank, of Saratoga Springs.

THIRD READING.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To amend the charter of the National Academy of Design.

For a Mechanics' Lien law.

Providing for statues of distinguished citizens of the State to grace the National Capitol at Washington.

To incorporate the New-York Water Works Company.

To incorporate the New-York College of Anesthesia.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Mr. Woodin offered resolutions, which were adopted, calling upon the Controller of the City of New-York to transmit to the Senate, within five days, a copy of the contract for paving Seventh-avenue, from Fourteenth-street to Fifty-ninth-street, with a wooden pavement, and the testimony taken in regard thereto before the commissioners appointed last year, as to whether any judgment has been obtained against the City by reason of such contracts, and the amount of it; by whom the City was represented before such commissioners, and before what judge such action was tried.

The bill establishing a Receiver of Taxes, and authorizing the sale of lands for non-payment of taxes in the Town of Jamaica, Queens County, was passed.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS PASSED.

Providing for the imprisonment of persons acquitted of criminal charges on the ground of insanity.

The Brooklyn Thirteenth Regiment Armory bill, lost last week, was, under motion to reconsider, recommitted for amendment.

Making further regulations for the government of State Prisons.

Regulating the issue of writs of error and proceedings in capital cases.

Providing for the punishment of juvenile delinquents in the House of Refuge in New-York.

To extend the time for collecting taxes in the town of Morrisania; amending the act to promote medical science, which authorizes bodies of deceased persons in hospitals to be handed over to surgeons for scientific examinations, so as to extend its provisions to Kings County. Lost—52 to 30.

Mr. Fort moved a reconsideration, with a view to have the bill recommitted, with instructions to so amend as to provide for a repeal of the law known as "An Act to promote Medical Science," which applies to New-York only. Lost, which kills the bill.

Providing for the reissue of lost certificates of stock of corporations to stockholders.

Mr. Tobey moved that when the House adjourn today it be until Monday evening.

Mr. Prince opposed the motion, and called on the members to remain and put forward business, which was much behind; but the motion was carried—70 to 39.

Mr. Fort introduced a bill to revise the charter of the City of Oswego.

Also, to remove the remains in the burial-ground in the Fifth Ward of Oswego.

BILLS REPORTED.

Incorporating the Firemen's Association of the State of New-York.

To regulate the publication of judicial proceedings and legal notices in New York.

To legalize the construction of a wharf or pier in the East River in front of Joralemon and Atlantic streets, Brooklyn.

To provide for the payment of the principal and interest on the canal debt.

For the better protection of shipping and mercantile interests in New-York.

To incorporate the Nicaragua Steam Navigation and Railroad Company.

To incorporate the Venezuela Central Railroad Company.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in Thirty-fourth and other streets in New-York.

Amending the charter of the East-side Association.

To authorize the trial of a system of gates on canals, whereby steam navigation will be promoted.

To authorize the construction of a railroad in certain streets in New-York and to incorporate the Crystal Palace Transfer Company for that purpose.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. Sylvester—Providing for the greater equalization of taxation.

By Mr. Cook—To promote the ends of justice in certain legal proceedings against the City and County of New-York. It provides that in any suits brought by any newspaper designated by the Common Council to do advertising in 1869 or 1870 no legislation prior to the act amending the charter of said City, passed in 1871, shall be held as invalidating or impairing the right or power of the Common Council of said City to designate and employ corporation papers during the years 1869, 1870, and 1871; also that no defense in such suits shall be made on the ground of the failure, or want of appropriation, want of employment, or undue or defective authorization, and all such suits shall be subject to the code of procedure, the same as in case of private parties.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—In Bankruptcy.—Involuntary Cases.—3753, The Wheaton Quarry Company vs. Jones; 3860, White et al. vs. Wood; 3883, Rousseau et al. vs. Halsted; 3891, Buckman vs. Halstead; 3917, Wilson vs. Markham; 3920, The Bridgeport Brass Company vs. Baxter; 3922, Hoguet et al. vs. Runkel; 3926, Snedeker vs. The J. W. Orr Engraving and Printing Company; 3941, Gossler et al. vs. Brink et al.; 3943, Fellows vs. Blaisdell; 3944, Conlin vs. Mitchell et al.; 3945, Simpson et al. vs. Wilcox et al.; 3946, King et al. vs. Wilcox et al.; 3948, Van Alstyne vs. Snyder; 3949, Clark vs. Samelson.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—MARCH 21

By Judge Fancher.

Bryan *vs.* Everett; see memorandum.

Gibney *vs.* Gibney; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

Bryan *vs.* Everett; motion to appoint referee to take and state accounts of trustee granted.

Winchester *vs.* Winchester; order granted to take proof.

Sutton *vs.* Sutton; report confirmed, and judgment of divorce granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

Zimmerman *vs.* Schoenfelt; the costs of the General Term were awarded to defendant, but to abide event; plaintiff not entitled to costs of General Term.

By Judge Davis.

The People *vs.* Ferguson and Jones; motion denied with costs.

Hamilton et al. *vs.* Clinton; motion denied without costs.

Naismith *vs.* Naismith. See memorandum of decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Eisen *vs.* Frank; motion to set aside judgment denied, except to the extent of the costs included therein.

Haight *vs.* Moore et al.; order granting motion.

Dion *vs.* American Fire Detector Company; order modifying injunction.

Cohen *vs.* Mutual Life Insurance Company; order for denying motion for allowance and judgment of the Court of Appeals, the judgment of this Court.

Hayes *vs.* Bishop; order amending order of March 3.

Joubert et al. *vs.* Felt; order of reference.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Turnbull *vs.* Ross; motion granted on payment of trial fee.

Wehle *vs.* Henland et al.; motion granted on payment of $10 costs.

Deir *vs.* Buddensick; proof of service wanted.

Bank of Commonwealth *vs.* Rowe; motion granted.

Van Tassel *vs.* Bough; motion denied.

Wallace *vs.* Finnegan; examination not among papers.

Hoffman *vs.* Loeb; motion for new trial denied.

March *vs.* Johnston; motion granted on terms.

The New-Yorker Koch Club *vs.* The New-York Cooks' Club; motion granted as to use of plaintiff's name, but denied as to use of defendant's co-operate name.

Hiler *vs.* Stokes; motion granted on appelant's filing and serving new undertaking and notice on respondent, and paying $10 costs.

The New-York Lithographic, Engraving, and Printing Company *vs.* The American Tontine Life and Savings Insurance Company; case settled.

Tracy *vs.* Vandewater; motion granted upon defendant's paying $10 costs and give security to pay costs that may be recovered against him.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 181—*Goddard* vs. *Foster*—Error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—This was an action to recover for services rendered by the defendant in error as agent at Valparaiso of the plaintiff in managing the business of his ship Harriet Erving. The parties had an agreement by which Foster was to manage all of Goddard's business at that place, and bear one-fourth the losses, for a one-fourth interest in all the profits. This contract Foster had a right to terminate by notice and did terminate by notice in February, 1850, to take effect on the 31st of December, of that year, he meantime agreeing to continue the business as before. The Erving did not arrive at Valparaiso until the 8th of December, of 1850, and did not leave for Boston, (Goddard's place of business,) with her return cargo, until Feb. 27, 1851, but claiming to have attended to both outward and return cargoes, Foster claimed his compensation in full for the voyage. It was refused, and, upon an appeal to the court, he was allowed to recover, under the instructions of the Court, "the reasonable quantum meruit value of his services," and these the jury found to be five per cent. on both the outward and return cargoes, with seven per cent. interest.

From a judgment entered on a verdict for this amount, and affirmed at the Circuit, this writ of error is taken, the plaintiff here insisting that Foster was entitled to no compensation for business not completed, and that he did not complete the business of this voyage of the Erving, and was not entitled to compensation for anything done after the 1st of January, 1851. It is also insisted that the court erred in directing interest at the rate of seven per cent.

The defendant in error relies upon the correctness of the ruling as stated, maintaining that Foster continued the agent of Goddard by an implied agreement to be drawn from correspondence between the parties, until some other agent was sent out.

D. D. Lord for plaintiff in error; W. M. Evarts for defendant.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

Present, Hon. S. B. H. Vance, President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That Forty-second-street, from Third to Madison-avenue, be paved with Belgian trap-block pavement.

That the Controller pay from City contingencies $1,000 for portrait of ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, from Eleventh-avenue to Hudson River, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, be flagged.

That on the west side of Third-avenue, from Sixty-sixth street to the north side of Sixty-ninth-street, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on both sides of Lexington-avenue, between Sixty-first and Sixty-sixth streets, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on both sides of Sixty-first-street, between Ninth-avenue and Boulevard, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the vacant lots on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth-street, be fenced in.

That the vacant lots on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be fenced in.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-sixth to Fifty-seventh-street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That on the west side of Sixth-avenue, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-fifth street, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets, be flagged where not already done.

That street-lamps be lighted in Eleventh-avenue, between Twenty-sixth and Thirtieth streets.

That the Legislature be requested to pass the act now before them for the annexation to the City of certain portions of Westchester County.

That the representatives of the City of New-York endeavor to obtain the passage of a law to make provision for the repavement, with stone pavements, of carriage-ways in this City heretofore laid with wooden or concrete pavement.

That Twenty-ninth-street, from Broadway to the North River, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That One Hundred and Eleventh-street, from First to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Eleventh-street, between University-place and Sixth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That West Broadway, from Canal to Chambers-street, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That College-place, from Chambers to Barclay-street, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That Fifty-seventh street, from Sixth to Eighth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Adjourned until Thursday next, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH C. PINCKNEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

Board of Assistant Aldermen—Stated Session.

THURSDAY, March 20, 1873.

Present—William Wade, Esq., President, in the chair, and a quorum of members.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the Controller lease, from the Society of the New-York Hospital, the premises located at the north-easterly corner of Church and Duane streets, for a period of twenty-one years, for the use of the City, and that the Commissioner of Public Works fit up and furnish the apartments therein for City offices.

That Sixty-eighth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be paved, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-third-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That street-lamps be lighted in Forty-sixth-street, from First to Second-avenue.

That the vacant lots on the north side of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in.

That block bounded by Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh streets, Broadway and Eighth-avenue, be fenced in.

REFERRED.

That One Hundred and Forty-second-street, from Bloomingdale-road to Grand Boulevard, be regulated, graded, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

REPORTS LAID OVER.

That the sidewalk on south side of Fifty-fourth-street, between Sixth and Seventh avenues, be flagged.

That Sixty-seventh-street, from Third-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalk flagged.

That the sidewalk on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth avenue, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of Fifty-fifth street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-ninth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, be flagged full width.

That on both sides of Eighty-fourth-street, between Madison and Fifth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set and reset, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That One Hundred and Twenty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to Manhattan-street, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That One Hundred and Sixth-street, from Tenth-avenue to East or Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks graded.

That the sidewalk on south side of Fiftieth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That the sidewalk on the north side of Forty-second-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues, be flagged.

That One Hundred and Eighth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East or Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Sixty-sixth-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Forty-first-street, from First-avenue to the East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the the sidewalks flagged.

That the sidewalk on the south side of St. Mark's-place, from corner of Second-avenue to No. 48, be flagged.

That One Hundred and Seventh-street, from Fifth-avenue to East or Harlem River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of One Hundred and Ninth-street, from Third-avenue to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the houses on the west side of Sixth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth streets, be numbered continuously with the numbers on the west side of Broadway.

That on both sides of Forty-ninth-street, from Madison to Fifth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged.

That Washington-street, from Spring to Charlton-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the sidewalks on both side of Twenty-seventh-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, be flagged.

That on the north-west corner of Forty-third-street and Ninth-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Ninety-third-street, from Second-avenue to East River, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That on both sides of Seventy-sixth-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

GENERAL ORDERS ADOPTED.

That a crosswalk be laid from the south side of Pier No. 3 North River, to the east side of West-street, opposite.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, The President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—18.

That the Controller cancel the present lease of the premises now occupied by Robert Culkin, under the Jefferson Market Court-house, and to pay to the said Robert Culkin the sum of three thousand five hundred dollars.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Healy, Theiss, Codington, Kreps, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kelly, Kehoe, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—17.

Negative—Assistant Aldermen Wisser and Thornell—2.

That in Worth-street, between Centre-street and Chatham-square; Park-street, between Centre and Mott streets; Baxter-street, between Chatham and Bayard streets; Mulberry-street, between Chatham and Park streets, and Little Water-street, between Park and Worth streets, the curb and gutter stones be set and reset, the sidewalks flagged and reflagged, and the carriage-ways be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—18.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Clancy—1.

That the sidewalk on south side of Water-street, for a distance of 160 feet from south-west corner of Gouverneur-slip be flagged.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—18.

That the sidewalk on north side of Front-street, for a distance of 150 feet from north-east corner of Gouverneur-slip, be flagged.

By the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Aldermen Foley, Murphy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, Beyea—17.

Negative—Assistant Alderman Clancy—1.

That a sewer be built in Tompkins-street, from Broome to Delancey-street.

That East-street, from Rivington to Grand-street and from Grand to Cherry-street, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That on the south-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Twelfth-street, to wit, about seventy-five feet on Twelfth-street and sixty feet on Seventh-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That in Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth-avenue, the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Eighty-fifth-street, from Second to Fourth avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That receiving basins and culvers to be built on the corners of Eleventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street.

That on both sides of Eleventh-street, from Dry Dock-street to East River, curb and gutter-stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That a crosswalk be laid from the north-east corner of Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street to the south-east corner of the same.

That the sidewalk on the south side of West Twenty-sixth-street, in front of Nos. 150 to 154 inclusive, be flagged.

That Twenty-second-street, from Broadway to Fifth-avenue, and from Sixth-avenue to the river, be paved with Belgian or granite-block pavement.

That lamps be lighted in Seventy-second-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Thirty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be flagged.

That on the north side of Fifty-ninth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues, the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That street-lamps be lighted in Seventy-first-street, from Second-avenue to Avenue A.

That on both sides of Fifty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Fifty-fourth-street, from Tenth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That the sidewalks on both sides of Fifty-fourth-street, from Sixth-avenue to Eighth-avenue, be flagged.

That on both sides of Forty-eighth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Forty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Sixty-first-street, from Boulevard to the Ninth-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That the Controller draw his warrant in favor of Martin B. Brown, for the sum of $1,365, for printing for the Board of Assistant Aldermen for 1872 and 1873.

That two street-lamps be placed and lighted on north side of Thirty-fourth-street, between First-avenue and East River.

That Thirty-first-street, from Fourth to Lexington-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, from Avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh-avenue, be regulated and graded.

That on both sides of One Hundred and Fifty-second-street, from Avenue St. Nicholas to Eleventh-avenue, curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks be flagged and reflagged.

That Croton mains be laid in Sixtieth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue.

That Ninety-ninth-street, from Eighth-avenue to Eleventh-avenue, be regulated and graded, the curb and gutter stones set, and the sidewalks flagged.

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Second to Third-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That gas-lamps be lighted in Ninety-third-street, between Second and Third avenues.

That Fifty-ninth-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Fifty-sixth-street, from Lexington to Fourth-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

That Fifty-second-street, from First to Second-avenue, be paved with Belgian or trap-block pavement.

Each by the following vote:

Affirmative—Assistant Alderman Foley, Murphy, Clancy, Keating, Wisser, Healy, Thornell, Theiss, Codington, Keenan, the President, Assistant Aldermen Kehoe, Brucks, Kelly, Simonson, Cumisky, Linden, Sommers, and Beyea—19.

Adjourned until Monday next, 24th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

WILLIAM H. MOLONEY, Clerk.

THE HUDSON RIVER.

Opening of Navigation—Preparations for the Coming Season.

At last it would seem as though the Winter has dragged out its dreary length, and that the cheery season of Spring, with its invigorating and revivifying influences, is at hand. Perhaps nowhere can the effects of this change from the almost arctic temperature of a few weeks ago, to the genial and welcome warmth that now exists, be more noticed than along the Hudson. This transition is already felt in every branch of business, and everywhere preparations are being made in anticipation of a busy and prosperous season following upon the general stagnation and depression that have existed during the past Winter. More particularly does this apply to the river-carrying trade, for, with the opening of Spring comes the opening of navigation, which to those engaged in the multifarious pursuits and occupations attendant upon a brisk river traffic, and who have been compelled by the rigors of the past Winter to lead lives of forced inactivity and compulsory idleness, means a resumption of employment, and, as a consequence, a source of profit and emolument. Along the line of docks, from the Battery up the river, a degree of bustle and coming life begins to take the place of the quiet and stillness that have, during the dreary Winter months, reigned supreme, and owners of steam-boats, barges, and other craft are now making active preparations and completing their arrangements for the coming season. Fleets are being put in order, and the ringing strokes of the shipwrights' mallets are everywhere heard, while perfect armies of painters, decorators, and other mechanics are busily occupied in repairing and renovating the river flotillas. As a sure sign of the approach of warmer weather, may be taken the appearance on the docks of that peculiar class of individuals who possess no visible means of existence, but who are always to be found lounging about, without, as it were, any business or occupation other than to kill time and dreamily watch the arrival and departure of the various boats.

The river is now almost entirely open as far up as Nyack, only a fringe of ice being seen along the shores, which have, under the influence of the sun's rays, cast off their snowy mantles and resumed their pristine appearance. Steamers can force a passage up to Rockland Lake, but no further point has yet been reached. At Haverstraw the ice is about ten inches thick, and teams are still crossing over, the sun having but little effect on it as yet; but should the present mild weather continue, it is thought that within a few days navigation will be possible to Newburg. In anticipation of such being the case, several barges were loaded on Saturday last with flour for that city. It is expected that the channel will not be sufficiently open to permit of travel to Albany before the first week in April, at the very earliest. The North River and New-York Steam-boat Company's steamer Alexis was the first to inaugurate the opening of the season, and is now running daily between New-York and Nyack, calling at Englewood and Yonkers. She has, like the other boats belonging to this line—the Chrystenah and the Adelphi—been thoroughly overhauled, painted, and decorated, and they are now in good condition. The Daniel Drew and Chauncey Vibbard, together with the Armenian, which is kept for extra service, belonging to the Albany day-line, are being prepared for the season's work. Both the first-named steamers are being thoroughly overhauled, painted, and redecorated, and will, when completed, fully bear out their reputation for elegance and comfort. The Daniel Drew is being fitted with a new steam chimney; her boilers are also being thoroughly cleaned and tested. The first trip by this line, whose business is entirely confined to passenger traffic, will be made about the 28th of May, and the last on the 1st of October.

The "People's line" for Albany have their steamers now ready to start, and are only waiting the breaking up of the ice. This line comprises the Drew and Dean Richmond, carrying both freight and passengers, and the St. John, used exclusively for passenger traffic, and which will not be put into commission until the 1st of June. They have all been refitted and painted. This company has purchased the business of the Albany Propeller line, whose steamers, the Eratus Cornell, and John Taylor, have been sold to Mr. Starin, who will run them between New-York and Athens.

The Mary Powell, owned by Capt. Anderson, is now undergoing extensive repairs, and is to have new steel boilers put in. These boilers are, it is said, to be manufactured under a new patent, and are being built at Newburg, although the steel used in their construction has to be obtained in New-York. The Mary Powell when ready will run from pier No. 39 North River to Rondout and other landings on this side.

The Citizens' Line to Troy has its boats, the Sunnyside and Thomas, Powell, ready for business, like the other lines it only waits for the navigation to open.

The steamer Fort Lee commenced running last week to Fort Lee, making two trips daily.

The steamers Thomas Cornell, Jame W. Baldwin of the Rondout and Kingston line, and the Susquehanna, for Newburg, are also prepared to commence their trips; the latter took in a cargo on Saturday last.

Among barge-owners and others, a more prosperous season is anticipated than has been for many years, yet a general feeling seems to prevail that freights will rule somewhat higher than heretofore.

Telegraphic War—Coalition Against the Western Union Company.

There seems to be little doubt that a consolidation of several of the telegraphic lines antagonistic to the Western Union has been accomplished, and that a sharp rivalry will soon ensue between the respective organizations. It is said that the stockholders of the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph lines, which extend from New-York to San Francisco, have bought up the majority of the stock of the Franklin Company's lines, which extend from New-York to Washington, and that in a short time the active control of the latter company will pass into their hands.

The lines of these companies connect at Washington with those of the Southern Atlantic Company, which reach to Montgomery, Ala., and are being extended to New-Orleans.

The Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph Company, whose lines extend from New-York to Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and New-Orleans, it is said will also join the organization. It is rumored on the street that the present managers of the Western Union, fearing that Commodore Vanderbilt will succeed in ousting them at the next election unless they pay a large price for the stock which he holds, are at the bottom of the consolidation scheme, and will transfer their services to the new organization, if defeated in the Western Union contest.

The iron building, No. 198 Broadway, has been leased by the new company, and the offices will be occupied by them early in May.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, Friday, March 21, James M. Miller, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of William M. Howland, Esq., referee, sold the five-story brick store and lot, No. 199 Church-street, east side, between White and Walker streets, for $16,000 over and above incumberances, amounting to $32,700, making the total price realized $48,700. The purchaser was Joseph P. Farrington. The price realized was a fair one. This matter is now settled, after having been adjourned from time to time for nearly a year past. The other legal auctions announced were adjourned, as follows: Sale by Joseph McGuire, of a tenement house and lot on Delancey-street, 25 feet west of Pitt-street, adjourned to Thursday of next week, and sale by Winans & Garrettson, of a house and lot, East Forty-third-street, 100 feet west of Third-avenue, adjourned to April 4. No other business was transacted. To-day no auctions are expected, but for next week the sales proposed are numerous, and, in some instances, of importance. Investors will, therefore, find it to their interest to consult the list of transactions as published on Monday.

THE BUILDING RECORD.

For the week ending with Friday, March 21, plans for the erection of new buildings have been submitted, and unsafe buildings reported, at the Department, No. 2 Fourth-avenue, James M. Macgregor, Superintendent, as follows:

New Buildings.

Third-avenue, north side, 25 feet south of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, one brick store and library, four stories, 25 by 80; Harlem Library, owner.

Forty-seventh-street, south side, 250 feet west of Broadway, one brick factory, 50 by 98.5, four stories, Morgan & Bros., owners.

First-avenue, north-west corner of Seventy-third-street, four brick stores and tenements, each five stories, 25.6 by 60; T. Connor, owner.

Madison-street, No. 192, rear, one brick kitchen, one story, 9.4 by 14; Mary A. Cushman, owner.

West Fifty-fourth-street, north side, 300 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick stable, 25 by 100, three stories; Andrew Johnson, owner.

East Broadway, No. 158, one brick store and tenement, three stories, 25 by 40; John Hilton, owner.

Hudson-street, north-west corner of Tenth-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 44; D. A. Cushman, owner.

West Thirtieth-street, south side, 225 feet east of Eleventh-avenue, one brick manufactory, three stories, 75 by 98; Graham, Dorset & Co., owners.

Second-avenue, No. 23, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 57; Frederick Johnson, owner.

East Ninth-street, No. 309, north side, 100 feet east of Second-avenue, one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 70; Frederick Johnson, owner.

First-avenue, north-west corner of Sixteenth-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 22 by 65, estate of Wm. Taylor, owner.

Ninth-avenue, No. 692, one brick and brown stone store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 80; Robert J. Follis, owner.

Broadway, Nos. 670, 672, 674, one first-class Ohio stone and brick store, five stories, 85.6 by 130; Adele L. S. Stevens, owner; estimated cost, $175,000.

Centre-street, west side, 70 feet west of Worth-street, one brick work-shop, three stories, 22.6 by 40; H. Wilkins, owner.

Clinton-street, No. 16, (rear,) one brick tenement, five stories, 25 by 29; Frederick Young, owner.

Madison-street, south-east corner Oliver-street, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24 by 28; John Kirk, owner.

West Forty-second-street, No. 420, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 55; Wm. Trow, owner.

Avenue C, No. 67, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 24 by 63; Michael Gross, owner.

Tenth-avenue, south-east corner Fifty-fourth-street, one brick second-class dwelling, two stories, 25 by 50; S. Winterbottom, owner.

West Thirty-eighth-street, south side, 200 feet east of Seventh-avenue, one brick second-class store, one story, 27 by 29; Wright & Wiester, owners.

Eighth-avenue, west side, 20.3 feet north of Twentieth-street, one brick store, four stories, 18 by 75; R. S. Clarke, owner.

Christie-street, east side, — feet south of Canal-street, one brick stable, two stories, 11 by 12; T. Maesel, owner.

Pitt-street, No. 17, one brick tenement, five stories, 20 by 53; Bond Fagan, owner.

West Forty-first-street, No. 317, one brick store and tenement, five stories, 25 by 48; Mrs. Mary Schnaider, owner.

East Fifty-fifth-street, No. 312, one brick and brown-stone tenement, four stories, 25 by 60; August Hobein, owner.

Unsafe Buildings.

Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-street, E. S. Coles, lessee; unsafe party wall.

No. 145 East Twenty-fourth-street, Wm. C. Traphagen, owner; unsafe awning.

No. 22 Clarke-street, Andrew Bleakley, owner; unsafe piazza.

No. 21 Worth-street, C. E. Whitehead owner; unsafe remaining walls after fire.

No. 38 East Broadway, Mrs. Frances McNulty, owner; unsafe stairs.

No. 13 Sheriff-street, Mr. McNally, owner; unsafe fence wall.

Nos. 410 and 412 Bleecker-street, Michael McKeans, owner; unsafe rear wall and piers.

No. 330 West Forty-seventh-street, D. M. Macilish, owner; unsafe fence.

Nos. 11 and 13 Jackson-street, Dederick Strunck, owner; unsafe chimneys.

Tenth-avenue, building near One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street, Corporation City of New-York, owner; unsafe generally.

No. 90 Crosby-street, rear, Mr. Simpson, owner; unsafe wall, inclosing outside stairs.

No. 159 Washington-street, Elisha Buckman, owner; unsafe south wall.

No. 341 First-avenue, Margaret A. Neilson, owner; unsafe piers.

No. 339 First-avenue, Margaret A. Neilson, owner; unsafe front wall and lintels.

Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-street, Horace S. Ely, agent; unsafe walls after fire.

No. 306 East Thirty-sixth-street, John F. Gosh, owner; unsafe west wall.

No. 108 South-street, John A. Stevens, owner; unsafe gable wall and chimney.

Exchange Sale, Friday, March 21.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

1 5-story brick store and lot, No. 199 Church-st., e. s., bet. White and Walker sts., lot 21.2x75...$48,700

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Thursday, March 20.

Broome-st., n. s., 80 feet e. of Sullivan-st., 20x75	$14,300
Macdougall-st., w. s., 105 ft. n. of Waverley-place, 25.10x121, husband to wife	nom.
Monroe-st., No. 269½, n. s., 50.1 w. of Jackson-st., 16.9x84.7	5,000
Monroe-st., Nos. 267 and 269	10,075
Suffolk-st., e. s., 22.3 ft. s. of Delancey-st., 22.3x53 7	20,000
Water-st., No. 304, 22.2x83	4,150
16th-st., n. s., indefinite, 25x92	6,000
20th-st., n. s., 151.1 ft. w. of 1st-av., 15.4x92	9,000
21st-st., s. s., 141.8 ft. w. of 7th-av., 22.4x102.9	20,000
39th-st., 325 ft. e. of 2d-av., 50x98.9, h. and l., husband to wife	15,250
41st-st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 8th-av., 25x98.9	11,000
45th-st., s. s., 245 ft. e. of 5th-av., 20x100.5, h. and l.	33,400
51st-st., s. s., 216.3 ft. w. of 3d-av., 16.8x100.5, h. and l.	12,300
57th-st., s. s., 210 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x100 4	6,000
75th-st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16.8x102.2	3,100
75th-st., s. s., 220 ft. w. of 2d-av., 20x102.2, foreclose	10,700
78th-st., n. s., 280 ft. e. of 3d-av., 25x102.2, foreclose	4,150
87th-st., s. s., 107.9 ft. w. of 4th-av., 25.7x100.8, h. and l.	12,000
N. by 104th-st., s. by 103d-st., w. by Avenue A, e. by Harlem River, foreclose	7,300
126th-st., n. s., 210 ft. w. of 3d-av., 25x99.11, ½ part, mortgages $4,500	800
2d-av., e. s., 20.5 ft. s. of 55th-st., 20x64	13,500
3d-av., e. s., 50 ft. s. of 46th-st., 16x80x18x80, h. and l., mortgages $12,361	17,000
3d-av., w. s., 25.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25x75, h. and l.	28,250
3d-av., w. s., 50.5 ft. s. of 53d-st., 25x75	28,250
3d-av., s. e. corner 98th-st., 100.9x110, ½ part, ½ $9,000 mortgages	15,000
7th-av., widened, s. w. corner 148th-st., 24.1x100.	7,250
9th-av., No. 313, n. w. corner 28th-st., 19.7x85	18,500

LEASES.

Jones-st., No. 1, corner 4th-st., 2 years, per year.	$1,000
4th-av., No. 211, 5 years, per year	5,000

Commodore Vanderbilt's Gift to the Southern Methodist University.

From the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, March 18.

The Associated Press dispatch, published in the *Banner* yesterday morning, announcing that Commodore Vanderbilt had given $500,000 to Bishop McTyeire, of the Southern Methodist Church, to establish a university in Tennessee, created a decided sensation, not only among the Methodists, but among all our citizens. Many of the preachers went to the Publishing House to obtain further particulars, and to talk over the matter. Altogether, it was the talk of the town.

The following dispatch, directed to Rev. Dr. A. L. P. Green, was received by Mr. T. D. Fite, his son-in-law, yesterday morning:

NEW-YORK, March 17.

To A. L. P. Green, D. D.:

Bishop McTyeire says call the Board of Trust together on Wednesday, 26th inst.

CHARLES F DEEMS.

As Rev. Dr. Green is in Arkansas, having gone thither for the benefit of his health, the dispatch was forwarded to him. The following occur in the charter of the Central University: The sum of $1,000,000 is necessary in order to realize fully the object desired, and not less than $500,000 must be secured as a condition precedent to the opening of any department of the university. The location of the university shall be left to the decision of the College of Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South.

The following resolution was adopted by the College of Bishops at its session held May 9, 1872:

Resolved, That the College of Bishops accede to the request made by the Board of Curators of the contemplated University, to locate the institution whenever the sum of $500,000 shall be pledged for the enterprise.

It will be seen that the location of the University is left to the College of Bishops. The Board of Trust is to be called together in order to report to the College of Bishops, which convenes here May 7, that $500,000 has been pledged for the enterprise, that it may proceed at once to locate the institution. The College of Bishops consists of Bishops Payne, Earley, Wightman, Doggett, Keener, Pierce, McTyeire, Kavanaugh, and Marvin. The general indication is that the University will be located at Nashville. In fact, no one seems to have any doubt of it.

Burglary in Fourth-Avenue.

On Thursday night, some unknown burglars forced an entrance into the store of Jas. McCurdy, merchant tailor, on the ground floor of Association Hall, corner of Fourth-avenue and Twenty-third-street, and carried off $2,000 worth of material and clothing. The front door of the store was forced open with a "jimmy," and the burglars selected from the stock in the store the most valuable goods. The property stolen was more than three men could carry away, and it is supposed that an express wagon or hack was employed to remove the property. Capt. Burden, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, has been notified of the burglary, but has not thus far succeeded in obtaining any trace of the thieves or the property stolen.

FINANCIAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON AND WESTERN Railway

7 PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE GOLD BONDS,

SECURED BY A

1st Mortgage on its Extension.

The line of this Road, including the Extension, is [illegible] miles, and IS COMPLETED, except the short distance of eighty-five miles between Havana, on the Illinois River, and the Mississippi.

A part of the line, (202¼ miles,) from Indianapolis to Pekin, has been in successful operation over two years, and is recognized as one of the most important roads coming into the City of Indianapolis. Its net earnings are more than sufficient to pay interest on ALL Bonds issued by the Company, **and its receipts for 1872 were more than $395,000 greater than in the previous year.**

These Bonds possess unusual strength, and we recommend them for the following reasons:

1. The Road is already earning more than operating expenses and interest.

2. The unfinished portion of the line will be completed within a few months, and the entire road has an immense business immediately tributary to it. EARNINGS FOR LAST THREE MONTHS OF 1872 WERE AT THE RATE OF $7,227 PER MILE per annum, and must reach $10,000 per mile within two years, and continue progressive.

3. The effect of such revenue upon the market value of the capital stock of the Road, as well as upon its convertible bonds, is obvious.

4. The SECURITY IS COMPLETE.

5. The management of the Road is acknowledged to be SUPERIOR, and there can be no possibility of any default in interest payments.

The Bonds are SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD, $1,000 each, convertible at option of the holder, and may be registered without charge. Price 90 and accrued interest in currency. Coupons, January and July 1, free of tax.

ALL NEGOTIABLE SECURITIES RECEIVED IN EXCHANGE AT BEST MARKET RATES.

Further information furnished on application.

TURNER BROS.,
Bankers, No. 14 Nassau-st.

The Indiana and Illinois Central Railway Co.

Offers for sale its FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS, 30 years to run, with ample Sinking Fund.

The Road runs due EAST and WEST from INDIANAPOLIS to DECATUR, 159 miles, through the richest settled country of the West. It crosses the BLOCK COAL FIELD of Indiana at its best point, and it cannot fail to have a LARGE LOCAL AND THROUGH BUSINESS, as it makes a great saving of distance and has low grades.

It is building for cash, by responsible stockholders, and is BONDED FOR MUCH LESS THAN ITS COST. Eighty-five miles will be done and in profitable operation this Spring, the residue within the year. There is no better bond on the market. For pamphlets and information apply to

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.
NO. 24 WALL-ST.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY

NEW SINKING FUND BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED.

$6,000,000,

Bonds due Oct. 1, 1882, with Interest at Seven per Cent., payable semi-annually, April and October, at the office of the Union Trust Co. of New-York.

$600,000, or Ten Per Cent. of the Loan, to be retired annually by the Sinking Fund.

Coupon Bonds of..............................$1,000 each.
Registered Bonds of $1,000, $5,000, and $10,000 each.
Price, 94 and Accrued Interest.

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

MIDLAND

7% Guaranteed (FIRST MORTGAGE) Gold Bonds

Completed Road,

Issued on the Montclair Railway, and Guaranteed by New-York Midland.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey, over which the vast accumulated business of the New-York Midland will pass. Its bonds are issued on the basis of about half cost. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. It is completed and running regular trains.

Allen, Stephens & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 25 PINE-ST.

NEW-YORK Loan and Indemnity Co.,

No. 229 Broadway, corner Barclay-st.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000.

Transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Receive DEPOSITS subject to CHECK AT SIGHT, paying INTEREST on DAILY BALANCES.

Checks on this Company pass through Clearing-house.

Receive TRUSTS and FINANCIAL AGENCIES, keep transfer-books, register STOCKS, and act as TRUSTEES for RAILROADS, and other corporations and for individuals.

DIRECTORS.
H. H. VAN DYCK, President.
ANDREW McKINNEY, First Vice-President,
T. W. PARK, Second Vice-President,
PROSPER P. SHAW, Third Vice-President,

William B. Ogden,	G. M. Van Nort,
Charles Stanton,	Alexander E. Orr,
John H. Cheever,	Aaron Claflin,
Abel Denison,	George H. Brown,
George H. Bissell,	Christopher Meyer,
William H. Breeden,	G. P. Lowrey,
John Q. Hoyt,	William H. Foster.
William Foster, Jr.,	

JOHN T. BANKER, Secretary.

FIRST MORTGAGE 8 PER CENT. BONDS.
OF THE
MILWAUKEE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY,
COUPON AND REGISTERED; INTEREST JUNE AND DECEMBER.

We offer these bonds for sale at 90, and accrued interest, believing them to be a secure, as well as a profitable investment. Full particulars furnished on application.

VERMILYE & CO.,
Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st.
GREENLEAF, NORRIS & CO.,
No. 66 Exchange-place.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

LOST—IN TRANSMISSION BY MAIL TO New-York City, Feb. 14, 1873, a note signed by us, dated Feb. 4, 1873, payable in sixty days, for four hundred and seventy-four dollars and fourteen cents ($474 14.) All persons are cautioned against negotiating or receiving said note, as it will not be paid.
F. W. HUNT & CO., Boston, Mass.

INSURANCE SCRIP.—ATLANTIC, COMMERCIAL, AND UNION SCRIP, wanted by
WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL.

NOTICE TO INVESTORS.

CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN.

$5,000,000

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS

COUPON AND REGISTERED. INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD, APRIL AND OCTOBER.

THE CANADA SOUTHERN, or eastern end of this line, whose Bonds were so rapidly sold last Summer,

Is Now Finished,

and will be opened for business, in connection with the TOLEDO AND WABASH and other Western Roads at a very early day. The CHICAGO AND CANADA SOUTHERN, or western end of this line, is now being rapidly built, and the Company expect it to be finished during the present year.

THIS GREAT TRUNK LINE, when completed through, will be of immense advantage to the shipping interests of the Great West, being *Level, Straight* and thirty-three miles Shorter than any other route. Having connections with all the lines running into Buffalo at the East and Chicago at the West, and under the management of some of the most experienced railroad operators of the country, its success is rendered a certainty, and its Bonds must be a safe and profitable investment. It makes the shortest and best connections going West, both at Toledo and Detroit, and is the only Seven per Cent. Gold Bond on any through Trunk line now offered.

Pamphlets and all information furnished by

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 27 PINE-ST.
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER
BANKERS, NO. 10 WALL-ST.

The Springfield and Illinois South-Eastern Railway.

7 PER CENT. GOLD

FIRST MORTGAGE BOND.
Only $15,000 Per Mile.

ROAD COMPLETED.

Having a traffic guarantee by which it is estimated that from one to two hundred thousand dollars of these Bonds will be redeemed annually by lot at par, thus giving the fortunate holder TWENTY per Cent. profit upon the investment. For further particulars apply to

JONES & SCHUYLER,
No. 12 Pine-st.

Portland & Ogdensburg Rail Road

VERMONT DIVISION.

The shortest Trunk Line from the Lakes to the Atlantic. More than half the line in successful operation, and the balance rapidly approaching completion. The First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Road we recommend as combining PROFIT WITH ABSOLUTE SAFETY. For sale or exchange for marketable securities.

E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO.,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 311 Broadway, New-York.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & CO.,
No. 118 Milk-st., Boston.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD

OF

LONG ISLAND

SEVEN PER CENT.

First Mortgage Bonds,

DUE 1892. FOR SALE BY

WILLIAM AND JOHN O'BRIEN,
No 58 Wall-st.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS,
NO. 31 UNION-SQUARE,
north-west corner of 16th-st., New-York City,
CAPITAL..$500,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
ROBERT SCHELL.
GEORGE M. GROVES, late Groves, Northrup & Taylor.
ELISHA BROOKS, of Brooks Brothers.
WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President New-York Central and Hudson River and Harlem Railroad Companies.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, New-York.
CHARLES L. TIFFANY, of Tiffany & Co.
ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, of Strong & Shepard.
WILLIAM STEINWAY, of Steinway & Son.
OSWALD OTTENDORFER, Editor New-York *Staats Zeitung.*
JOSEPH PARK, JR., of Park & Tilford.
RICHARD ARNOLD, of Arnold, Constable & Co.
SAMUEL SLOAN, President Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.
ROBERT SCHELL, President.
GEO. M. GROVES, Vice-President.
THEODORE ROGERS, Cashier.

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS.

We offer for sale $400,000 PAR VALUE **ILLINOIS EIGHT PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS** in lots to suit purchasers.

These securities are **FIRST-CLASS** in every particular.

Details furnished on application.

WINSLOW & WILSON,
70 William-st., N. Y.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, March 8, 1873.

AT A MEETING OF THE DIRECTORS of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway Company, held at the office of the Company, in Cleveland, on the 5th day of March, 1873, it was ordered that a special meeting of the stockholders of this Company be called for the purpose of approving or not, as shall seem to them proper, a lease of the said railway, its branches and leased lines, to the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, then to be submitted to said stockholders for their action; and also for the purpose of acting upon a proposal to authorize the directors of said Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis Railway to issue not exceeding five millions increased capital stock of said Company for purposes authorized by law.

In accordance with the said resolutions, notice is hereby given that a meeting of said stockholders has been called for the purpose aforesaid, and will be held at the general office of said Company, in the City of Cleveland, Ohio, on the 16th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and that the stock transfer-books will be closed on the 5th day of April, and remain closed until the 17th day of April next.
H. B. HURLBUT, President.
GEO. H. RUSSELL, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Consolidated Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
ST. LOUIS
AND
SOUTH-EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
(CONSOLIDATED.)
Of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, and Tennessee.

30 year 7 per cent., with Sinking Fund of 2 1-2 per cent. of Gross Earnings.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD IN NEW-YORK. INTEREST SEMI-ANNUALLY, FEBRUARY AND AUGUST.

This road is formed by the consolidation of the St. Louis and South-eastern, the Evansville, Henderson, and Nashville, and the Edgefield and Kentucky Railroads, and is the shortest and best possible route from ST. LOUIS and CHICAGO to NASHVILLE, MONTGOMERY, ATLANTA, MACON, MOBILE, SAVANNAH, and CHARLESTON. Its superstructure and equipment are unsurpassed by any in the West.

ITS MONTHLY EARNINGS HAVE, SINCE THE CONSOLIDATION, ALREADY REACHED AN AVERAGE OF $105,000, AND ARE AMPLE TO OPERATE THE ROAD AND PAY THE INTEREST ON THE ENTIRE BONDED DEBT.

Three hundred and fifty-eight miles of this road are completed and fully equipped. The Consolidated Bonds are issued at the rate of $21,000 per mile for the purpose of making a single debt, completing branches, and supplying equipment to meet the rapidly-increasing business. $1,600,000 have been sold, and we offer a limited number at **90 and accrued interest in currency.**

The St. Louis Board of Trade recently passed a series of resolutions expressing the opinion "THAT THIS WILL BECOME ONE OF THE BEST PAYING LINES LEADING OUT OF ST. LOUIS," congratulating the stockholders on "THE HONORABLE AND ABLE MANAGEMENT OF THE PROPERTY," expressing the belief "that THE SECURITY OFFERED BY THE CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS TO THE **AMOUNT OF $21,000 PER MILE IS GOOD, AND RECOMMENDING THEM WITHOUT HESITATION AS AN INVESTMENT** TO CAPITALISTS, BOTH AT HOME AND ABROAD."

We unhesitatingly recommend these Bonds as an unexceptionable Railway Security.

Full particulars furnished, upon application, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.
WINSLOW & WILSON.
No. 70 William-st., New-York.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

---

7 TO 12 PER CENT.

We make a **Specialty** of County, City and School District Bonds, **Guarantee Legality** of all bonds sold, collect the coupons without charge, or take same as so much cash on sales. ☞ Send for Price List.

THE LAW OF MUNICIPAL BONDS, just published by our senior, should be in the hands of all interested in this class of securities. Two vols., price $10. W. N. COLER & CO., No. 17 Nassau-st.

Money to Loan.

Trust funds, $115,000, to loan on bond and mortgage on improved City property, in one sum, or will be divided. Apply to HORACE S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY,
CHICAGO, Ill., March 19, 1873.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three directors, to serve three years, and for the transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on MONDAY, the 7th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books will be closed on the 24th inst. and re-opened for transfers on the 8th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE WASHINGTON LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, March 13, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR SIXTEEN directors of this Company, constituting the first class, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of April proximo, from 12 to 1 P. M.
W. HAXTON, Secretary.

STOCK PRIVILEGES.—HENRY C. CROSS, 22 Broad-st., N. Y., member of N. Y. Stock Exchange, will buy and sell privileges on commission. Refers to Messrs. F. B. Wallace & Co., Gibson, Casanova & Co., A. W. Shepard & Co., Hill, Scott & Co., Tallcott & Sons, J. L. Brownell & Bros., and others.

$17,000 TO LOAN—ON MORTGAGE, on New-York property. Principals. Apply to PHILIP S. CROOKE, corner Fulton and Boerum sts., Brooklyn.

DIVIDENDS.

THE COUPONS OF THE CHICAGO, DANVILLE and Vincennes Railroad Company's First Mortgage Bonds, due April 1, 1873, will be paid, in gold, on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 38 Pine-st., New-York.
AMOS TENNY, Treasurer.

NOTICE.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY, March 18, 1873.

The interest due April 1 next on the Fourth Mortgage Bonds New-York and Erie Railway will be paid at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st.
W. T. SHEARMAN, Treasurer.

MURRAY-HILL BANK.

NEW-YORK, March 18, 1873.

The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Dividend of Four Dollars per share, payable on and after April 1, 1873.

The transfer books will be closed from date to 1st prox.
JAMES STRIKER, Cashier.

NO. 53 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, March 20, 1873.

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILroad First MORTGAGE BONDS.—The Coupons from said Bonds, maturing on the 1st April, 1873, will be paid at our office on and after that date.

Schedules will be furnished on application.

Lists of more than twenty Coupons must be left one day for examination.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

SAVINGS BANKS.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 906 and 908 3d-av.,
corner of 55th-st.

MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1st of APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per ANNUM, on all sums from $1 to $5,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.
CHRISTIAN SCHWARTZ, President.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.

Six per cent. interest paid. Money deposited now will bear interest from April 1. Assets, Ten Millions nine hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars. Books in English, French, and German.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK.
CHATHAM-SQUARE, NEW-YORK.

Deposits made now or on or before April 1 will receive interest from that date.
HARRISON HALL, President.
JOSEPH P. COOPER, Secretary.
C. D. BAILEY, Treasurer.

DEPOSIT TO-DAY in the SAVINGS BANK Chartered by the United States.
SEND FOR CIRCULAR, No. 185 Bleecker st.
ASSETS OVER $4,000,000.

MACHINERY.

WILLIAM A. HARRIS,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.,
BUILDER OF THE
HARRIS-CORLISS ENGINE,
WITH HARRIS' PATENTED IMPROVEMENTS.
SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MONUMENTS AND HEADSTONES.
W. YOUNG, corner BOWERY and 3D-ST. Offers his large stock at cost on account of going out of business.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, RICH and elegant designs; slate work of every description; marble and wood mantels. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., near 7th-av.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNHARD METZ, JOSEPH METZ, and LOUIS CLEVE, bankrupts.—To the creditors of said bankrupts and all others in interest: Notice is hereby given to you, pursuant to an order made by the Court, dated the 24th day of February, A. D. 1873, to appear before me at my office, number seven (7) Beekman-street, New-York City, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, and show cause why an order should not be made that, on Eugene Ketterlinus paying to all the creditors of said bankrupts, two firms of Metz Brothers and Cleve, twenty-five per cent. of the principal of their respective debts, and paying all costs and expenses as in said order mentioned, the assignee, John H. Platt, be directed to account for and deliver to the said Eugene Ketterlinus all the remaining property and effects of the said bankrupts, as partners, and that thereupon all the said proceedings in bankruptcy be discontinued as to the said bankrupts as partners.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.
JAMES F. DWIGHT, Register.
CHARLES H. SMITH, Attorney for Petitioning Creditors, No. 243 Broadway, New-York.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE is hereby given that WILLIAM H. WAUSER, of Jersey City, has made an assignment to the undersigned for the benefit of his creditors, and that the said creditors are required to present their claims, under oath or affirmation, to the undersigned, or either of them, at No. 18 Wall-street, New-York, or No. 33 Montgomery-street, Jersey City (office of Potts & Linn, Attorneys), within three months from this date, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of said estate. And said creditors are further notified that a list of the claims against the said William H. Wauser will be filed with the Surrogate of the County of Hudson before the ensuing May term of the Orphan's Court, when exceptions thereto may be filed by any person interested.—Dated Jan. 21, 1873.
NATHANIEL NILES,
SARGENT V. BAGLEY,
Assignees.
m8-1aw6wS

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AARON GOODMAN and ISRAEL STONE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the late firm of Goodman & Stone, and of the separate estates of Aaron Goodman and Israel Stone, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.
JULIUS HYMES, Assignee,
m8-1aw3wS* No. 474 Broadway, New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS OXNARD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Thomas Oxnard, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.
ALONZO GREEN, Assignee,
No. 4 Warren-street, New-York City.
mh8-1aw3wS*

NO. 3,806.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIMON GRUHN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. Before Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York the 7th day of March, A. D. 1873.—To whom it may concern.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Simon Gruhn, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. JOHN J. HINCHMAN, Assignee.
mh8-1aw3wS*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of NATHAN BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register.—At the City of New-York, the 11th day of February, 1873.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Nathan Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.
mh15-1aw3wS* JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee.

NOTICE.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York, in the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, a bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Jas. F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy. To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Solomon Rapp, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated New-York, Feb. 21, 1873. JNO. J. BONIFACE, Assignee,
mh8-3w1awS* No. 86 Front-st.

IN THE MATTER OF DAVID LASKY,—In Bankruptcy.—The undersigned, assignee of the above-named bankrupt, hereby gives notice that he will sell at public auction, at No. 242 Canal-st., New-York City, at 9 o'clock A. M., on TUESDAY, April 1, 1873, a quantity of hats, caps, material, fixtures, &c., comprising the stock of the bankrupt above-named, being the assets of the said bankrupt in possession of the said assignee.—Dated New-York, March 21, 1873.
HENRY CHUCK, Assignee.
J. P. SOLOMON, Attorney for Assignee, No. 322 Broadway, New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL C. BOEHM, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of Samuel C. Boehm, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 9th day of January, A. D. 1873. JOHN H. PLATT,
mh14-1aw3wS* Assignee.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SURROGATE'S COURT, COUNTY OF New-York.—Administration on the personal estate of PIERRE BERNARD BERGES, deceased, having heretofore been granted to Marie Victoire Berges and others by competent authority at Bordeaux, in the Republic of France, the place of domicil of said deceased, and administration on the personal estate of said deceased in the County of New-York having been applied for by Charles A. DuVivier, notice is hereby given to all creditors of said deceased, resident in the State of New-York, to present their claims to the said Charles A. Du Vivier, at the office of Coudert Brothers, No. 49 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of which day, and at which hour, the application aforesaid will be heard by the Surrogate of the County of New-York, at his office in the New County Court-house, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 24, 1873.
ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS, Surrogate.
jan25-1aw6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JESSE W. BENEDICT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business at the office of Boardman & Boardman, attorneys, Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of June next.—Dated New-York the 9th day of November, 1872.
FRANCES ANN BENEDICT, Executrix.
PETER CARTER and COLEMAN BENEDICT, Executors.
n20-1aw6mSa*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GUSTAV HEINRICH WITTHAUS, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Rudolph August Witthaus, No. 34 West 35th-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of September next.—Dated, New-York, the 19th day of March, 1873.
JULIA CATHARINE WITTHAUS,
RUDOLPH AUGUST WITTHAUS,
FRANCIS TILLOU,
EDWIN JULIUS WITTHAUS,
GUSTAVUS HENRY WITTHAUS, JR.,
m22-1aw6m-S* Executrix and executors.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDMUND B. CHEREVOY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of business, the office of C. W. Van Voorhis, attorney at law, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March, 1873, next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of Sept., 1872.
GEORGE BRAID,
THOMAS W. WEATHERED, Executors.
s21-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSHUA L. UNDERHILL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Underhill & Uhlhoeffer, No. 54 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of May next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of November, 1872. HENRY H. UNDERHILL,
n16-1aw6mS* Executor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, IN pursuance of an order of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, and according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH McLEOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament of the said deceased, at the subscriber's office and place of transacting business, No. 74 (seventy-four) Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 28th day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 21st day of February, 1873.
f22-1aw6mS. JOHN M. MASON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE NEWSCHAFER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 219 East Thirty-first-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 22d day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1873.
CATHARINE NEWSCHAFER, Executrix.
SAMUEL W. TUTTLE, Proctor for Executrix.
ja18-1aw6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Mrs. MARY A. GOMPERTS, late of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the book-store of J. Milton Ferry, No. 76 Bowery, in the City of New-York on or before the 15th day of May next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of November, 1872.
HIRAM RAYNOR,
JOHN TOWNSHEND. Executors.
n9-1aw6mS*

HARDWARE.

BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS—ANVILS, vices, tongs, swedges, hammers, bellows, portable forges, horse and mule shoes, shoeing tools, grindstones, lathes. W. A. CARTER, No. 52 Cortlandt-st., near Greenwich-st.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING THE

UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

BALTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 22, at 12 M.
CELTIC..........SATURDAY, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
ATLANTIC........SATURDAY, April 5, at 11 A. M.
REPUBLIC........SATURDAY, April 12, at 3 P. M.
ADRIATIC........SATURDAY, April 19, 10½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; (for sailings after 1st April, $100 gold;) steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage-prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York. J. H. SPARKS Agent.

U. S. M. BALTIC.—IN CONSEQUENCE of the fire at Pavonia, passengers for steam-ship BALTIC will embark at 10 A. M. SATURDAY, March 22, taking Jersey City Ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st. J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

*Cuba. Wed., March 26.	*Russia, Wed'day, April 16.
Abyssinia, Wed., April 2.	Calabria, Sat'day, April 19.
Algeria. Wed., April 9.	Java, Wednesday, April 23.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage...$30. currency

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. Through bills of lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS....HELIARD..Saturday, March 22
ST. LAURENT.......LEMARIE..Saturday, April 5
VILLE DU HAVRE....SURMONT..Saturday, April 19
PEREIRE...........DANRE....Saturday, May 3

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin...................$125 | Second cabin...................$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER VILLE DE PARIS, FOR Brest and Havre, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton-st., on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock M. Passengers are requested to be on board at (11) eleven o'clock A. M.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF NEW-YORK.......Saturday, Mar. 22, 12 M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Mar. 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.......Saturday, April 5, 12 M.
CITY OF BRISTOL........Thursday, April 10, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.......Saturday, April 12, 2 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON.Thursday, April 17, 9 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $85 and $100, gold, according to accommodations. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State-st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 86 South Market-st., Chicago.

NATIONAL LINE

OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
GREECE, THOMAS......Wed'day, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
EGYPT, GROGAN.......Saturday, Mar. 29, at 3 P. M.
CANADA, WEBSTER.....Saturday, April 5, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, THOMSON.....Saturday, April 12, at 3 P. M.
SPAIN, GRACE........Saturday, April 19, at 10 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
HOLLAND, BRAGG......Saturday, April 5, at 11 A. M.

These steam-ships are

THE LARGEST IN THE TRADE.

Cabin passage...........................$90, $75, and $65, currency
Steerage..$29, currency

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London.

CHEAPER THAN BY ANY OTHER LINE.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STATE LINE STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, via LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from State Line Pier, Martin Stores, Brooklyn, N. Y., for Glasgow, via Londonderry, as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA, 2,500 tons......Wednesday, May 7
GEORGIA, 2,500 tons...........Wednesday, June 4
VIRGINIA, 2,500 tons..........Wednesday, June 18

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.
Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ANCHOR LINE.

EXPRESS STEAMERS SAIL FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER, NEW-YORK.

AUSTRALIA..Sat. Mar. 22	VICTORIA..Sat., Mar. 29
OLYMPIA..Wed., Mar. 26	TRINACRIA..Wed., Ap. 2

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from any railway station in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, or America, as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as any other route or line. Tickets, drafts or certificates can be bought at lowest currency rates by applying at the Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling-green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY,

as follows:
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, Mar. 26, at 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSYTH..........April 2, at 9 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. PRICE...........April 9, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. MORGAN............April 16, at ——
MINNESOTA, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, April 23, at ——
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE, JR....April 30, at ——

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS
MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, March 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, THURSDAY, March 27, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS,	GEORGE YONGE,
Agent A. & G. R. R.,	Agent C. R. R.,
No. 229 Broadway.	No. 409 Broadway

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, PROGRESO AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 3 N. River, at 3 P. M. every Thursday.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only,)..........March 27
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana, via Nassau,)..April 3
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico,)...April 10
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana only)...........April 17

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO

CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA.

CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS, AND FREIGHT TO ASPINWALL, PANAMA, SANTA MARTHA, GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 10th, 20th, and 30th of each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

March 20.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River at 12 o'clock noon for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with the steamer GREAT REPUBLIC, Capt. CAVERLY, touching at Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan; also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Departures of 10th and 20th each month connect with the Company's steamer, touching at San Benito, Tonala, Salina Cruz, and Port Angel.

Steamer ALASKA will leave San Francisco April 1, 1873, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight, and all further information apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Postponement of sailing.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY will leave Pier No. 42 North River, for Aspinwall, at 12 o'clock noon, SATURDAY, March 22, 1873. F. R. BABY, Agent.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,
From Pier No. 29 North River.

CHARLESTON, Capt. JAS. BERRY, Tuesday, March 18.

SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. T. J. BECKETT, Thursday, March 20.

CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, March 22.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
HENRY R. MORGAN & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West-st., (corner of Warren.)

Through freight-tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South or South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

RED BALL LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS,
RATES OF PASSAGE REDUCED,
NEW-YORK TO DEMERARA.

Calling at St. Thomas and Barbadoes to land mails and passengers. These first-class, full-powered iron steamers are intended to sail from Pier No. 18 East River, as follows:

LAGOS, Pirden.......................Saturday, April 5
MANDINGO, Spence....................Saturday, April 26
AND EVERY THREE WEEKS THEREAFTER.

These steamers are specially adapted to tropical service, have large state-rooms, bath-rooms and superior ventilation, and take only first-class passengers. A limited amount of cargo will be taken. HORNSTEDT & GARTHORNE, Owners, No. 70 South-st., New-York. For freight or passage apply to R. E. MORGAN'S SONS, 70 South-st., N. Y.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP COMP'Y

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.
MONTHLY SERVICE TO
JAMAICA, VENEZUELA, WEST INDIES, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's first-class iron steamers will be dispatched (unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances) with the mails, as under:

The steam-ship CLARIBEL, Capt. BAYLEY, for Turk's Island, Kingston, and Savanilla, will sail on March 29.

Loading berth, Pier No. 12, N. R. For freight or passage apply to PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall-st.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
RATES OF FREIGHT REDUCED.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month.

ONTARIO, Capt. SLOCUM.................March 24, at 10 A. M.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WEIR.................April 22
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH......May 22

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

COLUMBIAN MAIL STEAM-PACKET LINE,
FOR MATANZAS AND HAVANA,
Carrying the United States mail.
The first-class side-wheel steam-ship
SANTIAGO DE CUBA,
Capt. J. W. REYNOLDS,
Will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on TUESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
C. L. GUILLEAUME & CO., Agents,
No. 14 Broadway.

Due notice will be given of next sailing day.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW WINTER LINE BY STEAMBOATS AND RAILROAD.

To HARTFORD, MIDDLETOWN, and all the towns along the CONNECTICUT VALLEY, connecting at Saybrook, with the new Valley Railroad. The steamers consist of the STATE OF NEW-YORK, CITY OF HARTFORD, and GRANITE STATE; one of which leaves Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck slip,) daily (Sundays excepted,) at 3 o'clock P. M.

The cars of the Valley road run alongside of the boats at Saybrook.

Passengers are not subjected to the annoyance and danger of getting to and from 42d-st., nor to expensive hack-hire, or a LONG WALK, to reach the cars at Saybrook.

The boats and cars on this route are first-class. PASSENGERS and FREIGHT, taken as low AS BY ANY OTHER LINE WHAT EVER.
WM. H. GOODSPEED, Vice-President.
SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, 112 South-st.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF Franklin-st., for Red Bank and intermediate landings.

Leave New-York.	Leave Red Bank.
Saturday, March 22, 1 P. M.	Monday, March 24, 1 P. M.
Tuesday, March 25, 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, March 26, 8:30 A. M.
Wed'day, March 26, 2:30 P. M.	Thursday, March 27, 7 A. M.
Thursday, March 27, 3 P. M.	Friday, March 28, 7:30 A. M.
Friday, March 28, 3 P. M.	Sat'day, March 29, 7:30 A. M.
Saturday, March 29, 3:30 P. M.	Monday, March 31, 7:30 A. M.

FALL RIVER LINE FOR BOSTON, VIA NEWPORT.—The steamers NEWPORT and OLD COLONY, from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-street, daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., on and after March 1. Tickets sold to principal points in New-England, the White Mountains, and Provinces.
A. P. BACON, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon, and 12 night.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH—Steamer NELLY WHITE leaves Pier 37, E. R., every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 2½ P. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South at 9 A. M., 1, 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 1, 4, 5, 6, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:15 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 8:10, 9 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 11:40 A. M., 12 M., 12:30, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30, 12 P. M. Sunday, 5:20, 6, 6:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10, 9:30, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:20, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:30, 5:50, 6, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 6 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 3, 4:10, 5:20, 6, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6 and 9 P. M.

For East Millstone, 7 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 3:40, 4, and 6 P. M.

For Freehold, 7, 8 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., 3:40 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 1:03 P. M., daily; 10:14 A. M. and 6:34 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:40 A. M., 4:54, 10:12 P. M.; Sunday 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:21, 6:50, 10:14, 11:04, 11:54 A. M., 2:14, 3:54, 6:04, 6:43 P. M.; Sunday, 5:21, 6:50, 11:04 A. M.

Ticket offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway; No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.
D. M. BOYD, JR.,
A. J. CASSATT, Gen. Pass. Agent.
General Manager.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

Trains will leave James slip as follows. (Leave 34th-st., East River, fifteen minutes later.)

8:30 A. M.—Greenport Mail.

10:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway trains.

3 P. M.—Riverhead and Sag Harbor Express trains. (through to Greenport on Saturdays.)

4 P. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley Express.

5 P. M.—Hempstead Express.

6 P. M.—Northport and Rockaway Accommodation.

All trains connect at Jamaica with East New-York, and at Mineola with Hempstead.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUNDAY TRAINS
LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT.

9:30 A. M.—Port Jefferson, Northport, and Locust Valley excursion trains.

6 P. M.—Northport, Locust Valley, and Rockaway accommodation.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK MIDLAND RAILWAY.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT, taking effect Dec. 2, 1872.

Passenger depots foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. as follows:

For New-Durham and Maywood—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, and 11:30 P. M.

For Hackensack, Paterson, Hawthorne, Midland Park, and Wortendyke—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 3:30, 4:30, 6:20, *11:30 P. M.

For Ridgefield Park, Bogota, Rochelle, Dundee Lake, Market Street, and Riverside—7, 10:50 A. M.; 1, 4:30, 5:20, 6:20, 11:30 P. M.

For Wyckoff, Pompton, and Montclair Junction—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30, 5:20 P. M.

For Campgaw, Oakland, Bloomingdale, and West Bloomingdale—7, 9:10, 10:50 A. M.; 3:30, 4:30 P. M.

For Smith Mills, Charlotteburg, Stockholm, Snufftown, Ogdensburg, and Quarryville—7, 9:10 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

For New-Foundland, Franklin, Hamburg, Deckertown, Unionville, West Town, Johnson, Slate Hill, Middletown, and Bloomingburg—‡7, 9:10 A. M.; 3:30, ‡4:30 P. M.

For Pine Bush, Hunisboro, Fallsburg, Monticello, Liberty Falls, and Ellenville—9:10 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.

Returning, leave Liberty Falls at 6:55 A. M., 1:25 P. M.; Ellenville, 7:42 A. M., 2:15 P. M.; Middletown, 6, 8:45 A. M., 2:37, 5:45 P. M.; West Bloomingdale, 7, 8:20 A. M., 2, 4:04 P. M.; Wortendyke, 6:25, 7:27, 9, 11:23 A. M., 2:37, 4:05, 6:58, 10:56 P. M.; Paterson, 6:43, 6:47, 7:35, 9:19, 11:38 A. M., 2:57, 4:24, 7:15, 11:12 P. M.

Arriving in New-York at 6:55, 8, 9:10, 10:20 A. M.; 12:50, 4:10, 5:46, 8:35 P. M., and 12:50 A. M.

MONTCLAIR DIVISION.

Trains leave New-York, foot Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., for Montclair, Pompton, and intermediate stations, 9:10 A. M., 4:30 P. M. For Montclair and intermediate stations, 5:20 P. M. Arrive, 8 and 9:10 A. M., 4:10 P. M.

‡ Does not run beyond Middletown.
* Does not run beyond Hawthorne.
† Does not run beyond Bloomingburg.
C. W. DOUGLASS, Superintendent.
WM. H. WEED, General Ticket Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—Allentown Line to the West.—Passenger and Freight Depot in New-York, foot of Liberty st.—Winter Arrangement—Commencing Dec. 16, 1872, leave New-York as follows:

6 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

7 A. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Williamsport; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West; connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, Waverley, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12 M.—Way-train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—For Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, and Allentown.

3:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk; connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—For Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—For Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—For Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and Chicago.

6 and 6:45 P. M.—For Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9 and 11 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:15, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M., 12 M., 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:15, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7:15, 7:30, 8:10, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
R. E. RICKER,
Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.
Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-st.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield at 8:00 A. M., 3:00 and 8:05 P. M.; via Shore Line at 12:20 and 9:07 P. M., all stopping at Stamford, South Norwalk and Bridgeport.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05 (Ex.) 11:3 A. M.; 12:20, (Ex.,) 3:57, 4:35, 5:36, 8:25 (Ex.) 9:07 (Ex.) P. M. Additional to Bridgeport at 7:05 A. M. and to South Norwalk at 6:35 P. M., and to Stamford at 10:35 A. M., 2:20, 4:50, 6, and 7:20 P. M. The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mt. Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room cars on Day Express and Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn; who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots.
JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Commencing on Monday, Nov. 4, 1872. Through Trains will leave Grand Central Depot.

8.00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10.30 A. M., Special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.

10.45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3.40 P. M., Special Express for Albany and Troy.

4.00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6.00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping-cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8.00 P. M., Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls; also, for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads. This train runs on Sundays.

11.00 P. M., Express, with sleeping-cars for Troy and Albany.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.
Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS & YOUNG GENTLEMEN
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
Nos. 126 and 128 East 24th-st.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
No. 252 Madison-av.
School hours, 9½ A. M. to 2½ P. M.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE
A BOARDING SCHOOL
for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men.
ESTABLISHED 1854.
Earnest teaching; common-sense management.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654, Yonkers, N. Y.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS GOING ABROAD.—A lady of large experience in teaching has taken an elegant residence near Central Park and 5th-av., where she will superintend the education of a limited and select number of young ladies and little girls, who will be received into her family and enjoy a combination of educational advantages, with refined home influences, such as few institutions can present. Unexceptionable references given. Address CULTURE, Station G, New-York.

TO RENT—A YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING and Day School, situated in one of the pleasantest cities of New-England; widely known and long established; will be rented, furnished, for a term of years. Address, with references, S. H. G., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

BLAIR PRESBYTERIAL ACADEMY, BLAIRSTOWN, N. J.—superior advantages for both sexes. Spring session opens March 25. Terms, $200 a year. Students can remain vacations. Reference: Rev. G. J. Mingins, N. Y. Send for Catalogue. S. S. STEVENS, A. M., Principal.

COLLEGIATE AND COMMERCIAL Institute, New-Haven, Conn.—Preparatory to college, the scientific schools, or business. Summer session begins April 3, 1873.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL, GENEVA, N. Y.—A first-class boarding-school for boys; the Spring term will commence April 8; terms $300 per annum. For circulars, address THOS. D. REED.

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDSON River Institute, at Claverack, N. Y., for both sexes; 167 furnished rooms; 20 instructors. Students are received at any time. ALONZO FLACK, President.

HENRY W. SIGLAR'S FAMILY SCHOOL for boys, Newburg, N. Y., offers superior advantages; four vacancies; inspection solicited. Write for circular.

PARKSIDE OFFERS ALL THE ADvantages of a home and school for little boys. For circulars and references, please address Mrs. M. L. READ, Principal, Hartford, Conn.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Spring term opens April 1.
S. T. FROST, A. M.

SPANISH CLASSES COMMENCE FIRST week in April at Mercantile Library. Private lessons at No. 789 8th-av., by Prof. DE TORNOS.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS S. M. PARKHURST'S HOME School for Young Ladies, Newburg, N. Y.—The Spring term will commence MONDAY, April 14.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF ENGINEERS OF THE 4TH-AV. IMPROVEMENT, OFFICE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT.
NEW-YORK, March 14, 1873.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned at this office, until 1 o'clock P. M., of TUESDAY, the 25th inst., for furnishing cast-iron water-pipes, branch-pipes, and special castings, to be delivered in accordance with plans and specifications now in the office of the Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works, at No. 238 Broadway. The undersigned reserve the right to reject any and all bids which they may deem prejudicial to the interests represented by them.

ALLAN CAMPBELL,	Board of
A. W. CRAVEN,	Engineers
EDW. H. TRACY,	4th-av.
J. C. BUCKHOUT,	Improvement.

OFFICE OF THE MIDLAND TERMINAL COMPANY,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST., New-York.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received until March 24, at noon, directed to the Chief Engineer, for the grading and masonry of about four miles of railroad work, lying westerly from Weehawken Ferry, N. J.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Engineer's office.

The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids not satisfactory.
D. H. WOOD,
Chief Engineer.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE,
CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY.

Three-story brown-stone house and lot, No. 110 East 90th-st., 18.4x48x102, $17,000.

150 acres valuable land on North River, two miles below Peekskill; elegant building sites.

Four-story house and lots on Stuyvesant-st., running through to 9th-st., 50 feet on each street.

Mansion and forty acres (500 lots) at Whitestone; elevated land, and near depot; large orchard, gardens, full assortment of fruit in bearing; all in good order.

House, lot, and stable at Elizabeth, N. J.; two-story and French roof; desirable situation on Grier-av., 58.9x200, $14,000.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

House and lot No. 561 Grand-av., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $5,500.
House and lot No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, French roof, $5,500.
House and lot No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, $3,000.
House and lot No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, two story, brick, $6,000.
Usual brokerage allowed for actual sale.
Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

15 EAST 49TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.
For sale, in 49th-st., just east of 5th-av., a beautiful four-story brown-stone house, 17x60 feet. Has been recently overhauled in the most thorough manner; the plumbing-work, mantels, &c., being all new and of the best quality, and is tastefully decorated; lot 100.5 feet in depth.
The owner will sell the house with the handsome fixtures and furniture, or the house and lot can be bought without the furniture. We would recommend it to the attention of any one desiring to purchase an attractive house in the best location in New-York, at a very reasonable price. To a professional man it would be especially desirable. A comparatively small amount of cash to be paid down.
For further particulars and permits apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

AN ELEGANT HOUSE ON 57TH-ST., near 5th-av., 25x57x100, four story brown stone high stoop, will be sold low.
Store on Water-st., near Roosevelt, 20x60, four stories, brick; newly built.
First-class house, all modern improvements, Washington-av., near Atlantic, Brooklyn, 20x50, three story, high stoop, brick; lot 20x220, running through to Hall-st.
Twenty-nine lots, Bushwick-av., Margaretta-st., Brooklyn.
Full diagram and prices furnished on application to MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 62 South-st. Desirable property will be accepted in part exchange.

DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—No. 110 East 90th-st., New-York, three story, brown stone. No. 545½ Hancock-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame, brick filling, French roof. No. 92 Hopkins-st., Brooklyn, two story, frame. No. 83 Hewes-st., Brooklyn, (new number,) two story and high basement, brick. Apply to TATHAM & BROS., No. 82 Beekman-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE PROPERTY, 87 feet on Elm-st., containing two lots with buildings thereon, known as McKenna's Brass Foundry, Nos. 57 and 59 Elm-st. Apply on the premises, rear office, or to W. J. DAVIDSON, No. 2,380 4th-av., Harlem.

FOR SALE—A LARGE PLOT ON RIVERSIDE PARK,
Consisting of twenty-three lots and gores, very desirably located. Apply to
H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—THE elegant four-story brown-stone house, on the north side of 74th-st., third house west of Madison-av.; size, 25x60; lot 102; finished in hard-wood in the most superb manner. Party will be on the premises to show the same every afternoon from 1 to 5 o'clock.

FOR SALE—ON AVENUE A, SOUTH-WEST corner of 114th-st., five full lots on the avenue and the two adjoining lots running through from 113th-st. to 114th-st., a very desirable dwelling-house, and a good garden; terms favorable. Apply to CHARLES T. JONES, No. 15 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—A PLOT OF UPLAND, 200 FEET by 300 feet, with water lots and water rights, in addition, on the East River, below 64th-st. Street graded, curbed, flagged, sewered, and gas. A fine site for a large manufactory. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A PRICE THAT WILL pay as an investment or speculation, a first-class brown-stone house, 46th-st., near 5th-av.; also, a full-size brown-stone house on 23d-st., near 6th-av., ready for business. S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

GOELET LEASEHOLD FOR SALE.—The very desirable house corner 29th-st. and Madison-av. for sale. The house is in perfect order, and can be sold on most advantageous terms. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—IN WEST 44TH-ST., FIRST-class three-story and basement high-stoop brown-stone houses, Nos. 243 to 253; 20x50 and 18.9x50; prices $17,000 and $16,000. Inquire on premises, or of JAMES HENDERSON, No. 292 7th-av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A THREE-story, high-stoop brick house, 20x50x75, on West 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; price for sale, $18,000; price to rent, $1,600 per annum. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE FOUR-STORY BRICK store and lot No. 146 Chambers-st., at a very reasonable price.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, A THREE-story high-stoop brick house in West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; price asked, $17,000; terms very easy. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

THREE LOTS FOR SALE OR TO lease on 30th-st., 175 feet west of 6th-av.; three on Gansevoort-st., near West; a lot on 51st-st., near 8th-av. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.

FOR SALE—THE VALUABLE CHURCH property on the east side of 7th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.; terms easy. For particulars, apply to
ALEX. McCOOK, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

FOR SALE—WITH OR WITHOUT FURNITURE, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house in 45th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Apply to W. FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—EIGHTY-THIRD-ST., 1ST AND 2d avs., two new stone-front houses, eleven rooms; modern improvements. Will be sold low. Inquire on the premises of A. MOWBRAY.

FOR SALE.—A PLOT OF LAND, 108x100.11, on East 111th-st., 170 feet west of 3d-av.; a two-story high-stoop brick house. R. CUNNINGTON, No. 245 Broadway.

NO. 81 HORATIO-ST.—FOR SALE, A first-class tenement house, also a good store, No. 405 10th-av.; dirt cheap. Apply to owner, No. 103 Fulton-st., Room No. 1, between 2 and 3 P. M.

FOR SALE.—3D-AV. AND 91ST-ST., NORTH-west corner, 100x100. G. QUACKENBUSH, No. 37 Nassau-st., Room No. 10.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK-BASEment house, 19x26, on full lot, containing eight rooms, water, bath-room, folding-doors, piazza; nice neighborhood; price, $3,200; cash, $500. Inquire on premises, No. 70 Chestnut-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, (E. D.)

MODERATE-PRICED, WELL-BUILT, Brooklyn houses for sale or to let; all the modern improvements; in good neighborhood.
CHARLES E. WHITE, No. 150 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, French roof, No. 106 Willow-st., Brooklyn; fine lot and location; house well built. Apply to J. N. KALLY, No. 203 Montague-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A RARE CHANCE FOR A FORTUNE.
For sale—A magnificent plot of ground, containing 2,000 city lots, located on Long Island, only twenty minutes from the Williamsburg Ferries by steam. The property is delightfully situated and is all high, dry, and healthy. There are three steam lines of railroad which bound it; also two lines of horse-cars running to it—fare only five cents. Distance from New-York City Hall the same as 118th-st. This is one of the best opportunities for a safe speculation ever offered. For particulars and terms apply to
F. A. BATCHELDER,
No. 4 Exchange-Court.

SUMMIT, CHATHAM, MADISON, NEW-JERSEY.
FOR SALE—Houses, villa sites, and farms.
TO RENT—Houses furnished and unfurnished.
FOR EXCHANGE—Several places for City property.
ARCHIBALD GRACIE,
Summit, near the station.

$55,000.—EIGHT MINUTES FROM depot; one of the handsomest country seats in the State; nearly seven acres beautifully laid out; rare shrubbery, choice fruit, fine mountain views; house large and elegantly furnished; one of the most valuable collections of oil paintings and statuary, collected abroad; house has all the modern improvements; Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad from Barclay-st., 10:40 train for Bloomfield. Inquire of W. C. SAVENHILL.

FORTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—Fine country residence, situated near depot on Central Railroad of New-Jersey; good schools, churches, and stores are in the neighborhood; house contains all modern improvements except gas; grounds 100x200, finely laid out, with variety of fruit and ornamental trees; high land and good drainage; price $10,000; liberal terms. Apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—THE AMELIA Hotel, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, thirty miles from Richmond, on Richmond and Danville Railroad, containing sixty rooms, with brick stores on street, and 150 acres of land, adjoining depot and Court-house. Apply to A. V. SCOTT, Amelia Court-house, Virginia, or S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 15 East 26th-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE, THE BRICK house corner of Harrison-st. and railroad, with two acres of ground; fine shade and lawn; the location is healthy, on a macadamized street, and near the Brick Church Station. For terms, &c., address G. B., Box No. 504 Post-office, Morristown, N. J.

YONKERS PROPERTY.—ONE OF THE most desirable places on Warburton-av., three minutes' walk from Glenwood Station, for sale at a reasonable price. For terms, which will be made to suit, apply to WM. HOLME, No. 281 West-st., New-York.

PRICE, $6,000; LEASE, $600.—COUNtry seat, thirteen rooms; acre garden; ten minutes' walk from depot Central Railroad, New-Jersey; orchards and grass if wanted. Box No. 14, Somerville, N. J.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—170 acre farm half mile from station on Staten Island Railroad; good improvements, large water-front, and splendid ocean views; one hour from City; $550 per acre; is this cheap? see it. PHELPS, 82 Cedar-st.

MORRISTOWN, MADISON, AND VICINITY.—Country seats and dwellings, furnished and unfurnished, to rent for Summer months or for sale. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 93 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN IF SOLD IMmediately, two lots, 50x100, at Chatham, N. J.; price, $600, part cash. Address
C. E. PIERSON, No. 5 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE IN the finest part of Pittsfield, Mass., very central, two stories high, with an L and French roof. Grounds handsomely laid out, and well stocked with choice fruit-trees. The House is lighted by gas, heated by steam, and replete with all modern conveniences. A good barn on the premises. Built for the owner's occupancy, in the best manner, at a cost, including the lot, of $26,500; nothing desirable for a home in beautiful Berkshire is wanting. On account of the owner's removal the property will be sold at cost. Terms easy. Pittsfield is one and a half hours from Albany and but five or six from New-York. Apply to J. N. DUNHAM & CO., Pittsfield, Mass.
If not sold it will be rented as a furnished house for three or four months from June 1, at $250 per month.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY IN POUGHKEEPSIE, ON THE CORNER OF WASHINGTON AND MANSION STS.—On the premises is a commodious and attractive dwelling-house, having a dining-room, parlor, and library on the first floor, and five bedrooms on the second; house thoroughly heated by a stationary furnace; in the extension building is a kitchen and wash-room, with two bedrooms; also a carriage-house, wood-shed, a well of water, and cistern. The lot is 78 feet on Washington-st. and 155 on Mansion-st., is covered with fruit and ornamental trees, in short, there are few more convenient places in the city; is distant but two blocks from the Post-office and City Hall. Apply to
MULLER, WILKINS & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.,
Or branch office, No. 33 East 17th-st., (Union-square,) or to PHILIP HAMILTON, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FINE STONE RESIDENCE, with thirteen and a half acres of land, situated on the hills of Rockland, near Piermont, fifty minutes from New-York, on the line of the Northern New-Jersey Railroad; the house was built in 1865, by days' work, containing fourteen rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c.; it commands an extensive view of the Hudson River and surrounding country; attached to the place is a porter's stone lodge, carriage-house, and grounds, tastefully laid out with a variety of fruit and ornamental trees; location perfectly healthy and desirable in every way; terms reasonable; if not sold by May next, may be rented with furniture. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE SUMmer or Winter residence, of a gentleman who is about leaving the place, in Kingston, Canada, located on high ground; neighborhood first-class; on the public park and lake shore, with a splendid view toward the Thousand Islands; ten miles from Cape Vincent on the American side, commanding superior advantages for healthfulness, fishing, yachting, boating, gunning, &c.; house built in the best possible manner, containing all the modern improvements and heated by steam; good stables, and about one half an acre of ground beautifully laid out. Price $15,000.
Full particulars can be obtained and photograph seen, at office of HOMER & MORGAN,
No. 2 Pine-st.

GREAT SALE OF CHOICE LOTS AT BABYLON, LONG ISLAND.
The SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION now offer for sale FIVE THOUSAND BUILDING LOTS, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island, at $7 each. $7 each.
For $7 you receive a warranty deed for a building lot, 25x90 feet, at Babylon, Long Island.
$1 extra charged for clearing avenues and staking lots.
Positively no other payments.
Call and see for yourselves at the office of the
SUBURBAN LOT ASSOCIATION,
No. 5½ Pine-st., New-York.
J. E. FULLER, President.
ED. B. ECKER, Secretary.

AT YONKERS, N. Y.—ON WARBURTON-av., to rent, an elegantly-furnished house, built by the owner for his own occupancy, and just finished; contains all the conveniences of a City house, as gas, hot and cold water, furnace, bath, &c., &c.; the furniture is all new and of the very best quality, most of it made by the best City makers; the gas-fixtures and ornaments from Messrs. Ball, Black & Co.; a new billiard-table.
The owner, being obliged to go abroad for his health, is desirous of renting to a good and careful tenant at a low rent. Apply to
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st. and No. 35 East 17th-st.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE—BEAUtifully located in Roslyn, Long Island, at head of Hempstead Harbor, with fine water and inland views; residence suitable for Winter or Summer, built with great care by the owner; contains thirteen rooms, with all the modern improvements, except gas; gardener's and farmer's houses, stable, carriage-house, and coachman's rooms; about fifteen acres well laid out, fruited and shaded; location very healthy, near the depot, one hour from Hunter's Point by rail, or by boat from Peck-slip. Apply to
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—At Tarrytown, within ten minutes' walk of the depot; has all modern improvements, gas, water, heater, &c., and all in excellent order, elegant wide piazzas on all sides of the house, about half an acre in lawn, with abundance of choice fruit, shade, and ornamental trees, stable and carriage-house; this property is on high and very healthy grounds, commanding magnificent views of the Hudson, and one of the most desirable residences of its size in this location. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply at office of the PHŒNIX PLASTER MILLS, No. 426 West 13th-st.

FOR SALE—AT FLUSHING, ON JAMAICA-av., within ten minutes' walk of depot, Evergreen Lawn, the residence of the late Wm. Smart; house spacious and convenient for a large family; contains twenty-one rooms, exclusive of kitchen and cellar; carriage-house and stable; lawn shaded with splendid trees; garden, orchard, and abundance of fruit, comprised in about six acres. Terms easy. To rent, furnished, if not sold by May 1, to a private family. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

AT COOPERSTOWN, ON OTSEGO Lake and Susquehanna River, the Switzerland of America, five hours by rail from Albany, near Sharon and Richfield Springs, an elegant brick mansion and one and a half acres on the Lake, cost $30,000, for sale low. Five other desirable dwellings, $2,500 to $17,000; ten building lots, $500 and upward, with fine water views and scenery of Cooper's Leatherstocking Tales; also, dwellings to let.
RUFUS K. M. HARG, No. 77 Cedar-st.

NYACK, ON THE HUDSON—TO LET OR for sale, a new French roof, fifteen rooms; all modern improvements, rent, $1,000; price, $15,000; a Gothic house, rent $800, furnished $1,200; price $10,000; a cottage, seven rooms, rent $400, furnished $500. Apply to E. B. WESTON, Rockland Savings Bank, Nyack, N. Y.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT SOUTH Norwalk, Conn., containing thirteen rooms, forty-four miles from New-York by New-Haven Railroad, delightfully situated; lot 156x200; with barn, and abundance of choice fruit; price, $6,500. Apply to S. G. HYATT, No. 365 Broadway, or C. M. LAWRENCE, on premises.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOR SALE OR TO LET, furnished or unfurnished, for a term of years; house twelve rooms, bath-room, &c.; stable; 3 acres of land, fine garden, large shade and fruit trees; within five minutes' walk of Brick Church Station; possession May 1. Apply to NEWELL BROTHERS, No. 373 Broadway, New-York, or WALTER E. SMITH, corner of Main and Cone sts., Orange.

FOR SALE AT MORRISTOWN, N. J.—At a bargain, a very desirably located country-seat; good house, eleven rooms, bath, hot and cold water, with three or twenty acres; fruit and shade trees, ice-house, &c., &c.; with furniture and horses, carriages, &c., &c., if desired.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park place.

COUNTRY-SEAT.—ORANGE, N.J., MOUNtain side—Elegant residence; roomy, substantial; all modern improvements; three and a half acres; fine lawns; fruit, forest shade; large stable with billiard-room; views unsurpassed; macadamized road to depot; for sale at a sacrifice; photographs, particulars. HAMILTON & WALLIS, No. 9 Nassau-st., or Orange, opposite depot.

MOUNT VERNON, FORTY MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK.—Very nice house and stable to rent or for sale; has two acres, and is beautifully located; will rent at $400, or sell on easy terms.
BIKER, HESSE & CO.
NO. 5 PINE-ST.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID WATER POWER, with machinery, fire-proof factory, 50x80, three dwellings, 23¼ acres land; 300 feet from depot New-York and Erie Railroad; 40 miles from New-York City; great bargain. Apply to W. & C. SMITH'S fruit-store, No. 189 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, NEAR Passaic, N. J., an elegant place of twenty-two acres, with fine house and out-buildings; will be sold for less than value, or exchanged for City property.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE magnificent estate of the late Legrand Lockwood, Esq., at Norwalk, Conn., see advertisement in *Evening Post* of SATURDAY, March 22.
R. R. HAZARD, JR., No. 110 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE and To Let.—Furnished and unfurnished houses, and fine country-seats with good river views. Address or apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, on Hudson.

ORANGE, N. J.—COMPLETE TWO-STORY French-roof tower house, ten rooms, all conveniences, thoroughly built, good location, near depot; price, $12,000. Terms easy. L. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st., corner Liberty.

FOR SALE CHEAP ON JERSEY CITY Heights.—A fine building lot, 25x100, on Clark-av., between South and Van Vorst sts. Apply to HENRY MILLER, Cigar-store, No. 421 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY, SPECIALTY.—Great variety property to rent, sell and exchange. Call for rent and sale catalogues. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau, corner Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ONE OF the most beautiful country-seats in the town of Harrison, Westchester County. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

STATEN ISLAND SPECIALTY.—BARgains. Call on J. M. PHELPS, No. 82 Cedar-st., and hear what he has to say about lots in the village of New-Brighton, Staten Island, at $300 each.

RIVERSIDE, ON THE SOUND.—SEVeral beautiful new residences for sale; modern improvements; shore front; healthy; near depot. Address J. W. ATWATER, Riverside Station, Conn.

MORRISTOWN.—CHOICE RESIDENCE, French roof, fifteen rooms, hard wood finish, all new; select neighborhood; lot 50x200; $9,000. J. HENRY JOHNSON, No. 93 Broadway, Room No. 3.

FOR SALE.—TWO-STORY NEW HOUSE, 20x28 feet, within 200 yards of Oceanport Depot, New-Jersey Southern Railroad; price, $2,600. Apply to Z. M. BRIGGS, Oceanport, N. J.

FOR SALE.—FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, at Westfield, N. J.; good buildings; cheap, if sold at once. Inquire at No. 2 Burling-slip, New-York.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—TO BUY, OR HIRE WITH privilege of buying, a good house, eleven or twelve rooms, and not less than two acres of land; must be less than a mile from railroad station, and about an hour from New-York; New-York State preferred; price must be moderate. Apply to E. F. JOHNSON, No. 66 Liberty-st.

WANTED—TO RENT OR BUY, A SMALL factory building; three or four stories high, not too far from the City; room wanted in all about 100x200 feet; well lighted; steam power necessary.
Address A. D.,
care G. P. ROWELL & CO.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

SUPREME COURT SALE

IN PARTITION.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE
ON THE
LINE OF THE GRAND DRIVES,
AND NEAR THE
NEW NATIONAL PARADE GROUND

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer,
will sell at auction,
ON WEDNESDAY, APRIL 2, 1873,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, under the direction of
NATHANIEL JARVIS, Jr., Esq., Referee,

On the plot, situated at the apex of Inwood Hill, is a large three-story and basement brick and stucco-finished villa mansion, with tower, having all the conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace, covered porte-cochère, with balcony, &c. On first floor, large drawing-room, library, and dining-room, with spacious halls, butler's room, and piazzas. On second floor, four large and two small rooms, bath-room, cedar and other closets. On third floor, four rooms. The grounds are handsomely laid out in lawn, grove, flower, and kitchen gardens, containing many fine grafted fruits, with an abundance of old forest trees and evergreens, a fine spring of good water, also large stable and carriage-house, with addition for coachman and servants' rooms, large ice-house and other out-buildings. The views of the Hudson River and surrounding country from this desirable site are not surpassed, if equaled, by any on New-York Island. The property is in a neighborhood contiguous to the Dyckman Estate, and increasing in value daily.

SEVENTY-FIVE PER CENT. of purchase money may remain on BOND AND MORTGAGE.

For maps and full particulars, inquire at office of auctioneer, No. 28 Pine-st., New-York.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE PROPERTY AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
The property of H. L. Atherton, Esq., at Riverdale, 388 lots, comprising the land on Riverdale, River, and Palisade avenues; laid out in 5 plots, and 11 plots on Broadway and the old post-road.
One of the plots on River-av., includes the house, stable, and outbuildings and 29 lots. The house has gas, water, burglar-alarm, and all modern improvements, and is in excellent order for immediate occupation.
Two plots on Palisade-av., one on River-av., and one on Riverdale-av., have fine river views; trees set out, and are ready for immediate improvement.
Also, one-eleventh of an undivided interest in the dock and water-right at Riverdale Station.
Also, two houses on the old Post Road, with large plots, and several villa plots on Broadway, beautifully situated, with fine trees, and near the Boston and New-York Railroad Company, now building. Distance thirty-six minutes to 30th-st. or 42d-st., and by elevated railroad one hour to Wall-st. Full particulars and permits to see the house can be obtained at the office of the auctioneers.
Seventy per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage for three years.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTRIX'S SALE OF FIRST-CLASS HOUSE AND LOT, No. 44 Pierrepont-st., BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of John A. Newbould, deceased:
PIERREPONT-ST.—The four-story brown-stone-front house and lot situate on the southerly side of Pierrepont-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., and known as No. 44, lot 25.6x100, with lot on rear fronting on Montague-st., 26x100. The house has basement and subcellar, is 25 feet 6 inches front by 80 feet in depth, including the two-story extension, and contains modern improvements. It was built in the most substantial manner, (under the direction of Richard Upjohn, architect,) with 24-inch walls, laid in cement, fine high basement and brown-stone steps of easy grade to the first floor. The neighborhood is first-class in every respect, and is restricted against nuisance. Terms liberal.

TWO MILLION DOLLARS.
GREAT CLOSING OUT TRUSTEES' SALE OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY,
Belonging to the
CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,
AT PUBLIC AUCTION,
ON WEDNESDAY,
THE 18TH DAY OF JUNE, 1873.
By the articles of the association of said company, it is provided that all the property in the hands of the trustees in the month of June, 1873, must be sold at auction for cash, to close the trust.
The realty is centrally located in the CITY OF CHICAGO, and is valued at $1,300,000, and composed largely of river and canal frontage, docked and ready for immediate use. Also, a large number of vacant lots in the immediate vicinity of the docks, all well adapted for business purposes.
The title to this property is unquestioned, having been held and owned by the association for twenty years.
The personal property consists of notes bearing seven per cent. interest, having from one to five years to run, and amounting to about $700,000. These notes were received for deferred payments on land bought from the company by the makers thereof, and their payment is secured by mortgage on the same. TERMS OF SALE CASH. The personal property will be ready for transfer and delivery immediately after the sale. Purchasers of realty will be required to make a deposit on the day of sale of ten per cent. on the amount of their purchases, the balance to be paid within thirty days, or as soon after the sale as deeds can be made out and delivered.
MAHLON D. OGDEN, }
L. S. BEECHER, } Trustees.
GEORGE WATSON, }
H. B. BOGUE, Secretary.
CHICAGO, March 12, 1873.
Office with Ogden, Sheldon & Co., Room No. 24, No. 173 La Salle-st.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT ROME, N. Y.
ORDNANCE OFFICE,
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 20, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States, at Rome, N. Y., known as Rome Arsenal, will be sold by public auction, on the grounds, on MONDAY, June 2, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the Commanding Officer of Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. Crispin, Army Buildings, New-York City.
The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER.
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

SALE OF THE UNITED STATES ARSENAL AT VERGENNES, VT.
ORDNANCE OFFICE WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D.C., March 20, 1873.
In pursuance of law, and by direction of the Secretary of War, the lands and buildings of the United States at Vergennes, Vt., known as the Champlain Arsenal, will be sold by public auction on the grounds on FRIDAY, June 6, 1873, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.
The terms of sale, as prescribed by law, are one-fourth cash at the time of sale, and the remainder on a credit of one, two, and three years, with interest at six per centum per annum, secured by bond and surety from the purchaser.
Circulars giving detailed description of the property may be had upon application to this office, or to the commanding officer at Watervliet Arsenal, West Troy, N. Y., or to Col. S. CRISPIN, Army Buildings, New-York City.
The property may be inspected upon applying to the non-commissioned officer in charge.
A. B. DYER,
Chief of Ordnance, United States Army.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.
NO. 104 6TH-AV., AT AUCTION—BY ORDER OF EXECUTRIX.
D. M. SEAMAN will sell, on TUESDAY, March 25, 1873, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order executrix of Galen Hunter, deceased, the three-story brick house and store No. 104 6th-av., east side, between 8th and 9th sts.; lot 20x77.7; building covers nearly entire lot; well arranged, large number of rooms and modern improvements; fifty per cent. on mortgage. Maps, &c., at office of auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st.

A.—FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE houses, must be sold for what they will bring, at auction, by JERE. JOHNSON, JR., at 12 o'clock on TUESDAY, March 25, in the Auction Exchange, No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. They are situated in Brooklyn, and are known as Nos. 598, 600, 602, and 604 Carlton-av., near Prospect Park. Also, Nos. 193 and 195 Dean-st. Also, store No. 447 Flatbush-av., near Grand Plaza. Also, two two-story and brick basement frame houses in Twenty-first Ward, Brooklyn, on Madison-st., between Howard and Ralph avs. Terms easy. Maps at No. 399 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and No. 21 Park-row, New-York.

REFEREE'S SALE IN PARTITION.—FRIDAY, March 28, 1873, at Turner's, Orange County, of a fine residence, valuable mill property, water-rights, factory, and buildings for operatives, at Woodbury, Town of Monroe, Orange County, New-York, consisting of about twenty-eight acres. The property is located about fifty miles from New-York via the Newburgh and New-York Railroad; depot on the premises.
Sale absolute. Title perfect. Terms easy. Train leaves foot of Chambers-st. at 9 A. M.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FOR PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house, No. 46 West 19th-st.; is in excellent order, and has every modern convenience. For permits, apply to HENRY TAYLOR, Real Estate, No. 113 Broadway.

A CHEAP HOUSE TO LET—NO. 319 EAST 41st-st., (Cutting's Hill,) three stories, high stoop, stone front, improvements. Call and see it from 1 to 5 o'clock.

$720 RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, fourteen rooms, improvements; in the City of Bridgeport, Conn., suitable for a boarding-house; possession April 1. Call on the owner, No. 728 6th-av.

NO. 194 EAST 41ST-ST.—TO LET OR for sale, newly painted; is complete throughout. Can be seen daily from 9 to 12 o'clock. Address HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

HOUSE NO. 140 WEST 4TH-ST. TO let or lease, on south side, between Macdougal-st. and 6th-av., near Washington-square. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

TO RENT—DO YOU WANT A NICE, NEAT and comfortable cottage with nine rooms, and half acre of ground, for $650, at Summit, N. J.? If so, apply to A. GRACIE, Summit, N.J.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE THREE-story brown-stone house No. 136 East 58th-st., on the south side, second house east of Lexington-av. Apply to owner, ROBT. I. BROWN, 20 Nassau-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHed houses and plots. Also, property for sale. City and country. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th-av.

TO LET, FURNISHED—PRIVATE FAMily only, No. 13 Park-av.; rent $600 per month. Apply on premises.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET.—AT BAY RIDGE AND FORT Hamilton, two handsome commodious villas, each with one acre of ground, garden, stabling, &c., &c.; situated within a few minutes' walk of New-York Bay and in constant communication with New-York (time thirty minutes) by ferry-boat. The scenery of New-York Bay is unsurpassed, perhaps unequaled on this continent. Apply to ED. ARMSTRONG, Fort Hamilton, or No. 128 Church-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—HOUSE AND 56 lots, with stable and coachman's cottage, on 5th-av., between 1st and 2d sts., at present occupied by Alderman Richardson; the house is large, has all modern conveniences, and will be rented furnished for a term of years; location desirable.
WYCKOFF & JAMES,
No. 208 Montague-st. and No. 399 Flatbush-av.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FOR THE SUMMER months, the late residence of Robert Mead, deceased, at Greenwich, Conn., near the churches; two acres in lawn and garden, with abundance of choice fruit; house has sixteen rooms, with hot and cold water, bath-room, &c., stable; location one of the finest in Greenwich, having a view of the Sound for many miles. Apply to THOMAS G. RITCH, Trustee, No. 271 Broadway, New-York.

IN RYE, N. Y.—TO LET, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—The two-story and attic stone dwelling known as "Rock Cottage," situated on the Post Road, within ten minutes' drive of railroad station, with stable and garden. Evergreens and other full-grown shade trees, also, excellent spring water on the premises. Apply to JOSEPH C. COCKEY, Lycoming Insurance Company, No. 150 Broadway.

NO. 3 WEST 30TH-ST.—TO LET furnished; is in perfect order; replete with every convenience; the furniture, frescoes, and decorations are not surpassed by any in the City, and it is rare that so complete a house is to be had. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or HENRY A. MOTT, No. 71 Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, ONE MILE south of Newburg, on the Hudson River, the residence of the late Philip Verplanck, comprising the dwelling, out-buildings, garden, lawn, &c.; rent $200 per month; the house is large, and commands views of the Hudson River and Highlands.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM 1ST MAY next, in Greene-av., Brooklyn, (on the hill,) a three-story brown-stone house; convenient to Fulton and Wall-street ferries; terms reasonable to a desirable tenant. Apply to G. T. BONNER, No. 20 Broad-st., New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE, 14 ROOMS. TO LET—In complete order; modern conveniences; ten minutes' walk from depot or boat; in high and pleasant part of Newburg; rent to small family, $100 a month for year; or $125 for six months. Address Post-Office Box No. 821, Newburg.

TO LET.—AT ELIZABETH, FURNISHED or unfurnished, a handsome residence, 40x35, with two-story extension; pleasant grounds, lawn, garden, &c.; four minutes from depot. Also, a cottage house at Newark, near South Park. Apply to BREWSTER KISSAM, No. 221 Broadway, New-York.

TO LEASE—AT RYE, OPPOSITE THE NEW Presbyterian Church, on road to Milton, a large (sixteen-room) house and three or four acres of land, garden, &c.; plenty of stable room; rent, $800; possession 1st April. Apply to C. V. ANDERSON, No. 8 Exchange Court.

FURNISHED HOUSE NEAR NEWburg, N. Y.—Ten minutes' New-Windsor Depot, Erie "short cut"; fourteen rooms, stables, fruit, and garden; rent, $200 per month. Address Box No. 622 Post-office, Newburg.

TO LET, FURNISHED—THE COUNTRY seat of the subscriber, at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., for two years; stable, garden, ice-house, (filled,) and about twenty acres of land. Apply to
JOHN C. JAY, No. 24 West 48th-st.

HOUSE NO. 35 EAST 124TH-ST., TO RENT—Finely located, between 5th and Madison avs., opposite Mt. Morris-square; thirteen rooms, all improvements, low rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO 317 2D-AV.; FOUR story, English basement; all modern improvements, and in perfect order.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor-place.

STORES, &C, TO LET.

TO LET OR LEASE,
NO. 112 5TH-AV.,
EXTRA-WIDE STORE.
This entire building can be leased, or the store and basement without the upper part.
Apply to HORACE S. ELY,
No. 22 Pine-st.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE FIRST-class building, No. 129 Broad-st., corner of South-st., suitable for produce, commission, or shipping business. Also a splendid room, 60x21 feet, for a bag-maker or other light manufactory, or for a marine architect; also a large dry basement. Apply to the Janitor, or to H. S. ELY, No. 22 Pine-st.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES; the desirable four-story brown-stone-front house No. 51 East 10th-st., second door west of Broadway; size of house, 28x60, with two-story extension; lot 94.9 deep. Apply to WILLIAM & E. A. CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—THE FACTORY PROPERTY NOW occupied by the Blees Sewing-machine Company, corner of Bridge and John sts., Brooklyn, within half block of Bridge-st. Ferry; size 125x87 feet. A fine sixty-horse engine can be had low. Apply to G. H. BLISS, No. 110 Wall-st., New-York.

HARLEM STORE TO LET OR LEASE, No. 2,263 3d-av., between 123d and 124th sts.; best business block in Harlem, opposite bank, savings bank, and post-office. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau-st.

A STORE TO LEASE—70 FEET DEEP. Inquire of M. HERRMANN, on the premises, No. 299 Mott-st., Room No. 4; will not be let as liquor store; three rooms to let also.

OFFICES TO LET, IN BIBLE HOUSE, 4th-av., 8th and 9th sts. Desirable rooms, having steam heat, can be secured on second or third stories. Apply at Treasurer's Office of American Bible Society.

TO RENT—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM power, the four upper floors of No. 10 Spruce-st., near Printing-house-square. Apply to
JAMES H. BENEDICT.

THREE LOTS ON 30TH-ST. TO LEASE or for sale, near 6th-av.; three on Gansevoort, near West; one on 51st, near 8th-av. Apply to owner, No. 240 West 55th-st.

TO LET—NOS. 146 AND 148 WILLIAM-ST., between Fulton and Ann sts.; 39 feet front; will be altered to suit; possession April 1. Apply to C. S. JOHNSON, No. 53 Exchange-place.

TO RENT OR LEASE—STORES NOS. 290 and 291 West-st.; substantial four-story buildings, 70 feet deep; wide street; insure low; moderate rent.
JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

DOCK PROPERTY TO LEASE—EIGHT lots, 12 feet water. Apply to H. B. SCHOLES, Kent-av. and Rodney-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF adults, a moderate-sized furnished house in a good neighborhood centrally located in this City; rent not to exceed $175 per month. Address J. A., Post-office Box No. 4,136.

IRON WORKS.

IRON FRONTS,

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

IRON-WORK FOR BUILDINGS.

With over thirty years' experience, and one of the most EXTENSIVE and COMPLETE IRON-WORKS in the country, we are prepared to offer EXTRA inducements in FINE IRON-WORK, to ARCHITECTS, BUILDERS, and the public.

JAS. L. JACKSON, & BRO.,
East 28th-st., 2d-av., and East 29th-st.,
New-York.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON the 12th day of March, A. D. 1873, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of CHARLES L. SICHER and DAVID E. SICHER, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 4 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, before Isaiah T. Williams, Register, on the 31st day of March, A. D. 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
United States Marshal, as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOSIAH S. FERRIS, JR., and FLORENCE MAHONEY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by said Court against the estate of Josiah S. Ferris, Jr., and Florence Mahoney, of the City of New-York, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 7 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said Court. GEORGE H. SHARPE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of WILLIAM GERMAN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of an order of this Court made in the above matter on the 18th day of March, A. D. 1873, a second general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held at Jersey City, in said district, on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Stacy B. Morris, No. 1 Montgomery-street, in said city, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.
WM. MUIRHEAD, Assignee.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
at the TIMES Up-town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.;
and the TIMES West-side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A PONY TURNOUT FOR SALE—CONsisting of a beautiful Welsh pony, jet black, six years old, and warranted sound and kind in all harness; can be used by the most timid lady or child; also harness and small phaeton to match, made to order. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th-st.

$600 WILL BUY A VERY HANDSOME pair of bay mares, very light made and fast, perfectly sound and gentle. Any one wanting a really desirable team, the owner has other horses, or he would not sell. Apply to N. W. RIKER, Westfield, N. J., or No. 5 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—PRICE $350; DARK BAY HORSE, six years old, fifteen and a half hands high; perfectly sound and kind. Call at private stable No. 150 West 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A BASKET PHAETON, IN USE only three months; also, set of single harness. Inquire at No. 224 5th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

LELAND'S
STURTEVANT HOUSE,
BROADWAY, 28th and 29th sts., New-York.
American Plan, with Elevators.
Centrally located, near the depots and theatres.
LEWIS & GEO. S. LELAND, Proprietors.

RESERVOIR-PARK HOTEL,
CORNER 6TH-AV. AND 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park.
Elegant suits of rooms to rent, with board. Also, rooms for single gentlemen. Prices moderate.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, (established 1870,) Profs. MANN and COLVIN, Managers, No. 107 West 28d-st. References furnished; no instruments, appliances, or medicines used. Boarders taken, and no pay for board or services until cured. Send for prospectus.

ST. CHARLES HOTEL, (EUROPEAN plan,) No. 648 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st. Single rooms, $1 per day; family rooms from $10 to $14 per week. Hotel restaurant and newly furnished. All Broadway stages pass the hotel.
GEORGE S. & LEWIS LELAND, Proprietors.

PARTIES SEEKING FURNISHED apartments, with board, can obtain "all particulars" as to location, furniture, references, prices, &c., (a large list of first-class houses,) by applying to WILLIAM J. COLES, No. 1,267 Broadway.

NO. 63 PARK-AV.
Elegant rooms on second floor to let, with board, from April 1.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH-ST.
To rent, with board, to a gentleman, a large hall room; references.

NO. 70 IRVING-PLACE, NEAR GRAMercy Park, a large sunny room on third floor, fully furnished; also, a large single room, with fire; house and table first class; special inducements to permanent parties.

A PARLOR FLOOR, CONSISTING OF four rooms, elegantly furnished with or without private table; from April 1; water and bath. No. 250 Madison-av.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, handsomely furnished rooms; every house personally inspected. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, Everett Library, No. 588 6th-av.

NO. 19 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV.—Hall-room on second floor front to let, with first-class board, suitable for a single gentleman. References exchanged.

PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS, with first-class board, on 43d-st., near 5th-av. Address H. S., Box No. 52 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

AT NO. 134 EAST 16TH-ST., LATE Mrs. Faulkner's.—Hall room and sitting-room to let, with board.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH-ST.—ENTIRE floor, handsomely furnished, will be let, with board, to a family or gentlemen; no moving in May. References.

NO. 29 EAST 46TH-ST.—HANDSOME suite of rooms to let, with board, about April 1; also, pleasant front room, desirable for gentleman.

NO. 59 WEST 35TH-ST.—A SECOND floor of two rooms will be rented low to a permanent party; also a single room. Family small.

SUMMER RESORTS.

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL
Will open on or about the 1st day of June. Three cottages to let, with board in hotel. Special terms offered to parties taking board for the season. For particulars address EDWARD COZZENS, West Point, N. Y.

ROUND HILL HOTEL.—SUMMER resort; unparalleled drives, scenery, boating, groves, fountains, billiards, &c; climate most healthy; tropical fevers and ague unknown; water cure removed. Send stamp for circular.
IRAD FULLER, Sup't, Northampton, Mass.
C. BANTA, Secretary.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD.
One mile from depot, on Harlem Railroad; forty miles from City. Address B., Box No. 10, Bedford Station, Westchester County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—PLAIN BOARD, IN a private family in the country, near the City, for lady and infant; good milk required. Terms must be very moderate; references exchanged. Address, with terms, B. H. E., No. 15 Bible House, New-York.

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WISHES to obtain board for the Summer with a private family, residing above 124th-st.; references given and required. Address H. M. K., Box No. 53 New-York Post-office.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

AMERICANS VISITING PARIS WILL find delightful rooms and excellent table at Mme. DYNE'S, No. 52 Boulevard Haussmann, one minute's walk from new opera-house, at ten francs per diem. For particulars, inquire of FRANCIS P. FREEMAN, No. 552 Broadway.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28, 1873.
The Navy Department will offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Mare Island, California, on the 27th day of March, 1873, at 12 o'clock M., the United-States steam-ship *Vanderbilt*, of 3,187 tons measurement.
The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time, on application to the Commandant of the yard.
The whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of such adjudication.
The government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale at any time, and to reject any bid or offer which is considered inadequate.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT on March 24, 1873, at 12 M., at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, I will sell at auction, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., auctioneers, 5,000 shares of the capital stock of the Portage Lake and Lake Superior Ship Canal Company, par $100 each; 278 mortgage bonds of the Lake Superior Ship Canal, Railroad, and Iron Company, $1,000 each; 108 mortgage bonds of the Decatur, Sullivan, and Mattoon Railroad Company, $1,000 each, and 59 mortgage bonds of Chicago and Illinois Southern Railroad Company, $1,000 each. For further particulars apply to THEODORE M. DAVIS,
Receiver of the Ocean National Bank,
No. 19 Nassau-st., New-York City.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.
THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA, AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY will sell
100,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL,
at public auction on WEDNESDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.
SAMUEL SLOAN,
President.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) March 22, at 11½ o'clock, within their store: Fresh Messina Oranges and Lemons, cargo Rannys, and can be seen on Pier No. 14 East River. Also, fresh Naples Oranges, cargo China, and can be seen on Pier No. 6 East River.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL AT SAMANA.

WANTED—A man accustomed to the tropics, who can furnish good security that he will keep this hotel in a suitable manner. Address Box No. 1,667 New-York Post-Office.

A GENTLEMAN FIFTY YEARS OF age, with large experience in mercantile pursuits in both North and South America, having a few thousand dollars to invest, wishes to make a permanent arrangement with a good house, well established and doing a safe business, where his income would not be less than $3,000 per annum, and where his money would be perfectly safe; the best references given and required. Address INTEGRITY, Box No. 5,440 Post-office.

FOR SALE—A BAKERY, CONFECTIONERY and restaurant; the best in the State; the owner wishes to retire. Apply to PAYSON & PAUL, No. 88 Cortland-st.

LECTURES.

A LECTURE BY
WENDELL PHILLIPS, ESQ.
Subject: "Daniel O'Connell."
On MONDAY, March 24, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
at Cooper Institute.
Tickets, 50 cents.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
AT NO. 212 5TH-AV.,
now open for the reception of pupils. Send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING,
Lyric Hall, 6th-av., Reservoir-square.
Pupils can commence at any time, attend at their convenience, and learn any particular dance.

AMUSEMENTS.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.
Proprietor..........Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager..........Mr. A. M. PALMER
BEGINS AT 8. SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1¼.
Carriages may be ordered for 10:40.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE
OF
A BUSINESS WOMAN
AT THE MATINEE, TO-DAY, AT 1¼.
THIS EVENING, March 22, after careful preparation, will be produced, with new scenery and appointments, a charming three-act comedy-drama, by M. Louis Leroy, entitled,
COUSIN JACK.
Characters as follows:
Jack Valdent (Cousin Jack)..........Mr. D. H. Harkins
George Valdent, a wealthy manufacturer....
Mr. F. F. Mackay
M. Bonnegrace, an adventurer....Mr. Edward Lamb
M. Chambry, a man of the world.....Mr. Geo. Parkes
Chalut, a leader of the strikers.....Mr. W. H. Stuart
Peter, a youthful workman..........Miss H. Thorpe
Celeste, sister of George Valdent.........
Miss Emily Mestayer
Blanche, his daughter by his first wife....
Miss Jennie Lee
Emmeline, his second wife........Miss Mary Griswold
Workmen, rioters, &c., &c.
MONDAY EVENING, April 14,
the charming young actress,
Miss AGNES ETHEL,
will reappear at this theatre in her original part of
FROU-FROU,
in Meilhac & Halevy's drama of that name.
Box office open from 8 A. M. to 5 P. M.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager..Mr. LESTER WALLACK
SEVENTH WEEK.
MR. SOTHERN
in his splendid impersonation,
DAVID GARRICK.
This charming play is
NIGHTLY GIVEN
With the most gratifying success.
A perfect ensemble of acting and mise en scene.
Mr. SOTHERN, Mr. JOHN GILBERT, Mr. J. B. HOLK, Mr. J. BROWNE, Mr. W. J. LEONARD, Mr. E. HOLLAND, Mr. C. EDWIN, Miss KATHERINE ROGERS, Mme. PONISI, and Mrs. JOHN SEFTON.
Notwithstanding the extra accommodation provided, the demand for seats two weeks in advance is so urgent that
EARLY APPLICATION
Is strongly recommended.
BOX OFFICE OPEN ONE MONTH IN ADVANCE.
DAVID GARRICK
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE.
Carriages may be ordered at 10¼.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Mr. J. E. HAYES..........Sole Lessee and Manager
MONDAY EVENING, March 17,
EVERY NIGHT AT 8 O'CLOCK
AND
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AT 2.
THE AMERICAN GRIMALDI,
GEORGE L. FOX,
and his mirth-provoking Pantomime of
HUMPTY DUMPTY,
the revival of which has met with a
SUCCESS WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN EQUALED IN THE ANNALS OF AMUSEMENTS.
The GRANDEST CORPS of SPECIALTY ARTISTS ever assembled in one entertainment.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. LISA WEBER.
THIS EVENING AT 8,
Farewell Benefit of the Accomplished Artist,
Miss LISA WEBER,
On which occasion the celebrated Drama of
SOLON SHINGLE,
Followed by the kindly volunteered specialties,
YOUNG AMERICUS, the Infant Violinist.
Mr. C. J. MATHEWS, the Champion Jig Dancer.
Concluding with Brough's Burlesque Extravaganza of
ERNANI.
ERNANI..........Miss LISA WEBER
MATINEE TO-DAY AT 2 P. M.
Last time of
Mr. J. J. BARTLETT in the DEVIL'S CRAG.

TERRACE GARDEN THEATRE.
GRAND CONCERT EVERY EVENING BY
the unrivalled Ninth Regiment Band.
Commencing SUNDAY EVENING, March 23.
Parquet, 25 cents; balcony, 50 cents.
D. L. DOWNING, Musican Director.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE—23D-ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2.
First time this season of the original plantation scene, "Uncle Eph's Dream of the Old Kentucky Home." J. W. McANDREWS as Old Uncle Eph.

STEINWAY HALL—RICHARD WAGNER.
THEODORE THOMAS
AND HIS
UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.
The public is respectfully informed that
THE NEW-YORK WAGNER UNION
will give their
FIRST GRAND CONCERT
On FRIDAY EVENING, March 28,
When the programme will contain a number of the most popular as well as the latest orchestral works of
RICHARD WAGNER,
the reformer and most prominent musician of the day.
Programme:
OVERTURE—"Der Fliegende Hollander."
VORSPIEL—"Lohengrin."
EINE FAUST OUVERTURE.
SYMPHONY—"Eroica"—Beethoven.
SCENES from "Die Walkure."
The vocal part by
Mr. CARL REMMERTZ.
KAISER MARSCH.
Admission tickets to floor and first balcony, $1 50.
Admission tickets to second balcony, $1.
Reserved seats, 50 cents extra.
The sale of reserved seats will commence on Monday morning at G. Schirmer's No. 701 Broadway; No. 114 Broadway, and at the Box-office of Steinway Hall. Admission tickets can be had at all the principal music-stores and piano-warerooms.
Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MORNING AND EVENING READINGS
FROM
SHAKESPEARE AND THE POETS.
MISS CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN
Will have the honor to give,
THIS (SATURDAY) MORNING, MARCH 22,
A MISCELLANEOUS READING.
PART I.
"The Young Gray Head"..........Miss Southey
"The Grandmother"..........Tennyson
PART II.
"The Skeleton in Armor"..........Longfellow
"Hirve Riel"..........Browning
"The Charge of the Light Brigade..........Tennyson
"Betsy and I are out." (By request.)
The evening readings at 8. } Doors open,
The morning readings at 2. } one hour before.
Admission to each reading..........ONE DOLLAR
Reserved seats may be had, in advance for either of the readings, without extra charge, at Steinway Hall, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

ASSOCIATION HALL
SATURDAY POPULAR MATINEES.
MR. GEO. VANDENHOFF,
New-York's Favorite Reader. SATURDAY, March 22, 2 P. M. PROGRAMME.—Part I.—Shakespeare's "Mercutio," "Queen Mab," and "Death of Mercutio." Dickens' "Sam Weller" and the "Fat Boy." Part II.—Miscellaneous Poetry—Heroic, Pathetic Humorous. Part III.—Dickens' "Dick Swiveller" and "The Marchioness." Tickets, with reserved seats, 50 cents, for sale at Gurley's, 23d-st., corner 4th-av.; Hall's, No. 751 Broadway, and at the hall.

STEINWAY HALL.
TWO GRAND CONCERTS,
MONDAY EVENING, March 24.
THURSDAY EVENING, March 27.
HAMPTON COLORED STUDENTS
Will sing their
CABIN AND OLD PLANTATION SONGS.
ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME.
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents, obtainable at hall, and Methodist Book Concern, No. 805 Broadway.

MUSIC—LAUGHTER.
Dr. COLTON and the full
7TH REGIMENT BAND
will give a
GRAND COMBINATION ENTERTAINMENT
OF MUSIC AND LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, March 25.
The entertainment will commence with
A GRAND CONCERT
BY GRAFULLA'S CELEBRATED BAND,
occupying 45 minutes.
After which Dr. COLTON will administer the gas to
TWELVE LADIES,
and perhaps a few gentlemen.
Tickets, 25 cents. Doors open at 7; to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

STEINWAY HALL.
MR. J. M. BELLEW'S
REAPPEARANCE,
on his return from his Tour of Readings.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY, March 26.
Tickets $1, at the hall; Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

STORAGE

AND SAFE-KEEPING

For FURNITURE, BAGGAGE, and OTHER PROPERTY in SEPARATE CLOSED COMPARTMENTS, always accessible; goods received without previous notice and raised on elevators. Recent improvements enable wagons to drive into interior court of warehouse, and then discharge. These establishments are the Oldest, Most Experienced, and Most Extensive, and are Guarded Day and Night by private watchmen.
R. M. HAGER,
8th-av., from 52d to 54th sts.

STORAGE
FOR FURNITURE, PIANOS, MIRRORS, AND PAINTINGS; also, for CARRIAGES, WAGONS, &c., at the NEW FIRST-CLASS WAREHOUSE, Nos. 122 TO 124 EAST 32D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., built expressly for the purpose. TRUNKS, CASES and other packages containing articles of EXTRA VALUE can be stored with SAFETY at low rates. Persons can forward their goods from any part of EUROPE or AMERICA direct to this warehouse. THE PUBLIC is invited to examine the superior accommodations, light, ventilation, safety, &c., which this warehouse possesses over all others.
JOHN H. MORRELL,
OWNER AND PROPRIETOR.

ZERO REFRIGERATOR, WITH Water-cooler.—The best meat, fruit, and ice preserver in the world; highest awards American Institute, 1867, 1869, 1871. A. M. LESLEY, Manufacturer, Nos. 224 and 226 West 23d-st., New-York. Send for book. Refrigerators repaired.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
(West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av. Curtain rises at 8.
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY...Sole Lessee and Manager
Sardou's brilliant comedy on American society.
UNCLE SAM;
OR, THE FLIRTATION!
PROHIBITED IN FRANCE!
UNCLE SAM
will be given
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE
with the following unapproachable cast:
The Marquis Robert de Rochemore..Mr. Henry Crisp
Mr. Francis Briot..........Mr. Julian Cross
Mr. SAMUEL TAPPLEBOT, frequently called Uncle Sam.....Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM
Ulysses Tapplebot } Sam's Sons } .....Mr. J. G. Peakes
Benj. Tapplebot } } .....Mr. J. H. Burnett
Launcelot Elliot, Esq..........Mr. George De Vere
Colonel Nathaniel Flibburty..........Mr. W. J. Lemoyne
Fairfax..........Mr. Martin Golden
Gyp Dirson..........Mr. J. W. Jennings
Rev. Jedediah Buxton..........Mr. James A. Meade
Tog..........Mr. E. Chapman
Robinson..........Mr. E. F. Ketcham
Mr. Goodwin..........Mr. A. E. Enos
MISS SARAH TAPPLEBOT, the niece of Samuel..........MRS. JOHN WOOD
Miss Angela Tapplebot..........Miss Bella Golden
Grace Flibburty..........Miss Mary Cary
Miss Betsy, a music teacher..........Miss Ella Dietz
Mme. Bellamy..........Miss Annie Deland
☞ NEW SCENERY, NEW COSTUMES, NEW SENSATIONAL EFFECTS!
THIS, SATURDAY, 1½ O'CLOCK.
FIRST MATINEE
OF
UNCLE SAM!

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
Sole Lessee and Manager...Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
Mr. DALY begs to announce that the very brilliant London comedy,
NEW-YEAR'S EVE; OR,
FALSE SHAME,
Will be given this SATURDAY, March 22,
MATINEE AT 1½. EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Characters by Mr. D. Whiting, W. Davidge, George Clarke, B. T. Ringgold, E. M. Chapman, C. T. Rockwell, Owen Fawcett, Miss Fanny Davenport, Clara Morris, Nellie Mortimer, and Mrs. G. H. Gilbert.
*** Seats may always be secured six days in advance. In preparation, DIVORCE; also, a new piece of SINGULAR EMOTIONAL EFFECT, by the author of "Leah, the Forsaken."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA
MAX MARETZEK..........Sole Manager
THIS SATURDAY, MARCH 22, at 1 P. M.,
FAREWELL LUCCA MATINEE.
DER FREISCHUETZ.
LUCCA, DORIA, VIZZANI, JAMET.
Matinée admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Boxes, $16.
MONDAY, MARCH 24,
BENEFIT OF PAULINE LUCCA,
Positively her last appearance in New-York.
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
CHILD OF THE REGIMENT.
PAULINE LUCCA..........as..........MARIE
Sigs. VIZZANI, RONCONI, and others.
TUESDAY, MARCH 25,
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
BENEFIT OF CLARA LOUISA KELLOGG.
Tickets and seats for sale at Nos. 114 and 701 Broadway, and at the Academy of Music.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. NIBLO'S GARDEN.
LAST NIGHTS LAST NIGHTS
of the
Magnificent Ballet, Spectacular Romance,
LEO AND LOTOS,
LEO AND LOTOS.
The most superb production ever seen on any stage in the world.
Splendid Scenery, Exquisite Vocalism,
Entrancing Costumes, Charming Music,
Bewitching Ballets, Parisian Panorama,
Attractive Varieties, Grand Transformation.
EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.
SATURDAY, MARCH 22, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
POSITIVELY LAST MATINEE BUT ONE.
In preparation, a realistic drama of LIFE ON THE FRONTIER, in which will be introduced the renowned Scouts and Hunters, Buffalo Bill and Texas Jack.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. BOUCICAULT.
Mr. Edwin Booth..........Proprietor and Manager.
Every Evening,
Mr. DION BOUCICAULT
as Mike O'Dowd of the Claddagh, in his new Comedy Drama, illustrating Irish life, manners, and character, entitled
DADDY O'DOWD;
or, Turn About is Fair Play,
assisted by
MR. SHIEL BARRY, MR. ROBT. PATEMAN, MR. JOSEPH WHEELOCK, MR. GEORGE BECKS, MISS BELLA PATEMAN, MISS MARY WELLS, MISS MARY YOUNG, AND OTHERS in the very strong and efficient cast.
Matinée of DADDY O'DOWD on SATURDAY at 2.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
FIRST GRAND MATINEE
OF ERNANI AND SOLON SHINGLE.
TO-DAY THREE PIECES TO-NIGHT
AT 2. ON BOTH OCCASIONS. AT 8.
The performances will commence with the drama of
SOLON SHINGLE,
followed by the burlesque extravaganza, entitled
ERNANI,
in which the BEAUTIFUL BLONDES appear.
and nautical drama, TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
AFTERNOON AT 2. EVENING AT 8.

P. T. BARNUM'S GREAT TRAVELING WORLD'S FAIR, MUSEUM, MENAGERIE, AND HIPPODROME
WILL OPEN
SATURDAY, MARCH 29,
at 1 o'clock P. M.,
at the
AMERICAN INSTITUTE BUILDING, (Rink,)
corner of 3d-av. and 63d-st.,
FOR TEN DAYS ONLY.
One hundred thousand new and interesting novelties, including all the most RARE and COSTLY wild animals, SEA LIONS, and other marine monsters, and thousands of rare birds; Prof. Faber's wonderful Talking-machine; Giants, Dwarfs, Fiji Cannibals, Albinos, the celebrated Aztec Children, the "What Is It?" and many other human phenomena and monstrosities. Also, National Portrait Gallery, Hall of Statuary and Fine Art, and scores of most curious and beautiful moving mechanical automatons from Paris and Geneva. Trained elephants, ponies, bears, camels, monkeys, and riding goats, grand double hippodrome, and three great circus troupes, giving two separate performances at the same time, in two separate circus rings, by the largest corps of talent, male and female artists in the world.
Look out for the GREAT THREE-MILE PROCESSION FRIDAY MORNING AND AFTERNOON, March 28. Route to be published next THURSDAY. Everybody within twenty miles of New-York ought to see it.
Doors open from 1 till 5 and 7 till 11 P. M. Double Hippodrome performances begin at 2 and 8.
Admission to all, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. A few reserved seats, 25 cents extra.

STEINWAY HALL.
THE OCEAN SYMPHONY.
Since Mr. RUBINSTEIN'S advent in America a great number of requests have been received that his great Orchestral Symphony,
THE OCEAN,
be performed under his personal direction. It is, therefore, with satisfaction that the management announce for
MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 31,
the first performance in New-York of
RUBINSTEIN'S OCEAN SYMPHONY,
under the personal direction and conductorship of the composer,
ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

L. B. LENT'S
NEW-YORK CIRCUS,
MUSEUM, MENAGERIE,
CARAVAN AND
ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.
Occupying the entire block bounded by
MADISON AND 4TH AVS.,
26TH AND 27TH STS.
WILL OPEN
MONDAY, MARCH 31.

LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,267 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room 8.—Parlor for ladies. Branch No. 132 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold.
LINDO BROS.

NO. 1,191 BROADWAY, AT H. B. MELville's coral and gold jewelry-store, diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c., &c., taken on storage, and money advanced if required. No. 1,191 Broadway, near 28th-st.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER FOR MARCH!
Horace Waters & Son, 481 Broadway,
Will dispose of 100 PIANOS, MELODEONS, and ORGANS of first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH, DURING THIS MONTH. New seven-octave PIANOS, modern improvements, for $250 and $275, cash. THE WATERS CONCERTO PARLOR ORGANS are the most beautiful in style and perfect in tone ever made. Prices at bargains, for cash. Monthly installments received, running from one to three years. New and second-hand instruments to let, and rent applied if purchased. Illustrated Catalogues mailed.

THE BEST ORGANS
On the EASIEST TERMS.
"The Silver Tongues,"
On rental and sale per installment plan.
Come direct to the factory and wholesale warerooms.
E. P. NEEDHAM & SON, (Estb'd 1846.)
143, 145 and 147 EAST 23D-ST., N. Y.
FORTY different STYLES at varying prices.

THE MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO. have REMOVED to 25 UNION-SQUARE, where they offer a full assortment of their celebrated CABINET ORGANS. FIFTY STYLES, $55 to $1,000 and upward each. They undertake to furnish the CHEAPEST as well as BEST instruments of this class. ORGANS RENTED, with privilege to purchase, or SOLD FOR MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY PAYMENTS. *Illustrated Catalogues free.*

AT HAINES BROS.',
No. 27 Union-square,
First-class handsome new PIANO-FORTES for sale on very reasonable terms,
and several used a little, very low for cash.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS,
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent, or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at S. M. MEHLIN'S, No. 3 Union-square, (No. 135 4th-av.)

GREATEST BARGAINS IN NEW and second-hand pianos and organs ever offered. Sold on small monthly installments; rented; and rent applied if purchased. T. S. BERRY & CO., No. 738 Broadway.

A ROSE-WOOD 6-OCTAVE MELODEON for sale. No. 343 East 10th-st., between B and C avs.

MURDERED BY BURGLARS

A Brooklyn Merchant Found Dead in his own House—Three Bullets in his Head.

Following close upon the execution of Foster, yesterday, comes another tale of a most brutal murder in Brooklyn. The victim is Mr. Charles Goodrich, of No. 731 Degraw-street, Brooklyn, a well-to-do lumber merchant and real estate speculator, and a brother of Hon. W. W. Goodrich, the well-known lawyer and politician, of Brooklyn. The deceased lived a solitary life at the number above given, being a childless widower, and seldom saw any visitors but his brother and a few of his neighbors. His house was only partially furnished, and was in the centre of seven fine brown-stone dwellings, which he recently erected in the bleak, dreary locality of Degraw-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, in South Brooklyn. He had sold three of the houses, and was seeking tenants for the others, except the one occupied by himself, which he intended to complete furnishing for his parents, who were coming to live with him.

His brother, W. W. Goodrich, frequently called at the house to see him before going to his office in New-York. On Thursday morning he went as usual, but was unable to gain admittance. Yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock, he returned, and after ineffectually knocking and ringing for several minutes, determined to force an entrance through the scuttle. Obtaining the keys of the next house, he ascended to the roof and entered his brother's house through the unfastened scuttle. The upper rooms were searched unavailingly; the bedroom occupied by the solitary tenant gave no sign of recent occupancy, and the scant furniture was in the same order as when Mr. Goodrich last saw it. The brother reached the basement floor with gloomy misgivings, but the door leading from the hall to the front basement was locked, and he was forced to go around through the kitchen. Here everything bore the marks of recent careless use. The door leading into the dining-room was opened, and Mr. Goodrich entered. The room was only partially lighted through the close-drawn blinds, but the gloom was a fit surrounding for the horrible scene within. Opposite the empty fire-place lay the corpse of the owner of the premises, a pistol near his right hand, and his head resting on the ends of a pair of boots, on which the blood was yet oozing slowly from a bullet-hole in the left temple, hardly an inch from the ear. The body was dressed in a plain, dark suit, the same as worn by deceased when last seen alive. The room was bare of all furniture except a few black-walnut chairs. The dead man's brother waited to see no more, but leaving the house, he drove rapidly to Police Head-quarters in Court-street, and reported the facts to Chief Campbell. The police of the Tenth Precinct were apprized, and took charge of the house. In company with Coroner Whitehill, detectives and reporters, Mr. Goodrich returned to the house. At direction of the Coroner, two policemen removed the body to a flat board, near the windows, for closer examination. It was then observed that the forehead had struck or fallen against some hard substance, and the face about the wounds had been evidently washed recently. Three wet towels, one stained with blood, were hanging up in the kitchen, and an open clasp-knife lay on the sink. One of the window panes of the kitchen, leading into the yard, had been shattered, but the outer shutter was closed fast. To the rear of the yard was an open space of ground. Under the window, in which was the broken pane, was found a pocket map of the Western States, with a name, which the detective's refuse to disclose, written in pencil on the back.

At first there appeared but the one opinion among those present—that a horrible murder had been committed, but many of the surroundings and circumstances pointed with equal, if not greater, force to suicide. The position of the pistol, which was recognized as belonging to the deceased, appeared to indicate that the dead man had used it against himself, and this theory was supported by the powder marks which discolored the right hand. The bullet hole in the temple was also blackened with powder, as if the muzzle had been in close proximity to it. The wound on the forehead might have been received when the deceased fell forward against the iron of the fire-place. Although the window-pane was shattered, there were no bloody foot-prints, none of the red tracks of a retreating murderer. Added to this, the deceased was a man of lonely dissatisfied temperament, and lived a strange life. His secluded life and frequent absence from home were well known in the neighborhood, and a burglar might have, with fancied impunity, forced an entrance and resorted to murder for escape. The pocket-book and watch of the deceased were gone, and the only valuable in his pockets was a single dollar in currency. It would have been an easy matter to have laid him on the floor in the manner in which he was found, and to have placed the pistol near his hand. A singular feature is that while the pistol was near his right hand the bullet-hole was in the left temple.

The deceased was forty-one years of age. His brother states that he moved from New-York to Brooklyn a year ago, and had only lived in the house in Degraw-street for three weeks, but the neighbors assert that he has been there all the Winter. On Wednesday afternoon, he called at the office of Goodrich & Wheeler, in Wall-street, New-York, and received some papers connected with the property on Degraw-street. A copy of THE NEW-YORK TIMES of that day (Wednesday), and of a New-York evening paper of the same day, were found in the room in which he died. A copy of a Brooklyn evening paper of Thursday was also in the kitchen, and a visitor at the house yesterday stated that he had seen the deceased on Fulton-street, opposite the Brooklyn City Hall, on Thursday afternoon. He was called on, Tuesday evening, by a neighbor, a Mrs. Fletcher, to whose care his letters were directed. He answered her after considerable delay, and taking the letter which she handed him said, "Oh, bother! I'm soon going into another business, where I won't want letters,"—and slammed the door on her. This was very unusual conduct on his part, and she wondered much at it. The children of the neighborhood also tell several stories in relation to the affair, but none are sufficiently clear or credible to be of importance.

THE POST-MORTEM EXAMINATION.

Drs. A. W. Shepherd and F. Spier made a post-mortem examination of the body, last evening, at the request of Coroner Whitehill, and the result leaves but little doubt of murder. After washing the head thoroughly, the doctors discovered three bullet-holes, one in the left temple, as already described; a bullet-hole immediately behind the left ear, and another behind the right ear, about one inch below the line of that member and two inches behind. In the wound near the left ear there were marks of powder, but in the other two the pistol was evidently held at the distance of two feet at least, as the hair was not even singed. The head was opened, and it was found that the bullet entering in the left temple had penetrated the skull, and lodged on the other side of the brain; the ball entering behind the left ear had fractured the skull, part flattening against the bone, and part entering the brain; and the third ball, behind the right ear, had passed through the brain and lodged against the skull on the opposite side. The deceased appeared to have been dead between eighteen and twenty-four hours. When asked whether it were possible for a man to shoot himself in this way, Dr. Shepherd replied that it was not impossible, but that it would be most unusual and remarkable. The result of the post-mortem, which was held at the house on Degraw-street in presence of the brother and several friends of the deceased, dissipated in their minds the theory of suicide, and confirmed the idea that a brutal murder had been committed. The assassin, if it were murder, was evidently deliberate and cold-blooded, and covered his tracks well, for up to the time of the post-mortem it was regarded as suicide to a certainty.

It was reported at the police station that Alderman Richardson's son saw the deceased on a Fifth-avenue car on his way home near 9 o'clock on Thursday night. He was also seen at his basement door on Thursday morning.

Mr. W. W. Goodrich repels the idea of suicide, and declares that it is murder. He says that his brother was not naturally inclined to be gloomy, and that his worldly circumstances were in a very satisfactory condition. His life was uninsured.

THE JURY.

Coroner Whitehill has summoned the following citizens as jurors in the case: Messrs. Henry C. Bowen, R. B. Chittenden, Wm. Richardson, Thos. Kinsella, Wm. E. Osborne, John B. Rolph, E. A. Robbins, Robert Speers, D. D. Whitney, and Geo. Powers. They will view the body to-day, after which it will be taken charge of for interment by the relatives of the deceased. The detectives are still divided in opinion as to the matter. Last evening District-Attorney Britton made an inspection of the premises, but expressed no opinion. The inquest will take place on Thursday next.

A Strange Story—Vicissitudes of the Daughter of an English Colonel.

A somewhat interesting case is reported at the Second Precinct Station, in Newark, N. J., where there is now detained a woman whose genteel appearance and evident culture have made her many friends. She was arrested at a saloon under Orator Hall, which was "pulled" as a disorderly place. Her manner and appearance interested Justice Lambert, and he took the trouble to question her as to her previous life and associations, when she stated that she was the daughter of Col. John Hutchinson Garner, who resides near Belfast, Ireland, formerly Colonel of the Fortieth British Infantry, but now on the retired list, and living in affluent ease at his country-seat. Some years since she married William Francis Bull, the cashier of the Ulster Bank, at Belfast, and owner of an estate of 100 acres at Killyleigh, near that place. The marriage was disapproved by the lady's relations, and an estrangement occurred. Her husband soon after took to gambling and drinking, and soon ran through his estate and forfeited his position. Mr. and Mrs. Hull then came to this country, and, after a brief struggle with fortune, Hull placed their three children on Ward's Island, and deserted his wife, going to Canada, since when he has not been heard from. Mrs. Hull, finding herself without money, undertook to make a living through her musical education, but being friendless she was unable to procure pupils, and in despair accepted a position as pianist at the saloon in question, without being aware, as she states, of its disreputable character. Justice Lambert, placing confidence in her story, has written to Col. Garner, and also to Mrs. Hull's brother-in-law, Mr. Robert Herron, of Cardigon House, Killyleigh, and their replies are anxiously awaited.

THE BULL'S HEAD BANK.

Meeting of the Directors Yesterday—The Accounts Under Investigation.

The Bull's Head Bank, which stopped payment on Thursday morning, remained closed yesterday, the same notice appearing on the front door to the effect that an examination of the accounts is being made, and that a statement will be made as soon as possible. The private entrance in Twenty-fifth-street also remained closed, two policemen being stationed on the inside of the door, who refused to admit any one except they were known to and had business with the officers of the bank. The number of depositors seeking admission was remarkably small, which is probably owing to the fact that a large proportion of those who have been in the habit of depositing money in this bank are engaged in the cattle trade, and are at present either unaware of the failure, or are away at this time from the City. Among those who entered the bank but little feeling of anxiety was exhibited, the general impression seeming to be that all the depositors will get back their money, yet some curiosity was evinced to ascertain the exact position of affairs.

A meeting of the Board of Directors was held at the bank yesterday, those present being E. F. Mead, the acting President; W. L. Cogswell, Richard Williamson, Jr., Jacob Voorhis, and G. W. Willet, who is also the Cashier, and Mr. R. Williamson, the late President. The present condition of affairs was eagerly discussed, and a slight examination of the mutilated books made, after which Mr. William L. Pritchard, the counsel called in to advise the directors, was instructed to take such steps as he deemed advisable toward obtaining the appointment of a receiver by the proper court.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Mead, in conversation with a TIMES' reporter, stated that he was unable to make any more definite statement than he had already done with regard to the condition of the affairs; the examination was, he said, still being vigorously pushed forward, but no better idea of the deficiency or the extent of the defalcations could be given than on the day before yesterday. He thought, however, that no loss would accrue to the depositors, but that the stockholders would suffer considerably.

When questioned as to who the defaulter was, Mr. Mead stated that he was unable to give any explanation, as the investigation, so far as it had gone, did not point to any one, but that the mutilation of the books was a sequel to an abstraction of the funds of the bank, and done to cover up the trail, he freely admitted. The clerks present in the office on the night previous to the discovery of the mutilated books were Mr. Philip Burkhardt, the then assistant, and now receiving teller, and an assistant book-keeper, together with the janitor and night watchman. The clerks stayed after office hours for the purpose of adjusting some balances in which there were some errors, and it is supposed that the books were all safe when they left the bank. It, however, seems rather a strange coincidence that the morning on which the mutilation of the books was discovered was the day on which a meeting of the directors was to take place. In several instances pages containing the entries of the transactions for a whole month were found to have been extracted. The date of the discovery seems to have been some few days previous to the 1st February, on which day J. S. Peck, the then receiving teller, was discharged, together with two others, the cause of their dismissal being assigned to a desire to reduce the staff.

When questioned as to the cause of Mr. Williamson retiring from the Presidency of the bank, Mr. Mead was extremely reticent, and at first denied that any pressure had been brought to bear to effect that object, but on being closely pressed he admitted that a "round robin," signed by all the directors and employes of the bank, had been presented to Mr. Williamson, notifying him that, unless he resigned his office they would all leave and let him carry on the business by himself. The cause of this extraordinary action of the officers and employes Mr. Mead declined to explain, although he stated that Mr. Williamson had always carried out the duties of his office with zeal and care.

The investigation will be continued until a definite result is obtained, and the depositors have been notified to send in their books for the purpose of assisting the work of elucidating the present confusion and chaos.

Mr. Williamson, the late President, still steadily refuses to be interviewed, or to make any explanation of what he knows about the affairs of the bank. It is, however, just to say that he is one of the largest stockholders of the bank, consequently will suffer a large loss by the failure. His son, Mr. Richard Williamson, Jr., who is a director of the bank, stated that his father was unable to see any one, not being well. He also declared that he was unable to give any information himself, and said he preferred that all questions or inquiries should be addressed to Mr. Mead.

From investigations made among a number of gentlemen connected with banking interests, it would seem that the clerks employed in the Bull's Head Bank have acquired the distinction of being what is termed a "fast" set. It was also stated that one of them was recently discharged from his position for the reason that his habits were considered too expensive. It is further alleged that he purchased a fine house in the country, and was fond of fast horses and such-like extravagances, which were considered incompatible with the position he occupied and the salary he received.

Suspicions as to who perpetrated the robbery are not yet directed to any one in particular, but it is said that certain evidence will be forthcoming within a few days which will, in all probability, expose the guilty parties. It is supposed that some three or four are connected with the affair.

It is expected that great suffering will be caused among the stockholders by the failure, as many of them are widows who have invested their whole fortunes in this stock on account of the large dividends that were always paid.

E. D. Smith, Esq., appeared before Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, representing Lawrence R. Kerr and others, creditors of the bank. He asked for the appointment of a receiver of the assets of the latter. He proposed as receiver Edmund Stephenson, tendering security in $100,000, with ex-Senator Lambier and Thompson W. Decker as sureties, who offer to justify in double the amount of the bond.

At the same time Mr. Pritchard, representing, as counsel, James P. Brewster and others, also creditors of the bank, made a similar application for the appointment of a receiver, but naming no person as the preference of his clients. It was stated, however, by counsel that his clients were not in favor of the appointment of Mr. Stephenson.

The Judge took the papers, reserving his decision until to-day.

Arrest of an Ex-President of a Life Insurance Company.

Erastus Lyman, formerly President of the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, was yesterday arrested by a Deputy Sheriff on an action brought against him by the company in the Supreme Court, before Judge Fancher, for making, or allowing to be made, unauthorized contracts. Bail was fixed at $15,000, and promptly given by Mr. Lyman, who was thereupon released. The affidavits of Charles Stanton, the President of the company, Henry Lussing, and others, set forth that Lussing was appointed an agent of the company by Lyman, while holding the Presidency, and that the former still owes the company $162,038 48, his arrearages being caused, it is alleged, by buying the contract of George F. Brown, the company's canvasser for the State of New-Jersey, which purchase was unauthorized by the Board of Directors. Lussing himself makes affidavit that he is unable to pay the $90,000 which he claims is the amount of his indebtedness.

Funeral of Judge Randolph.

The funeral of Hon. Joseph Fitz Randolph, ex-member of Congress and Judge of the Common Pleas, took place from his late residence, No. 87 Washington-street, Jersey City, at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon. At 4 o'clock the members of the Hudson County Bar met in the Aldermanic Chamber, organized by the election of Hon. J. W. Scudder, Congressman elect, to the chair, and after passing suitable resolutions adjourned to attend the funeral in a body. The services were largely attended by members of the Bar, and others prominent in various positions in the State. Dr. Imbrie, of the First Presbyterian Church, officiated, and the following gentlemen acted as pall-bearers: Chancellor Zabriskie, Hon. J. W. Scudder, Judge Bennington, of Randolph; Attorney-General Gilchrist, Hon. Judge Bedle and ex-Chancellor Williamson. The remains will, this morning, be removed to Easton, Penn., where they will be interred in the family burial ground.

THE LONDON FORGERIES.

Arrest of a Supposed Fugitive in Havana—A London Officer Coming to New-York.

HAVANA, March 20.—On the strength of cable dispatches from London, the police here have arrested Austin Byron Bidwell, alias Warren, his wife, and Harry Nun, a servant. Bidwell is supposed to be the principal operator in the recently-discovered frauds on the Bank of England, and answers to the description telegraphed by the London police. Traveling with an American passport he went through France into Spain, and reached Santander, where he embarked on the French steamer for Havana. The steamer arrived here on Saturday, when the whole party were taken into custody. Bidwell and the servant Nun are in jail, and forbidden to hold communication with any one or with each other. The lady was permitted to remain at a hotel, where she is under the surveillance of the police.

Although there is no extradition treaty between Spain and Great Britain, the authorities will send the whole party back to London if the proper proofs are furnished. A detective is expected here from England soon to identify and take charge of the prisoners.

It is stated that the confession of Noyes, the confederate now under arrest in London, fully implicate Bidwell in the forgeries.

LONDON, March 21.—The steam-ship Celtic, which sailed from Liverpool for New-York on the 13th inst., carried out Inspector Webb, of the London police force. He has with him the extradition papers, to secure the return to England of George Macdonell, who was arrested at New-York, yesterday, on the charge of being one of the Bank of England forgers.

Attachment Against the Property of two of the Alleged Forgers.

Judge Fancher, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted an attachment against the property of Austin Bidwell, alias A. Biron Bidwell, one of the alleged forgers who swindled the Bank of England. The affidavits on behalf of the plaintiff (the Bank of England) on which the attachment was granted, were made by Samuel A. Blatchford, one of the plaintiff's attorneys in this City, and Frank May, Deputy Chief Cashier of the Bank in London. Mr. Blatchford swears that the suit is brought to recover £102,000, or $497,760, in gold, obtained from the bank by defendant on forged acceptances, and that defendant is now in Cuba, a fugitive from justice.

Mr. May swears substantially to the same facts, adding that the defendant, under the name of F. A. Warren, alias Austin Bidwell, George Macdonnell, and George Bidwell were coconspirators in the fraud; that £10,000 of the proceeds of the fraud had been traced to the possession of George Macdonnell, then on his way to New-York, followed by an officer to effect his arrest.

The formal statutory bond filed on behalf of the bank is for $500, the bondsmen being Henry B. Renwick, of No. 29 Park-avenue, and John Hoey, of No. 616 Fifth-avenue.

Information was received at the Sheriff's office, yesterday, that Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., the bankers, had in their possession a large envelope, bearing an English post-mark, and addressed, in their care, to George W. Macdonnell, alias Wilson, the alleged forger of bills of exchange on the Bank of England. The package had come by mail by the Thuringia, the same steamer by which Macdonnell came, and, as it was thought that it might contain money or bonds, part of the proceeds of the robberies, an attachment was immediately applied for and issued by Judge Brady, in the Supreme Court, requiring the surrender of the package to the receiver, who was, on Thursday, appointed by the Court, Mr. Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr. A telegram was sent yesterday from the Postmaster-General to Postmaster Jones, desiring him to respect the writs of all courts of competent jurisdiction in the case.

The trunk, dressing-case, and other articles of luggage belonging to Macdonnell, and which were seized by Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis, were yesterday opened in the Sheriff's office and thoroughly searched. Nothing but wearing apparel and toilet articles were found.

Superintendent Kelso, yesterday, made an affidavit in answer to the order granted by Judge Brady, of the Supreme Court, directing him to produce certain bonds which were supposed to have been in possession of Geo. Macdonnell, who was arrested on Thursday last by Capt. Irving and Detective Farley on board the Hamburg steamer Thuringia, charged with being concerned in the recent forgeries on the Bank of England. The Superintendent sets forth in his affidavit that he had never seen the bonds in question, and has no knowledge of any such bonds being in the possession of the police.

The Stuyvesant Bank Depositors.

A meeting of the Stuyvesant Bank depositors was held last night at the corner of Third-avenue and Eighth-street, for the purpose of taking some action in reference to the notice issued by Mr. John H. Platt, the receiver appointed in bankruptcy by the United States District Court, to the effect that he should to-day apply to that court for the purpose of obtaining an order to authorize him to transfer the lease of the premises lately occupied by the Stuyvesant Bank to the Sixpenny Savings Bank, on payment of a consideration of $10,000. But few depositors attended the meeting, and the discussion of the matter was of rather an informal nature. It was, however, finally resolved to take the necessary action to prevent, if possible, the execution of the proposed transfer, for the reason that the lease is considered to be of a much greater value than the price mentioned. The lease was originally granted to the bank for a period of ten years, seven of which are still unexpired. The amount paid for it, three years ago, was $60,000. A profit is now being netted yearly on the building of $5,000, and the value is increasing every day, it is said. Considerable feeling was exhibited at the idea that such a property as this should be sold, as it is thought, so much below its value.

It was also determined to effect an organization for the purpose of instituting criminal proceedings against the late officers of the bank. A meeting to carry out this object will shortly be called.

The Vienna Exhibition.

Dispatches were received yesterday from Vienna by Gen. Mayer, in charge of the office of the United States exhibition, announcing that it was highly probable that the gallery which was given to South America would not be filled. As this particular part of the Exhibition building is adjacent to the American department an effort will be made to place some of the goods from the United States there. Should there be any extra room, however, available, it has all been taken up already by exhibitors, whose applications have long been on file in the office. The Guard will sail to-day, it having been thought better to put all the goods in her she could safely hold. As has been before announced, Gen. Mayer and E. A. Stiasny leave to-day by the Baltic. Francis A. Stout, Esq., will take charge of the office, and will conclude all unfinished business.

Hoboken Republican City Convention.

Pursuant to the call of the City Executive Committee, the Republican City Convention of Hoboken met last evening at head-quarters, No. 177 Washington-street, and elected A. S. Middleton Chairman and P. M. Reynolds Secretary. The convention then nominated Sumner B. Coles for Mayor, John Kamena for City Treasurer, John Culloch City Clerk, Michael Hugg Assessor, and L. J. Strosing Water Commissioner, and after the appointment of a new Executive Committee, adjourned until next Tuesday evening.

Burglary at Elizabeth, N. J.

Late on Thursday evening the house of Hon. John Davidson, in Elizabeth, was entered by a strange man, who gave his name subsequently as John Fort. Mr. Davidson discovered the unbidden guest snoring on a chair in the dining-room. He was given into the hands of the police. He said he had drank heavily at Perth Amboy, was drunk, and had wandered into the house without knowing where he was. Mr. Davidson stated in court, yesterday morning, that several articles of plate, &c., had been removed from their places by the prisoner, and it was supposed that he had intended to carry them away. Justice Fairbanks committed the prisoner for further examination.

Riot at Bergen Point—A Train in Possession of Roughs.

A somewhat serious riot occurred at Bergen Point, N. J., yesterday, on a Central Railroad train. A man named James Gillen, accompanied by thirty laborers from the coal docks, got on board the train at Elizabethport, and when the conductor came to take up the tickets, Gillen refused to show his ticket or pay his fare, and told his companions to follow his example. The train was stopped, and an attempt made to eject Gillen, when the entire party came to his assistance. The conductor, seeing that the train hands had very little chance, ran on to Bergen Point, where he called on a gang of the company's men, who were at work there to assist him. The result was a general fight, in which a man named Powell, conductor of a freight-train, and a brakeman, were seriously, though not dangerously injured, and a number of others slightly hurt. Several of Gillen's friends were arrested, but he escaped.

POLYTECHNIC ASSOCIATION.

The Manufacture of Cylinders—Proposed Enlargement of the Welland Canal.

There was a numerous attendance last night at the rooms of the Polytechnic Association, in the Cooper Institute, Prof. S. D. Tillman presiding. Prof. H. E. Fowle read an interesting paper on the new methods of preparing cylinders, rolls and calenders. He stated that the perfection they had arrived at was mainly due to the use of new substances employed within the last few years, such as the composition wheels, made of emery and rubber, which reduced their surfaces to perfect smoothness and uniformity. He made drawings of a machine invented by J. Morton Poole, of Wilmington, Del., which he stated, had succeeded so far in producing cylinders, which were true to the one ten-thousandth of an inch. Prof. Fowle asserted that even the famous Whitworth of England could not produce such perfectly accurate cylinders as were now manufactured by the novel process of grinding off the irregularities of cylinders by the means of double emery wheels, which smoothed off the surfaces almost with mathematical accuracy. He stated the importance of having perfect calenders in paper manufacture, and insisted that without absolutely true machinery good paper could not be made. Some discussion then arose from a gentleman in the audience as to the necessity of having exactly accurate machinery at all, which was replied to by Mr. Fowle, by stating that all refinement of processes not only increased the excellence of the manufacture, but were economical as to their appliance.

Mr. J. W. McAlpine, the well-known engineer, then read a paper of great interest, on the proposed enlargement of the Welland Canal. Prefacing with the remark that he had been employed by the Canadian authorities to examine into this subject, he said that the object was to make the present canal large enough to transport vessels of from 1,000 to 1,200 tons, by lengthening the locks to 300 feet and making the canal 50 feet wide by 12 deep, so that a vessel starting from Lake Michigan or Lake Superior, could, without breaking bulk, go to Montreal. The Dominion had appropriated $20,000,000 to the scheme of this enlargement, together with other works on the St. Lawrence, and of this amount $9,000,000 was to be used for the Welland Canal. In three years he thought the work would be completed. A very beautiful and curious fact, Mr. McAlpine said, had been deduced from the numerous replies to inquiries made of owners of vessels interested in lake and ocean navigation, was as follows: "That the tonnage necessary for a vessel was in exact proportion of tons to the miles she had to go." The distance from Michigan to the mouth of the St. Lawrence being such a given number of miles, the vessel should be built of exactly the same number of tons as there were miles for her to travel. He stated that this rule will hold good in all and every case. In speaking of the freight-carrying powers of the Welland Canal at present, he said it was fully half as great as that of the Erie Canal. He reiterated the fact, which so few can be made to believe, that the Erie Canal transports more Western freight than all the railroads, although it has four months less of business; and Mr. McAlpine asserted that to-day more Western freight came by the water route than did over the Northern, Baltimore and Ohio, Pennsylvania Central, Erie, or Central roads altogether. The enlargement of the Welland Canal must, Mr. McAlpine said, certainly quadruple the freights, and would act greatly to the disadvantage of New-York. The question to be asked was, how could we bring it back to New-York? The only way was by connecting the St. Lawrence with Lake Champlain, which he said would necessitate a canal of twenty-nine and a half miles long, which would cost $3,500,000, and the canalization of the Hudson, which altogether would be a matter of some $10,000,000. He declared that, unless such a work was done, all the best products of the North-west would find their outlet in Canada, and not in the United States. Coming from such high authority, the facts laid down by Mr. McAlpine were listened to with great attention, and, with some discussion as to the best methods of damming the Hudson at Fort Edward, one of the most interesting evenings at the Polytechnic Association was concluded.

The Late Railroad Accident at Guthrie, Ky.

By a recent accident on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad, the wife and child of Lieut. George O. Webster, of the Fourth Infantry, were instantly killed. The particulars will doubtless be of interest to the friends of the family in this vicinity:

At 3 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the southward bound train on the Louisville and Nashville Railroad encountered a broken rail, two miles south of Russelville, in Kentucky, which threw one of the sleeping-coaches from the track, causing the instant death of a lady and her child, and injuries to, perhaps, fifteen other passengers. There was another sleeping-coach in the train, full of ladies and children, that fortunately escaped injury, having remained standing on the rail. The coach for Memphis snapped the couplings and tumbled down an embankment several feet deep. Mrs. Webster and her child occupied a berth on the side opposite that on which the car fell. The violent oscillations that occurred before the car finally jumped off the track, threw the lady and her baby right across the car and half way out the window, and as the car fell over, her head was caught between it and the bank, and the neck instantly broken. The child that she hugged to her bosom was instantly killed also. The other passengers experienced the roughest usage, though none of them were killed outright. There were five other ladies in the car, all of whom were injured considerably. The train stopped, of course, and all hands went to work to aid the sufferers. It was found by the light of lamps and torches—for the night was pitch dark—that the coach had literally turned upside down. Two hours and a half were spent in removing the dead bodies of Mrs. Webster and her baby. It was a sad night's work. The conductor, James Harwood, is a true man. His conduct throughout was such as elicited the well-merited praise of every passenger. When all the people and property were got out of the wrecked coach and put on board the train, including the remains of Mrs. Webster and her baby, and the suffering husband—sad group—we started again, and reached Memphis a little behind time. Capt. Dougherty, the Quartermaster here, a kind, good man, took care of Lieut. Webster, and had the remains of his wife and child sent to Little Rock, in charge of a detachment of troops.

The remains were interred in the National Cemetery at Little Rock, by the regiment that she had looked forward to meeting with so much pleasure and bright hopes. Later in the season it is her husband's intention to remove them to Litchfield, to be laid by his father's side

The Expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany.

A report of the steps taken to carry out the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits from Germany was presented to the Federal Council by Herr von Delbrück on the 22d ult. It appears that no Jesuit establishments were found in Lauenburg, Saxony, Würtemberg, Baden, Mecklenburg, the Grand Duchy of Saxony, Oldenburg, Brunswick, Anhalt, Schwarzburg, Waldeck, Reuss, Lippe, the Saxon Duchies, or the Hanse towns. In the other Federal States the dissolution of the Jesuit establishments has already been completed. Of the ten members of the establishment at Ratisbon, five have voluntarily left the town, three have been expelled, and the remaining two proved a right of domicile. The Superior of the establishment at Mayence, a Bavarian by birth, was expelled from Hesse on the 8th of December; the remaining members of the order left voluntarily. In Elsass-Lorraine the establishments at Strasburg, Issenheim, and Metz have been dissolved, but none of their members had to be expelled. The following societies are described in the report as being connected with the Order of the Jesuits: First, the Redemptorists or Liguorians; these have five establishments in Prussia, seven in Bavaria, and four in Elsass-Lorraine; second, "the Brothers of the Societies of the Mission Priests of St. Vincent de Paul," or Lazarists, who have nine establishments in Prussia; third, "the Brothers of the Christian Schools," with three establishments in Prussia, and others in Elsass-Lorraine; fourth, "the Members of the Congregation of the Holy Ghost," with two establishments in Prussia; fifth, "the Brothers of the Precious Blood;" sixth, "the School Brothers of the Society of Mary;" seventh, "the Brothers of the Christian Doctrine," with about six or seven establishments in Elsass-Lorraine; eighth, "the Society of the Sacred Heart of Jesus;" ninth, "the School Sisters;" tenth, the Mexican congregations.

Eighth Ward Council of Political Reform.

A meeting of the Eighth Ward Council of Political Reform was held last evening at No. 363 Hudson-street, Mr. Hugh Taylor presiding. Only a few persons were present. Dr. Alonzo J. Chadsey offered resolutions objecting to the influence of party interests in the proposed legislation for the City, and approving of the proposition to give the Mayor the power to appoint heads of departments, subject to the confirmation of the Board of Aldermen; also expressing the confidence of the meeting in the honesty of the present Mayor and Controller, and urging the speedy passage of the Police Justice bill reported to the Assembly. The resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The Controller has notified bidders for the $1,800,000 City improvement bonds that all bids at 103 and upward have been accepted.

Mr. George Vandenhoff will give recitations from Shakespeare, Dickens, Hood, Byron, and others to-day, at Association Hall.

The four quartermasters of the steam-ship Denmark, who were recently arrested on a charge of smuggling, have been discharged, the charge having been withdrawn.

Superintendent Thorne, of the Street-cleaning Bureau, reports that, during the week ending the 15th inst., 31,515 loads of ashes and garbage were removed from the City, at a cost of $21,560 43.

The next lecture in the free course of scientific lectures for the people will take place at the Cooper Union this evening at 8 P. M. Subject—"Sound and Hearing," by Prof. Louis Elsberg, M. D.

Moses Goldstein was, yesterday, held in $750 bail at the Sheriff's office, on an action for malicious prosecution, brought by Moses Schelansky, of No. 79 Bayard-street, in the Marine Court.

The civil service examination, which was to have been held to-day in the New-York Custom-house, to fill the two vacancies in the office of weigher and gauger, has been postponed until next Tuesday.

George E. Moran was, yesterday, arrested in Brooklyn on a bench-warrant from the United States Circuit Court in this City, charged with complicity in the Spring Valley Distillery frauds on the Government.

A delegation of New-York and Philadelphia brewers will leave this City on the 1st of April, to attend the German Brewers' Congress, at Vienna, which will be in session during the industrial exhibition.

In consequence of the early opening of the Spring exhibition of the National Academy of Design, the Kensett collection of pictures, which has attracted such large crowds of people, will unexpectedly close entirely to-night.

Gen. Thomas L. Clingman, ex-Senator from North Carolina, delivered a lecture last evening at Association Hall, on "Science and Christianity." The lecture was an endeavor to show the analogy between religion and science, and was full of anecdote and illustration.

Yesterday afternoon, while Mary Ann Maxwell, aged fifty years, of No. 128 West Fourteenth-street, was crossing Sixth-avenue at Fourteenth-street, she was knocked down and instantly killed by a runaway horse, belonging to Cassius H. Reed, Hoffman House.

The Board of Supervisors, on Thursday, had before them a number of bills for expenses incurred in the Scannell trial, amounting to $3,700. The board adopted the resolution releasing the Palace Garden Armory for three years, at a rental of $20,000 per annum.

John Bulger, aged twenty-nine, and Daniel Sullivan, aged fifty-three, had an altercation yesterday at the corner of Elm and Pearl streets. During the fracas, Sullivan kicked and beat Bulger about the body, causing serious injury. He was taken to Park Hospital.

Bishop Simpson delivered his lecture entitled "The Past Ten Years," at St. Paul's M. E. Church, last evening, to aid in the completion of the Sea Cliff Summer Home for aged and infirm members of the Methodist Episcopal Church in New-York City. The body of the church was well filled.

St. Barnabas House, No. 304 Mulberry-street, reports for the month of February as follows: Inmates admitted, 112; sent to situations, 43; sent to institutions, 41; sent to friends, 23; left of their own accord, 2; dismissed, 2; remaining Feb. 28, 42; number of lodgings, 1,454; number of meals, 7,516.

BROOKLYN.

Judge Pratt has dismissed the petition of Frank Swift and others to vacate the Bedford-avenue assessment.

The residence of Mr. Francis Black, No. 59 Taylor-street, was robbed by sneak thieves last evening of $250 worth of jewelry and clothing.

A sharper called on Mrs. Rugers, at No. 314 Degraw-street, yesterday, and representing that he was in urgent need of money to redeem a large amount of silver on bond in New-York, induced her to give him $280 for two $5 watches, which he represented as being worth $700.

STATEN ISLAND.

The Staten Island shad-fishermen are making extensive preparations for their Spring operations, in getting ready their nets, poles, &c.

The Tompkinsville public school has lost a considerable number of pupils in consequence of an order of the trustees compelling the male and female departments to study and recite together. Many of the parents are opposed to the order, and, in consequence, keep their children at home.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. Benjamin Bliss has been elected one of the trustees of the Union Church, at Chappaqua, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Horace Greeley.

Some of the prominent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Sing Sing, having decided in favor of purchasing a site for a new church edifice, a plot of ground on Highland-avenue has been secured for the purpose for $13,000, of which amount Mr. Baker contributed $5,000 and Mr. Tompkins $3,000. Subsequently $3,000 were subscribed toward the balance of $5,000, leaving only $2,000 to be raised.

NEW-JERSEY.

Newark is about to make an effort to utilize the offal and garbage gathered from the streets.

The residence of S. S. Knorn, a milk dealer on Fourth-street, Jersey City, was entered by burglars, yesterday morning, and $100 in money and a number of valuable papers taken.

Timothy S. Coffee, of New-York, fell under the wheels of a Pennsylvania car at the Centre-street depot, Newark, yesterday, and his foot was so badly crushed that amputation will be necessary.

Forty insane patients were yesterday domiciled in the Hudson County Lunatic Asylum, recently completed at Snake Hill. They were brought from the State Asylum at Trenton, which is much overcrowded. The County Asylum now contains nearly 100 patients.

The Court of Error and Appeals, at Trenton, are hearing argument in the case of the Morris Canal Company against John S. Haight, tax collector of Jersey City. The company claims to be a tenant of the State, and, therefore, not liable for tax. The amount of tax is $5,500.

Coroner Reinhardt, of Jersey City, yesterday held an inquest on the body of Mr. Faeder, who died on Tuesday night at his residence, No. 345 First-street, under what were believed to be suspicious circumstances, though his family claimed that he had hanged himself while delirious from typhoid fever. There was no evidence given to show that the statements of the members of the family were false, and the jury decided that Mr. Faeder had died at his own hands.

Death of a Noted South Carolinian.

From the Cleveland (Ohio) Herald, March 19.

"The Immortal No" is dead. Hon. Joseph Powell died at Greenville, Tenn., lately, after an eventful life, and one act in it entitles him to an immortality of fame. He served in the South Carolina Legislature, and was the only man who voted "No" at a public meeting that passed the nullification resolutions. A gold-headed cane was presented to him inscribed "The Immortal No." During the rebellion he served in Burnside's army, and was imprisoned at Richmond. There was Unionism that cost a man something, and the head of every loyal man should be uncovered as he passes the grave of "The Immortal No"—Hon. Joseph Powell.

[Advertisement.]

A FACT.—Bad men made good, and good men made better by reading the PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL. See April number; only 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. WELLS, No. 389 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

The promenade alive with beauty, fashion, and Knox's Spring style of gentlemen's hats. The latter gorgeous and attractive fabric is obtainable at No. 212 Broadway, in the Fifth-avenue Hotel, and at the Prescott House establishment. The Knox hat is the favorite of the season.

Chicago Cattle Markets.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Cattle—Receipts, 1,300; desirable grades for shippers fairly active; common and medium weak; a lot of extra choice, averaging 1,600 lbs., sold to a Buffalo buyer at $7; choice Steers, $4 60@$6; sales of Stockers at $3 90@$4 50; market closed steady. Hogs—Receipts, 9,500; advanced 10c. under an increased demand; the bulk of the sales were at $5@$5 10, all sold, market closing steady.

Havana Exchange.

HAVANA, March 20, via KEY WEST, March 21.—Sugar weak; buyers demand a reduction. Exchange—On the United States, sixty days, currency, 12@12½ ℘ cent. premium; do. short sight, currency, 15½@15¾ ℘ cent. premium; do. sixty days, gold, 30¾@31 ℘ cent. premium; do. short sight, gold, 32¼@33 ℘ cent. premium; on London, 45@46 ℘ cent. premium; on Paris, 29@29½ ℘ cent premium.

Wilmington Naval Stores Market.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 21.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 51c. Resin firm; $2 70 for Strained. Crude Turpentine quiet; $2 25 for Hard; $4 for Yellow Dip and Virgin. Tar steady at $2 75.

Passengers Arrived.

In steam-ship Virgo, from Savannah.—M. Van Housen and wife, W. A. Whiting, H. C. Burkyte, E. Rae, John Rae, R. W. Gray and wife, G. Phillips, L. Rae, E. G. Dyke, W. O. Miers, D. K. Catherwood, Miss Emma Wallace, C. R. Grayson.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises.... 6:01 | Sun sets.... 6:14 | Moon rises.. 2:12

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 2:00 | Gov. Island. 2:49 | Hell Gate... 4:11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......FRIDAY, March 21.

Cleared.

Steamships Australia, (Br.,) Hedderwick, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Steinmann, (Belg.,) Knudson, Antwerp, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zodiac, Nickerson, Morehead City, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.

Ship Devanna, (Br.,) Thompson, London, Chas. L. Wright & Co.

Barks Aurora Australia, (Br.,) Duff, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Abbie N. Franklin, Holbrook, Matanzas, James Henry; Axela, (Swed.,) Borgsten, Stockholm, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Carrie Pesanton, Williamson, St. Johns, P. R., Miller & Houghton; Jelina, (Swed.,) Lycke, Gothenburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; Henry Ferdon, Collins, Cardenas, James W. Elwell & Co.; Magaguadaire, (Br.,) Johnson, St. Johns, N. F., Heney & Parker.

Schrs. Abby K. Bentley, Mehaffy, Charleston, S. C., Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.; Louis Price, (Br.,) Jackson, Port-au-Prince, Robt. Murray, Jr.; Ella Matthews, McElvee, Jacksonville, Fla., Slaght & Tetty; Ben, Davis, Wilmington, N. C., E. S. Powell.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Flamsted, (Br.,) Paul, Rio Janeiro Feb. 26, with coffee to Busk & Jevons. Crossed the equator March 7, in lon. 40 11, and since had variable weather.

Ship America, (of St. John, N. B.,) Bartlett, Antwerp Jan. 4, via Tybee, March 17, in ballast to master.

Bark Said Bin Sultan, (of Boston,) Otis, Old Harbor, Jam., Feb. 16, with logwood, &c., to order—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Bark Gunnilda, (of Picton,) Sutherland, Antwerp Feb. 6, with mdse. to J. W. Schmidt & Co.

Bark Helios, (Norw.,) Mathissen, Liverpool 53 ds., with salt to Kenny, Ross & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Came a southern passage, and had fine weather to lat. 32; from thence strong N. W. gales; lost and split sails.

Bark S. W. Holbrook, (of Portland,) Polley, Matanzas 10 ds., with molasses to order—vessel to Brett, Son & Co. Has had N. W. gales the entire passage; March 19, off the Capes of Delaware, spoke brig M. L. Chase, hence for Cardenas.

Bark Ibis, Overton, Malaga Jan. 27, with fruit to order—vessel to Tupper & Beattie. Is anchored on the bar.

Brig Sunnyside, (of Dundee,) Alexander, Matanzas March 2, with sugar and molasses to order—vessel to C. P. Sumner & Co.

Schr. Ring Dove, (of Calais,) Swan, Aux Cayes 19 ds., with logwood and coffee to A. Nones & Co.—vessel to Jed Frye & Co. Sailed in company with schr. Henry Middleton, for New-York; had strong N. W. gales the entire passage; March 16, in the gulf stream, had a gale from N. W. lasting 24 hours, during which carried away head of foremast and maintopmast.

Schr. Florence N. Tower, (of Camden, Me.,) Perry, Milk River, Jamaica, 22 ds., with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to H. W. Loud & Co. Sailed in company with schr. Charles Dennis, for New-York; had N. W. gales the entire passage; left in port brig Oliver Cutts, for New-York, ldg.

Schr. Dolly Varden, Allen, Mosquito Inlet 6 ds., with live oak to Swift Bros.—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro.

Schr. Jesse Carll, (of Brookhaven,) Underhill, Para 18 ds., with rubber and nuts to Burdett & Pond—vessel to B. J. Wenberg. Has had variable weather.

Schr. C. L. Herrick, Partridge, Surinam 20 ds., with cedar to Lanman & Kemp—vessel to Van Brunt & Bro. Has had variable weather.

Schr. Andrew Peters, Hopkins, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Lizzie D. Small, Tice, Salem, for Philadelphia.

WIND—Sundown, fresh, N. W.; clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Mass., March 21.—Arr. schr. G. B. Ferguson, from Pensacola.

Below, bark Ranger, from Liverpool.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 21.—Sld. steamer Metropolis, for New-York; schrs. David Faust, for New-York; Elias Moore, for Baltimore, and Traveler, for New-Orleans.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 21.—Cld. bark Carmenerta, for Liverpool; brig San Miguel, for Santa Cruz.

Sld. steam-ship America, for Baltimore.

HAVANA, March 20, via Key West, March 21.—The steam-ship City of Mexico arr. here this afternoon.

Miscellaneous.

The Coast Wrecking Company have dispatched the Matt. Rowe, of the Merchants' line of steam-tugs, to tow the schr. S. S. Lee to this port. The S. S. L. was before reported ashore at Charleston Beach, Point Jude.

The bark Providence, (Br.,) Coalfleet, from Cardiff, arr. 20th, is consigned to Penniston & Co., not as before.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 21.—Arr. steam-ship Buenaventura, from New-Orleans Feb. 23.

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COR. FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,

CLOTHIERS.

NEAT SPRING OVERCOATS, $10

NEW AND SUPERIOR STYLES OF GOODS IN THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT FOR

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THE "TIFFANY & CO." WATCHES ARE STEM-WINDERS MADE IN THE BEST MANNER, AND ADJUSTED TO HEAT, COLD, AND POSITION. GUARANTEED ACCURATE TIME KEEPERS, AND THE BEST AND CHEAPEST YET MADE.

THE FIRST EDITION

OF THE

DAILY GRAPHIC

TO-DAY

WILL BE READY AT

ELEVEN O'CLOCK.

The enterprise of the DAILY GRAPHIC in presenting to the public yesterday vivid and accurate pictures with pen and pencil of the

LAST HOURS OF FOSTER,

needs no comment. That this enterprise is appreciated was manifested in the demand which the paper created. Everybody wanted it, and

Over 50,000 Copies

were sold. The illustrations in the DAILY GRAPHIC of yesterday are to be taken as an earnest of what will be done hereafter in depicting the news of the day in language that any man, woman, or child can readily understand. The improvement that has been steadily made in the illustrations of the paper, and which has received the warmest praise of the press and public, will be as steadily continued hereafter.

As a newspaper, the DAILY GRAPHIC

CHALLENGES COMPARISON

with any of its contemporaries. As an

ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

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AND OUTSIDE OF NEW-YORK ITS

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SOLE AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,

NOS. 144 AND 146 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, March 19, 1873.

CASH ASSETS..........................$58,000,000

This Company continues to loan its funds on bond and mortgage, on approved unincumbered real estate in this State and in neighboring States within fifty miles of this City.

No charge to applicants for loans as commission or otherwise, is made or permitted, directly or indirectly, by any officer, trustee, or person in its employment for procuring loans or for services in connection therewith, except the titles are examined and the requisite papers prepared by counsel appointed by the Company, whose charges to the applicants for the loan are required by by-law to be limited and reasonable.

These regulations and usages are not of recent date, but have been in force in the Company for many years.

By authority of the Committee on Finance.

F. S. WINSTON, President.

THE PILGRIMS.

At the desire of a multitude, a matinée of the Pilgrims will be held in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer, near Waverley-place, TO-DAY, at 2½ o'clock. Admittance, 50c.; children, 25c. Will be continued NEXT MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY NIGHTS.

SPENCERIAN

Double Elastic

STEEL PENS

These celebrated Pens are increasing very rapidly in sale, owing to their unexcelled manufacture. They are of superior English make, and are famous for their elasticity, durability, and evenness of point. For sale everywhere.

☞ For the convenience of those who may wish to try them, we will send a sample card, containing all of the fifteen numbers, by mail on receipt of 25 cents.

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STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera a specialty. H. A. DANIELS, M. D., 144 Lexington-av.

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